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JOURNAL

OF THE

GENERAL CONFERENCE

OF THE

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

HELD IN

OMAHA, NEBRASKA

MAY 2-26, 1892

EDITED BY

REV. DAVID S. MONROE, D.D.

Secretary of the Conference

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ORDER OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

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RESOLVED, *That the Secretary of this Conference be instructed to have the Journal of this General Conference printed and bound and certified by him to be correct; and that the printed copy so certified shall be the OFFICIAL JOURNAL of this General Conference.*

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SECRETARY'S CERTIFICATE.

*I hereby certify that the following pages, from 3 to 363, contain a correct report of the proceedings of the Twenty-first Delegated General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held in the city of Omaha, Neb., May second to May twenty-sixth, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and ninety-two; and that the Appendix contains correct lists of Committees, Reports, and other documents referred to in said proceedings.*

DAVID S. MONROE,  
*Secretary.*



## LIST OF DELEGATES BY CONFERENCES

Elected to the General Conference of 1892.

1. **Africa.**—*Ministerial*: William T. Hagan. Reserve: Thomas A. Sims.

*Lay*: Ferdinand C. Freeman. Reserve: I. D. N. Goodridge.

2. **Alabama.**—*Ministerial*: George E. Ackerman. Reserve: James L. Freeman.

*Lay*: Jacob H. McCleskey. Reserve: Joseph Hoge.

3. **Arkansas.**—*Ministerial*: Martin L. Curl. Reserve: William C. Evans.

*Lay*: William J. Nelson. Reserve: Felix S. Baker.

4. **Austin.**—*Ministerial*: David Gay. Reserve: Charles E. Giddings.

*Lay*: George E. Nies. Reserve: Ebenezer E. Alling.

5. **Baltimore.**—*Ministerial*: John Lanahan, John F. Goucher, J. St. Clair Neal, William S. Edwards. Reserves: David H. Carroll, William F. Speake.

*Lay*: James E. Ingram, Saul S. Henkle. Reserves: John J. Hetzel, William A. Leitch.

6. **Bengal.**—*Ministerial*: Frank W. Warne. Reserve: Samuel P. Long.

*Lay*: Charles J. A. Pritchard. Reserve: John G. McInness.

7. **Blue Ridge.**—*Ministerial*: Thomas W. Matney. Reserve: John R. Cannon.

*Lay*: James E. Reed. Reserve: T. Baxter White.

8. **California.**—*Ministerial*: Charles V. Anthony, James N. Beard, William R. Gober, John D. Hammond. Reserves: John Coyle, Westwood W. Case.

*Lay*: Ely W. Playter, Chauncey Gaines. Reserves: Charles B. Perkins, Chauncey H. Dunn.

9. **California German.**—*Ministerial*: Christian H. Afflerbach. Reserve: Frederick Bonn.

*Lay*: August Klahn. Reserve: John Blauer.

10. **Central Alabama.**—*Ministerial*: Alfred W. McKinney. Reserve: Hardy N. Brown.

*Lay*: Burgess E. Scruggs. Reserve: Fonza B. Bishop.

11. **Central German.**—*Ministerial*: Henry J. Liebhart, Jacob Rothweiler, John G. Schaal. Reserves: Herman Herzer, Albert J. Nast.

*Lay*: Gotlieb J. Golder, Hans A. Schroetter. Reserves: Friedrich Schneider, Ernst Schuppen.

**12. Central Illinois.**—*Ministerial*: Charles O. McCulloch, Thomas Doney, Merrick A. Head, Benjamin F. Tallman, Jervice G. Evans. *Reserves*: Benjamin W. Baker, Joseph S. Cumming.

*Lay*: Milton Hicks, Thomas J. Robinson. *Reserves*: William H. Logan, William B. Rickey.

**13. Central Missouri.**—*Ministerial*: Richard E. Gillum. *Reserve*: William G. Colby.

*Lay*: John M. Arbuckle. *Reserve*: George C. Cole.

**14. Central New York.**—*Ministerial*: Luke C. Queal, Edmund M. Mills, Edwin J. Hermans, Uriah S. Beebe, Marvin P. Blakeslee. *Reserves*: Benoni I. Ives, Charles N. Sims.

*Lay*: George A. Guernsey, Andrew B. Blodgett. *Reserves*: William D. Hollowell, James H. Hoskins.

**15. Central Ohio.**—*Ministerial*: Leroy A. Belt, Elias D. Whitlock, Adam C. Barnes, Isaiah R. Henderson. *Reserves*: Gershom Lease, Parker P. Pope.

*Lay*: William Lawrence, Alfred G. Williams. *Reserves*: James W. Tilton, Levi Meredith.

**16. Central Pennsylvania.**—*Ministerial*: Milton K. Foster, J. Max Lantz, Edward J. Gray, David S. Monroe, Benjamin B. Hamlin. *Reserves*: Hiles C. Pardoe, John Donahue.

*Lay*: Thomas H. Murray, Robert L. Shetter. *Reserves*: Charles H. Barnard, James Lowther.

**17. Central Tennessee.**—*Ministerial*: Joseph M. Carter. *Reserve*: Ephraim H. Creasey.

*Lay*: Charles H. Maynard. *Reserve*: Thomas F. McCreary.

**18. Chicago German.**—*Ministerial*: Charles Hedler, Charles Iwert. *Reserves*: Charles F. Paulus, Bartholomew Lampert.

*Lay*: Gustavus Seefeld, Charles L. Gamer. *Reserves*: William Filter, Frederick W. Rueckheim.

**19. Cincinnati.**—*Ministerial*: Adna B. Leonard, Charles H. Payne, John Pearson, Thomas H. Pearne. *Reserves*: William Runyan, Henry C. Weakley.

*Lay*: William W. Wilson, James N. Gamble. *Reserves*: Phineas P. Mast, Benjamin R. Cowen.

**20. Colorado.**—*Ministerial*: Earl Cranston, Nathaniel A. Chamberlain, Samuel W. Thornton. *Reserves*: John H. Merritt, Thomas C. Iliff.

*Lay*: John Evans, Horace T. DeLong. *Reserves*: John A. Clough, James E. Downey.

**21. Columbia River.**—*Ministerial*: George M. Booth, Henry Rasmus. *Reserves*: Daniel G. Strong, Henry Brown.

*Lay*: James H. Sargant, Harlan J. Cozine. *Reserves*: Lucy M. Sullivan, Amanda Strong.

**22. Dakota.**—*Ministerial*: Charles B. Clark, Alva W. Adkinson. *Reserves*: William H. Jordan, Francis A. Burdick.



*Lay:* Henry E. Kratz, Edwin T. Langley. *Reserves:* D. William Diggs, Timothy W. P. Lee.

**23. Delaware.**—*Ministerial:* William H. Coffey, Isaac H. White. *Reserves:* Thomas H. Johnson, Lewis Y. Cox.

*Lay:* John E. Gunby, William F. Morgan. *Reserves:* Frederick Nichols, Jr., Edward Reed.

**24. Des Moines.**—*Ministerial:* Emory Miller, William S. Hooker, John B. Horswell, William C. Martin, William W. Ramsay. *Reserves:* William T. Smith, De Witt C. Franklin, William H. W. Rees.

*Lay:* Leroy M. Mann, Leslie M. Shaw. *Reserves:* John Gibson, James M. Kittleman.

**25. Detroit.**—*Ministerial:* Lewis R. Fiske, Joseph F. Berry, William H. Shier, Arthur Edwards, James S. Smart, Matthew C. Hawks, Jesse Kilpatrick. *Reserves:* Alanson R. Bartlett, William Dawe.

*Lay:* George W. Robinson, Herbert A. Forrest. *Reserves:* Myron H. French, Albert C. Huntington.

**26. East German.**—*Ministerial:* George Abele. *Reserve:* William H. Kurth.

*Lay:* Edward J. Eisele. *Reserve:* Frederick H. Lammers.

**27. East Maine.**—*Ministerial:* Alden F. Chase, George G. Winslow. *Reserves:* John F. Haley, Benjamin C. Wentworth.

*Lay:* George M. Warren, Michael P. C. Withers. *Reserves:* Daniel Y. Mitchell, Eben M. Tibbets.

**28. East Ohio.**—*Ministerial:* William H. Rider, Robert M. Freshwater, John R. Keyes, Jay S. Youmans, John I. Wilson, Harvey Webb. *Reserves:* William H. Haskell, John W. Toland.

*Lay:* Lewis Miller, Silas J. Williams. *Reserves:* Frank A. Arter, John W. Hingeley.

**29. East Tennessee.**—*Ministerial:* Daniel W. Hays. *Reserve:* Judson S. Hill.

*Lay:* Robert Howard. *Reserve:* Andrew F. Fulton.

**30. Erie.**—*Ministerial:* Francis H. Beck, James T. Edwards, William P. Bignell, Alfred Wheeler. *Reserves:* Albert R. Rich, Andrew J. Merchant.

*Lay:* Truman D. Collins, Gorton B. Chase. *Reserves:* Harvey J. Gidley, George P. Hukill.

**31. Florida.**—*Ministerial:* Benjamin Dilworth. *Reserve:* James F. Elliott.

*Lay:* Alonzo R. Jones. *Reserve:* Robert R. Robinson.

**32. Foo-Chow.**—*Ministerial:* Nathan J. Plumb. *Reserve:* James H. Worley.

*Lay:* (None elected.)

**33. Genesee.**—*Ministerial:* John E. Williams, Sandford Hunt, John T. Canfield, George C. Jones, James E. Bills, Samuel McGerald. *Reserves:* William R. Benham, Thomas J. Bissell.

*Lay*: Francis H. Root, James E. Briggs. Reserves: Richard J. Walker, Edward J. Mockford.

**34. Georgia.**—*Ministerial*: Lewis D. Ellington. Reserve: James Mitchell.

*Lay*: Robert F. Thompson. Reserve: Newton Trimble.

**35. Germany.**—*Ministerial*: Ernst H. Gebhardt. Reserve: Henry Mann.

*Lay*: Ernst Mann. Reserve: (None elected.)

**36. Holston.**—*Ministerial*: John F. Spence, Thomas C. Carter. Reserves: Samuel G. Ketron, George W. Jarvis.

*Lay*: William A. Galbraith, Andrew J. Bruner. Reserves: Benjamin W. Padgett, John T. Jones.

**37. Idaho.**—*Ministerial*: Harvey K. Hines. Reserve: John H. Wood.

*Lay*: Isaac N. Sanders. Reserve: George D. Ellis.

**38. Illinois.**—*Ministerial*: Stephen H. Whitlock, William N. McElroy, Chris Galeener, William H. Musgrove, Marion W. Everhart, William H. Webster, William A. Smith. Reserves: William H. Wilder, James T. Orr, Daniel W. English.

*Lay*: Harvey C. DeMotte, Asaph C. Vandewater. Reserves: Jerome R. Gorin, Simon P. Mooney.

**39. Indiana.**—*Ministerial*: John A. Ward, William R. Halstead, John H. Ketcham. Reserves: William H. Grim, John Poucher.

*Lay*: Newland T. DePauw, Jonathan B. Young. Reserves: Wilson Morrow, James R. Hinkle.

**40. Iowa.**—*Ministerial*: Charles L. Stafford, Ira O. Kemble, Thomas J. Myers. Reserve: Isaae P. Tetor, John W. McDonald.

*Lay*: Hemmerle B. Williams, Marcus Simpson. Reserves: Charles P. Axtell, Frank Bacon.

**41. Italy.**—*Ministerial*: William Burt. Reserve: Paolo Gay.

*Lay*: Luigi Mando. Reserve: Capazzi Gaetano.

**42. Japan.**—*Ministerial*: Julius Soper. Reserve: Sennosuki Ogata.

*Lay*: Yasuji Ninomiya. Reserve: Takeji Tamura.

**43. Kansas.**—*Ministerial*: George S. Dearborn, James W. Alderman, Samuel E. Pendleton. Reserves: Joshua A. Lippincott, William A. Quayle.

*Lay*: Timothy B. Sweet, Don C. Newcomb. Reserves: William W. Stewart, William Fairchild.

**44. Kentucky.**—*Ministerial*: Amon Boreing, Elmon L. Shephard. Reserves: John D. Walsh, Daniel Stevenson.

*Lay*: Amos Shinkle, Jeremiah S. Jones. Reserves: William T. Adkinson, John U. Milward.

**45. Lexington.**—*Ministerial*: Louis M. Hagood, Edward W. S. Hammond. Reserves: William S. Rollins, Willis W. Locke.

*Lay*: Jeremiah M. Peters, George L. Knox. Reserves: George W. Nelson, John T. Leggett.



**46. Little Rock.**—*Ministerial*: William R. R. Duncan. Reserve: Thomas Mason.

*Lay*: James M. Cox. Reserve: Jesse Denson.

**47. Louisiana.**—*Ministerial*: Joseph C. Hartzell, Aristides E. P. Albert, Pierre Landry. Reserves: Stephen Duncan, Ernest Lyon, Stephen Priestley.

*Lay*: Andrew G. Miller, John F. Patty. Reserves: Charles C. Morse, William J. Walker.

**48. Maine.**—*Ministerial*: Wilbur F. Berry, John B. Lapham. Reserves: George R. Palmer, Enos T. Adams.

*Lay*: Frank H. Beale, Elwell S. Crosby. Reserves: William F. Cousens, William H. Miles.

**49. Mexico.**—*Ministerial*: Conrado A. Gamboa. Reserve: Samuel P. Craver.

*Lay*: Andres Cabrera. Reserve: (None elected.)

**50. Michigan.**—*Ministerial*: James H. Potts, Levi Master, Wilbur I. Cogshall, George S. Hickey, Daniel W. Parsons, Marshall M. Callen, Nicholas L. Bray. Reserves: Aaron P. Moors, Doctor F. Barnes.

*Lay*: Samuel Dickie, Hiram E. Staples. Reserves: Elvin Swartout, Willis W. Cooper.

**51. Minnesota.**—*Ministerial*: James F. Chaffee, George H. Bridgman, Henry C. Jennings, William McKinley, Coursen M. Heard. Reserves: William W. Satterlee, John Stafford.

*Lay*: Hascall R. Brill, Henry Beemer. Reserves: Thomas Simpson, Alva W. Bradley.

**52. Mississippi.**—*Ministerial*: James M. Shumpert, Alfred D. Payne. Reserves: Samuel A. Cowan, Burrell L. Crump.

*Lay*: John H. Brooks, Simon L. Jones. Reserves: George W. Stith, Philip D. Gulridge.

**53. Missouri.**—*Ministerial*: Ozias S. Middleton, Thomas A. Canady, Jairus J. Bentley. Reserves: John H. Poland, Robert L. Thompson, Frank M. Green.

*Lay*: Silas H. Prather, Frank P. Hays. Reserves: Erastus M. Tracey, James W. Dreyfus.

**54. Montana.**—*Ministerial*: Francis A. Riffin. Reserve: Freeman P. Tower.

*Lay*: John E. Rickards. Reserve: Charles W. Pomeroy.

**55. Nebraska.**—*Ministerial*: Charles F. Creighton, Henry T. Davis, Duke Slavens. Reserves: William R. Jones, Richard Pearson.

*Lay*: Bartlett L. Paine, Archibald F. Coon. Reserves: Thomas J. Gist, George I. Wright.

**56. Newark.**—*Ministerial*: Henry A. Buttz, Daniel R. Lowrie, Samuel P. Hammond, John F. Dodd, James B. Faulks. Reserves: Alexander L. Brice, Daniel Halleron.

*Lay:* William H. Beach, William H. Murphy. Reserves: Richard Grant, Edward L. Dobbins.

**57. New England.**—*Ministerial:* William F. Warren, John W. Hamilton, William R. Clark, William N. Brodbeck, George F. Eaton, George S. Chadbourne. Reserves: Samuel F. Upham, James Mudge.

*Lay:* Loranus E. Hitchcock, Everett O. Fisk. Reserves: James F. Almy, Henry C. Graton.

**58. New England Southern.**—*Ministerial:* Stephen O. Benton, Daniel A. Whedon, Eben Tirrell, Francis D. Blakeslee. Reserves: Micah J. Talbot, Walter Ela.

*Lay:* Roswell S. Douglass, Augustin C. Titus. Reserves: Philo Gates, Thomas W. Brown.

**59. New Hampshire.**—*Ministerial:* Samuel C. Keeler, Jesse M. Durrell, Oliver S. Baketel. Reserves: Charles J. Fowler, Daniel C. Knowles.

*Lay:* Irah E. Chase, J. Morrill Emery. Reserves: Charles H. Hartwell, Henry C. Libbey.

**60. New Jersey.**—*Ministerial:* Thomas Hanlon, George B. Wight, Jacob B. Graw, James Moore, Edmund Hewitt. Reserves: Daniel B. Harris, George Reed.

*Lay:* William H. Skirm, A. Emory Street. Reserves: Clement W. Shoemaker, Melbourne F. Middleton.

**61. New York.**—*Ministerial:* James M. King, Abraham J. Palmer, Charles C. McCabe, John Miley, Alfred Coons, William H. Mickle. Reserves: Charles W. Millard, James R. Day, John J. Dean.

*Lay:* Peter A. Welch, William M. Nelson. Reserves: Edward T. Lovatt, Henry C. Connelly.

**62. New York East.**—*Ministerial:* James M. Buckley, George P. Mains, John W. Beach, J. Oramel Peck, Charles S. Wing, Joseph Pullman. Reserves: Crandall J. North, William V. Kelley, Benjamin M. Adams.

*Lay:* John E. Searles, Jr., Ebenezer J. Hill. Reserves: John French, Letsom T. Wooster.

**63. North Carolina.**—*Ministerial:* Charles N. Grandison. Reserve: Elias M. Collett.

*Lay:* R. Baxter McRary. Reserve: Henry B. Kennedy.

**64. North Dakota.**—*Ministerial:* Jacob A. Hovis. Reserve: Albert T. Foster.

*Lay:* Frank J. Young. Reserve: William E. Beach.

**65. Northern New York.**—*Ministerial:* David F. Pierce, Charles J. Little, Gordon Moore, Samuel Call, Thomas B. Shepherd. Reserves: Henry W. Bennett, James B. Kenyon.

*Lay:* Edwin R. Redhead, Warren R. Fitch. Reserves: William L. Terhune, Fred Graff.

**66. North German.**—*Ministerial*: John G. Bauer. Reserve: Edward J. Funk.

*Lay*: William F. Finke. Reserve: John Siebel.

**67. North India.**—*Ministerial*: Edwin W. Parker, James W. Waugh. Reserves: Thomas Craven, Frank L. Neeld.

*Lay*: Henry Mansell, William H. Daniels. Reserve: (None elected.)

**68. North Indiana.**—*Ministerial*: Augustus E. Mahin, Almeron W. Lamport, Benjamin A. Kemp, David C. Woolpert, Charles G. Hudson. Reserves: George H. Hill, Joshua E. Ervin.

*Lay*: Norman Beckley, James O'Brien. Reserves: Benjamin G. Shinn, John S. Patterson.

**69. North Nebraska.**—*Ministerial*: John B. Maxfield, John W. Shank. Reserves: Dougald C. Winship, William H. H. Pillsbury.

*Lay*: Andrew J. Anderson, John Dale. Reserves: James Stephen, Allen T. Rector.

**70. North Ohio.**—*Ministerial*: James W. Mendenhall, John Mitchell, William F. Whitlock, Garrettson A. Hughes. Reserves: William Kepler, Newell S. Albright.

*Lay*: John A. Gann, Martin M. Hester. Reserves: Archie M. Mattison, Erastus E. Cunningham.

**71. Northwest German.**—*Ministerial*: Adolph Dulitz. Reserve: Frederick Schaub.

*Lay*: Henry A. Salzer. Reserve: J. Frederick Hirsch.

**72. Northwest Indiana.**—*Ministerial*: John L. Smith, John H. Cissel, Hillary A. Gobin. Reserves: Salem B. Town, William H. Hickman.

*Lay*: William M. Kendall, Oliver Gard. Reserves: Isaac H. C. Royce, Alpheus Burch.

**73. Northwest Iowa.**—*Ministerial*: George W. Pratt, George W. L. Brown, Wilmot Whitfield. Reserves: Robert Smylie, William A. Black, Bennett Mitchell.

*Lay*: Cyrus C. Carpenter, Eugene Secor. Reserves: Oscar P. Miller, William Tackaberry.

**74. Northwest Kansas.**—*Ministerial*: William H. Sweet, Michael M. Stolz. Reserves: Edward W. Allen, Benjamin F. Stauber.

*Lay*: John C. Postlethwaite, Edwin W. Voorhis. Reserves: Thaddeus B. Carpenter, James M. Bell.

**75. Northwest Swedish.**—*Ministerial*: Alfred Anderson. Reserve: Charles G. Nelson.

*Lay*: John R. Lindgren. Reserve: John W. Israelson.

**76. Norway.**—*Ministerial*: Andres Olsen. Reserve: Jahan Thorkildsen.

*Lay*: Martin Svendsen. Reserve: Karl Andreasjen.

**77. Norwegian and Danish.**—*Ministerial*: John H. Johnson. Reserve: Andrew Haagenzen.

*Lay*: Peter O. Magnuson. Reserve: Martin S. Field.

**78. Ohio.**—*Ministerial*: David H. Moore, John W. Dillon, John C. Jackson, John R. Tibbles, John C. Arbuckle. Reserves: James M. Weir, David Y. Murdoch.

*Lay*: Fletcher S. Coultrap, Carmi Alderman. Reserves: Morris Sharp, John W. King.

**79. Oregon.**—*Ministerial*: Samuel P. Wilson, Charles C. Stratton. Reserves: Melville C. Wire, Alfred Kummer.

*Lay*: George W. Staver, John O. Booth. Reserves: James Abraham, Arthur F. Miller.

**80. Philadelphia.**—*Ministerial*: Thomas B. Neely, Samuel W. Gehrett, Samuel W. Thomas, James H. Hargis, William Swindells, William L. McDowell. Reserves: William J. Paxson, Jacob Todd.

*Lay*: John Field, Samuel M. Myers. Reserves: John E. James, William H. Sutton.

**81. Pittsburg.**—*Ministerial*: Charles W. Smith, Asbury L. Petty, Thomas H. Woodring, Joseph W. Miles. Reserves: James F. Jones, Daniel J. Davis.

*Lay*: James A. Lane, Vachel Harding. Reserves: Samuel Hamilton, J. Edwin Rigg.

**82. Puget Sound.**—*Ministerial*: Andrew J. Hanson, Thomas J. Massey. Reserves: Thomas B. Ford, John M. Dennison.

*Lay*: David T. Denny, Frederick S. Williams. Reserves: George H. Randell, William H. Fife.

**83. Rock River.**—*Ministerial*: Frank M. Bristol, Lewis Curts, Franklin A. Hardin, John M. Caldwell, Henry B. Ridgaway, William H. Burns. Reserves: Martin E. Cady, Garrett R. Vanhorne, William A. Spencer.

*Lay*: William Deering, Benjamin F. Sheets. Reserves: Delonas W. Potter, Oscar A. Oliver.

**84. Saint John's River.**—*Ministerial*: Edmund B. Snyder. Reserve: James T. Lewton.

*Lay*: James Armstrong. Reserve: Alexander W. Biddle.

**85. Saint Louis.**—*Ministerial*: Oliver M. Stewart, William Jones, George W. Hughey. Reserves: Charles P. Masden, Jesse B. Young, William V. Hamel.

*Lay*: James A. Field, Malcolm G. McGregor. Reserves: Luther C. Slavins, Thomas J. Langston.

**86. Saint Louis German.**—*Ministerial*: William Koeneke, John L. J. Barth, Charles Heidel. Reserves: Philip W. Jacoby, Henry Nauman.

*Lay*: George Cress, Herman H. Jacoby. Reserves: John H. Frick, Michael Adolph.

**87. Savannah.**—*Ministerial*: Charles O. Fisher, Wilbur P. Thirkield. Reserves: Matthew M. Alston, John Watts.



*Lay*: Thomas A. Fortson, Thornton T. Greenwood. Reserves: John T. King, John L. Bowdoin.

**88. South Carolina.**—*Ministerial*: Joshua E. Wilson, Louis M. Dunton. Reserves: Benjamin E. Witherspoon, Francis L. Baxter.

*Lay*: Mark H. Gassaway, Edward J. Sawyer. Reserves: John H. Fordham, Thomas H. Moses.

**89. Southeast Indiana.**—*Ministerial*: John P. D. John, James A. Sargent, Enoch H. Wood. Reserves: Edward A. Campbell, Sampson Tinch.

*Lay*: Will F. Stevens, William T. Friedley. Reserves: William Newkirk, Howard Duffy.

**90. Southern California.**—*Ministerial*: Phineas F. Bresee, Edwin W. Caswell, Winfield S. Matthew. Reserves: Will A. Knighten, Edwin S. Chase.

*Lay*: Joseph E. McComas, Perry M. Green. Reserves: Azro H. Naftzger, James O. Byxbee.

**91. Southern German.**—*Ministerial*: Gotlieb Dossdall. Reserve: Daniel Matthaei.

*Lay*: Henry Wellman. Reserve: William Hander.

**92. Southern Illinois.**—*Ministerial*: Owen H. Clark, Francis M. Van Treese, John D. Gilham. Reserves: Joseph W. Van Cleve, William Wallis.

*Lay*: Albert G. Jepson, Milton A. Smith. Reserves: David A. Watts, Thomas S. Marshall.

**93. South India.**—*Ministerial*: John E. Robinson. Reserve: William E. Robbins.

*Lay*: William B. Wright. Reserve: Henry Stephens.

**94. South Kansas.**—*Ministerial*: Hugh McBirney, Cyrus R. Rice, Herbert W. Chaffee. Reserves: Samuel S. Murphy, Jefferson E. Brant.

*Lay*: Edwin W. Cunningham, David S. Elliott. Reserves: Lewis N. Stacher, Willey Bollinger.

**95. Southwest Kansas.**—*Ministerial*: James C. Hall, Thomas S. Hodgson, James T. Hanna. Reserves: William J. Martindale, Harrison Waitt.

*Lay*: Halderman White, Thomas C. Thoburn. Reserves: Watson J. Mendenhall, James H. Thompson.

**96. Sweden.**—*Ministerial*: Karl A. Janssen, Jahan P. Larsson. Reserve: Fredrik Agren.

*Lay*: Jacob T. Jacobson, August Flink. Reserves: John E. Elmqvist, Hjalmar Soderberg.

**97. Switzerland.**—*Ministerial*: Hans J. Breiter. Reserve: August Rodemeyer.

*Lay*: Wilhelm Ritter. Reserve: (None elected.)

**98. Tennessee.**—*Ministerial*: Crawford B. Wilson. Reserve: Hilary W. Key.

*Lay*: Thomas W. Johnson. Reserve: Granderson D. Fields.

**99. Texas.**—*Ministerial*: Isaiah B. Scott, Wade H. Logan, Edward Lee. Reserves: Freeman Parker, Wade Hamilton.

*Lay*: Henry B. Pemberton, Robert B. Smith. Reserves: John H. Wilkins, Edwin B. Ramsey.

**100. Troy.**—*Ministerial*: John H. Coleman, Homer Eaton, Charles H. Dunton, William H. Hughes, George A. Barrett, Joel W. Eaton. Reserves: Hubbard C. Farrar, Henry Graham.

*Lay*: Joseph H. Guild, Charles D. Hammond. Reserves: Alfred Guibord, Benjamin S. Robinson.

**101. Upper Iowa.**—*Ministerial*: John C. Magee, Alpha J. Kynett, Thomas E. Fleming, Samuel W. Heald, James H. Rhea. Reserves: John W. Bissell, Hugh Boyd.

*Lay*: Henry Egbert, Calvin Yoran. Reserves: John W. Reeder, William F. Johnson.

**102. Upper Mississippi.**—*Ministerial*: Warren McDonald, John C. Eckles. Reserves: Benjamin H. S. Ferguson, Moses Adams.

*Lay*: John A. Williams, Phelon E. Tubbs. Reserves: Joseph H. Phillips, Samuel Blevins.

**103. Vermont.**—*Ministerial*: Joel O. Sherborn, Romanzo L. Bruce. Reserves: Alfred J. Hough, Sylvester Donaldson.

*Lay*: William P. Dillingham, Franklin P. Ball. Reserves: Moses P. Perley, Henry N. Turner.

**104. Virginia.**—*Ministerial*: William T. Schooley. Reserve: Samuel A. Ball.

*Lay*: George P. Moore. Reserve: Jacob M. Thorne.

**105. Washington.**—*Ministerial*: Benjamin Brown, John A. Holmes, Henry A. Carroll. Reserves: Charles G. Key, William P. Ryder.

*Lay*: Irvine G. Penn, John H. Griffin. Reserves: Norman B. Pinn, Joseph H. Norris.

**106. West German.**—*Ministerial*: Charles Ott, John G. Leist. Reserves: Charles C. Harms, John H. Asling.

*Lay*: Samuel J. Kleinschmidt, Conrad Frick. Reserves: George Paulman, William Dreyer.

**107. West Nebraska.**—*Ministerial*: Charles A. Mastin, Orlando R. Beebe. Reserves: William A. Amsbury, James Leonard.

*Lay*: Byron L. Robinson, John N. Dryden. Reserves: James John, Henry E. Babcock.

**108. West Texas.**—*Ministerial*: Harry Swann. Reserve: Mack Henson.

*Lay*: Benjamin J. Henry. Reserve: Jackson C. Johns.

**109. West Virginia.**—*Ministerial*: William G. Riheldaffer, Lorin L. Stewart, Calvin H. Lakin, Lewis H. Jordan. Reserves: S. Earnest Jones, James A. Fullerton.

*Lay*: Lewis A. Martin, Harlan P. McGregor. Reserves: Benjamin F. Martin, William P. Willey.

**110. West Wisconsin.**—*Ministerial*: George W. Case, Samuel S. Benedict, Manning B. Balch. Reserves: Bert E. Wheeler, Jesse D. Searles.

*Lay*: Peres J. Layne, James Spensley. Reserves: Francis T. Vasey, Francis A. Watkins.

**111. Wilmington.**—*Ministerial*: William L. S. Murray, Alfred Smith, Richard H. Adams. Reserves: Thomas E. Martindale, Thomas E. Terry.

*Lay*: Arthur E. Sudler, Joseph Pyle. Reserves: Isaac T. Parker, John W. Fletcher.

**112. Wisconsin.**—*Ministerial*: William P. Stowe, John R. Creighton, Rodman W. Bosworth, Charles W. Gallagher. Reserves: Matthew M. Parkhurst, Ephraim L. Eaton.

*Lay*: Robert McMillan, Amherst W. Kellogg. Reserves: Milton M. Phelps, Lewis M. Alexander.

**113. Wyoming.**—*Ministerial*: Manley S. Hard, Levi L. Sprague, Thomas Harroun, Austin Griffin, Asa J. Van Cleft. Reserves: George M. Colville, Lyman C. Floyd.

*Lay*: Marcus W. Scott, Thomas H. Dale. Reserves: Jonathan C. Lattimer, William Connell.



## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MINISTERIAL DELEGATES ELECTED.

Delegates.	Conferences.
1 Abele, George.....	East German.
2 Ackerman, George E.....	Alabama.
3 Adams, Richard H.....	Wilmington.
4 Adkinson, Alva W.....	Dakota.
5 Afflerbach, Christian H.....	California German.
6 Albert, Aristides E. P.....	Louisiana.
7 Alderman, James W.....	Kansas.
8 Anderson, Alfred.....	Northwest Swedish.
9 Anthony, Charles V.....	California.
10 Arbuckle, John C.....	Ohio.
11 Baketel, Oliver S.....	New Hampshire.
12 Balch, Manning B.....	West Wisconsin.
13 Barnes, Adam C.....	Central Ohio.
14 Barrett, George A.....	Troy.
15 Barth, John L. J.....	Saint Louis German.
16 Bauer, John G.....	North German.
17 Beach, John W.....	New York East.

Delegates.	Conferences.
18 Beard, James N.....	California.
19 Beck, Francis H .....	Erie.
20 Beebe, Orlando R.....	West Nebraska.
21 Beebe, Uriah S.....	Central New York.
22 Belt, Leroy A.....	Central Ohio.
23 Benedict, Samuel S.....	West Wisconsin.
24 Bentley, Jairus J.....	Missouri.
25 Benton, Stephen O.....	New England Southern.
26 Berry, Joseph F.....	Detroit.
27 Berry, Wilbur F.....	Maine.
28 Bignell, William P.....	Erie.
29 Bills, James E.....	Genesee.
30 Blakeslee, Francis D .....	New England Southern.
31 Blakeslee, Marvin P.....	Central New York.
32 Booth, George M.....	Columbia River.
33 Boreing, Amon.....	Kentucky.
34 Bosworth, Rodman W.....	Wisconsin.
35 Bray, Nicholas L.....	Michigan.
36 Breiter, Hans J.....	Switzerland.
37 Bresee, Phineas F.....	Southern California.
38 Bridgman, George H.....	Minnesota.
39 Bristol, Frank M.....	Rock River.
40 Brodbeck, William N.....	New England.
41 Brown, Benjamin.....	Washington.
42 Brown, George W. L.....	Northwest Iowa.
43 Bruce, Romanzo L.....	Vermont.
44 Buckley, James M.....	New York East.
45 Burns, William H.....	Rock River.
46 Burt, William.....	Italy.
47 Buttz, Henry A.....	Newark.
48 Caldwell, John M.....	Rock River.
49 Call, Samuel.....	Northern New York.
50 Callen, Marshall M.....	Michigan.
51 Canady, Thomas A.....	Missouri.
52 Canfield, John T.....	Genesee.
53 Carroll, Henry A.....	Washington.
54 Carter, Joseph M.....	Central Tennessee.
55 Carter, Thomas C.....	Holston.
56 Case, George W.....	West Wisconsin.
57 Caswell, Edwin W.....	Southern California.
58 Chadbourne, George S.....	New England.
59 Chaffee, Herbert W.....	South Kansas.
60 Chaffee, James F.....	Minnesota.
61 Chamberlain, Nathaniel A.....	Colorado.
62 Chase, Alden F.....	East Maine.



Delegates.	Conferences.
63 Cissel, John H.....	Northwest Indiana.
64 Clark, Charles B.....	Dakota.
65 Clark, Owen H.....	Southern Illinois.
66 Clark, William R.....	New England.
67 Coffey, William H.....	Delaware.
68 Cogshall, Wilbur I.....	Michigan.
69 Coleman, John H.....	Troy.
70 Coons, Alfred.....	New York.
71 Cranston, Earl.....	Colorado.
72 Creighton, Charles F.....	Nebraska.
73 Creighton, John R.....	Wisconsin.
74 Curl, Martin L.....	Arkansas.
75 Curts, Lewis.....	Rock River.
76 Davis, Henry T.....	Nebraska.
77 Dearborn, George S.....	Kansas.
78 Dillon, John W.....	Ohio.
79 Dilworth, Benjamin.....	Florida.
80 Dodd, John F.....	Newark.
81 Doney, Thomas.....	Central Illinois.
82 Dosdall, Gotlieb.....	Southern German.
83 Dulitz, Adolph.....	Northwest German.
84 Duncan, William R. R.....	Little Rock.
85 Dunton, Charles II.....	Troy.
86 Dunton, Louis M.....	South Carolina.
87 Durrell, Jesse M.....	New Hampshire.
88 Eaton, George F.....	New England.
89 Eaton, Homer.....	Troy.
90 Eaton, Joel W.....	Troy.
91 Eckles, John C.....	Upper Mississippi.
92 Edwards, Arthur.....	Detroit.
93 Edwards, James T.....	Erie.
94 Edwards, William S.....	Baltimore.
95 Ellington, Lewis D.....	Georgia.
96 Evans, Jervice G.....	Central Illinois.
97 Everhart, Marion W.....	Illinois.
98 Faulks, James B.....	Newark.
99 Fisher, Charles O.....	Savannah.
100 Fiske, Lewis R.....	Detroit.
101 Fleming, Thomas E.....	Upper Iowa.
102 Foster, Milton K.....	Central Pennsylvania.
103 Freshwater, Robert M.....	East Ohio.
104 Galeener, Chris.....	Illinois.
105 Gallagher, Charles W.....	Wisconsin.
106 Gamboa, Conrado A.....	Mexico.

Delegates.	Conferences.
107 Gay, David.....	Austin.
108 Gebhardt, Ernst H.....	Germany.
109 Gehrett, Samuel W.....	Philadelphia.
110 Gilham, John D.....	Southern Illinois.
111 Gillum, Richard E.....	Central Missouri.
112 Gober, William R.....	California.
113 Gobin, Hillary A.....	Northwest Indiana.
114 Goucher, John F.....	Baltimore.
115 Grandison, Charles N.....	North Carolina.
116 Graw, Jacob B.....	New Jersey.
117 Gray, Edward J.....	Central Pennsylvania.
118 Griffin, Austin.....	Wyoming.
119 Hagan, William T.....	Africa.
120 Hagood, Louis M.....	Lexington.
121 Hall, James C.....	Southwest Kansas.
122 Halstead, William R.....	Indiana.
123 Hamilton, John W.....	New England.
124 Hamlin, Benjamin B.....	Central Pennsylvania.
125 Hammond, Edward W. S.....	Lexington.
126 Hammond, John D.....	California.
127 Hammond, Samuel P.....	Newark.
128 Hanlon, Thomas.....	New Jersey.
129 Hanna, James T.....	Southwest Kansas.
130 Hanson, Andrew J.....	Puget Sound.
131 Hard, Manley S.....	Wyoming.
132 Hardin, Franklin A.....	Rock River.
133 Hargis, James H.....	Philadelphia.
134 Harroun, Thomas.....	Wyoming.
135 Hartzell, Joseph C.....	Louisiana.
136 Hawks, Matthew C.....	Detroit.
137 Hays, Daniel W.....	East Tennessee.
138 Head, Merrick A.....	Central Illinois.
139 Heald, Samuel W.....	Upper Iowa.
140 Heard, Coursen M.....	Minnesota.
141 Hedler, Charles.....	Chicago German.
142 Heidel, Charles.....	Saint Louis German.
143 Henderson, Isaiah R.....	Central Ohio.
144 Hermans, Edwin J.....	Central New York.
145 Hewitt, Edmund.....	New Jersey.
146 Hickey, George S.....	Michigan.
147 Hines, Harvey K.....	Idaho.
148 Hodgson, Thomas S.....	Southwest Kansas.
149 Holmes, John A.....	Washington.
150 Hooker, William S.....	Des Moines.
151 Horswell, John B.....	Des Moines.

Delegates.	Conferences.
152 Hovis, Jacob A.....	North Dakota.
153 Hudson, Charles G.....	North Indiana.
154 Hughes, Garrettson A.....	North Ohio.
155 Hughes, William H.....	Troy.
156 Hughey, George W.....	Saint Louis.
157 Hunt, Sandford.....	Genesee.
158 Iwert, Charles.....	Chicago German.
159 Jackson, John C.....	Ohio.
160 Janssen, Karl A.....	Sweden.
161 Jennings, Henry C.....	Minnesota.
162 John, John P. D.....	Southeast Indiana.
163 Johnson, John H.....	Norwegian and Danish.
164 Jones, George C.....	Genesee.
165 Jones, William.....	Saint Louis.
166 Jordan, Lewis H.....	West Virginia.
167 Keeler, Samuel C.....	New Hampshire.
168 Kemble, Ira O.....	Iowa.
169 Kemp, Benjamin A.....	North Indiana.
170 Ketcham, John H.....	Indiana.
171 Keyes, John R.....	East Ohio.
172 Kilpatrick, Jesse.....	Detroit.
173 King, James M.....	New York.
174 Koeneke, William.....	Saint Louis German.
175 Kynett, Alpha J.....	Upper Iowa.
176 Lakin, Calvin H.....	West Virginia.
177 Lamport, Almeron W.....	North Indiana.
178 Lanahan, John.....	Baltimore.
179 Landry, Pierre.....	Louisiana.
180 Lantz, J. Max.....	Central Pennsylvania.
181 Lapham, John B.....	Maine.
182 Larsson, Jahan P.....	Sweden.
183 Lee, Edward.....	Texas.
184 Leist, John G.....	West German.
185 Leonard, Adna B.....	Cincinnati.
186 Liebhart, Henry J.....	Central German.
187 Little, Charles J.....	Northern New York.
188 Logan, Wade H.....	Texas.
189 Lowrie, Daniel R.....	Newark.
190 Magee, John C.....	Upper Iowa.
191 Mahin, Augustus E.....	North Indiana.
192 Mains, George P.....	New York East.
193 Martin, William C.....	Des Moines.
194 Massey, Thomas J.....	Puget Sound.

Delegates.	Conferences.
195 Master, Levi.....	Michigan.
196 Mastin, Charles A.....	West Nebraska.
197 Matney, Thomas W.....	Blue Ridge.
198 Matthew, Winfield S. ....	Southern California.
199 Maxfield, John B.....	North Nebraska.
200 McBirney, Hugh.....	South Kansas.
201 McCabe, Charles C.....	New York.
202 McCulloch, Charles O.....	Central Illinois.
203 McDonald, Warren.....	Upper Mississippi.
204 McDowell, William L.....	Philadelphia.
205 McElroy, William N.....	Illinois.
206 McGerald, Samuel.....	Genesee.
207 McKinley, William.....	Minnesota.
208 McKinney, Alfred W.....	Central Alabama.
209 Mendenhall, James W.....	North Ohio.
210 Mickle, William H.....	New York.
211 Middleton, Ozias S.....	Missouri.
212 Miles, Joseph W.....	Pittsburg.
213 Miley, John.....	New York.
214 Miller, Emory.....	Des Moines.
215 Mills, Edmund M.....	Central New York.
216 Mitchell, John.....	North Ohio.
217 Monroe, David S.....	Central Pennsylvania.
218 Moore, David H.....	Ohio.
219 Moore, Gordon.....	Northern New York.
220 Moore, James.....	New Jersey.
221 Murray, William L. S.....	Wilmington.
222 Musgrove, William H.....	Illinois.
223 Myers, Thomas J.....	Iowa.
224 Neal, J. St. Clair.....	Baltimore.
225 Neely, Thomas B.....	Philadelphia.
226 Olsen, Andres.....	Norway.
227 Ott, Charles.....	West German.
228 Palmer, Abraham J.....	New York.
229 Parker, Edwin W.....	North India.
230 Parsons, Daniel W.....	Michigan.
231 Payne, Alfred D.....	Mississippi.
232 Payne, Charles H.....	Cincinnati.
233 Pearne, Thomas H.....	Cincinnati.
234 Pearson, John.....	Cincinnati.
235 Peck, J. Oramel.....	New York East.
236 Pendleton, Samuel E.....	Kansas.
237 Petty, Asbury L.....	Pittsburg.
238 Pierce, David F.....	Northern New York.



Delegates.	Conferences.
239 Plumb, Nathan J.....	Foo Chow.
240 Potts, James H.....	Michigan.
241 Pratt, George W.....	Northwest Iowa.
242 Pullman, Joseph.....	New York East.
243 Queal, Luke C.....	Central New York.
244 Ramsey, William W.....	Des Moines.
245 Rasmus, Henry.....	Columbia River.
246 Rhea, James H.....	Upper Iowa.
247 Rice, Cyrus R.....	South Kansas.
248 Rider, William H.....	East Ohio.
249 Ridgaway, Henry B.....	Rock River.
250 Riffin, Francis A.....	Montana.
251 Riheldaffer, William G.....	West Virginia.
252 Robinson, John E.....	South India.
253 Rothweiler, Jacob.....	Central German.
254 Sargent, James A.....	Southeast Indiana.
255 Schaal, John G.....	Central German.
256 Schooley, William T.....	Virginia.
257 Scott, Isaiah B.....	Texas.
258 Shank, John W.....	North Nebraska.
259 Shepard, Elmon L.....	Kentucky.
260 Shepherd, Thomas B.....	Northern New York.
261 Sherburn, Joel O.....	Vermont.
262 Shier, William H.....	Detroit.
263 Shumpert, James M.....	Mississippi.
264 Slaven, Duke.....	Nebraska.
265 Smart, James S.....	Detroit.
266 Smith, Alfred.....	Wilmington.
267 Smith, Charles W.....	Pittsburg.
268 Smith, John L.....	Northwest Indiana.
269 Smith, William A.....	Illinois.
270 Snyder, Edmund B.....	Saint John's River.
271 Soper, Julius.....	Japan.
272 Spence, John F.....	Holston.
273 Sprague, Levi L.....	Wyoming.
274 Stafford, Charles L.....	Iowa.
275 Stewart, Lorin L.....	West Virginia.
276 Stewart, Oliver M.....	Saint Louis.
277 Stolz, Michael M.....	Northwest Kansas.
278 Stowe, William P.....	Wisconsin.
279 Stratton, Charles C.....	Oregon.
280 Swann, Harry.....	West Texas.
281 Sweet, William H.....	Northwest Kansas.
282 Swindells, William.....	Philadelphia.

Delegates.	Conferences.
283 Tallman, Benjamin F.....	Central Illinois.
284 Thirkield, Wilbur P.....	Savannah.
285 Thomas, Samuel W.....	Philadelphia.
286 Thornton, Samuel W.....	Colorado.
287 Tibbles, John R.....	Ohio.
288 Tirrell, Eben.....	New England Southern.
289 Van Cleft, Asa J.....	Wyoming.
290 Van Treese, Francis M.....	Southern Illinois.
291 Ward, John A.....	Indiana.
292 Warne, Frank W.....	Bengal.
293 Warren, William F.....	New England.
294 Waugh, James W.....	North India.
295 Webb, Harvey.....	East Ohio.
296 Webster, William H.....	Illinois.
297 Whedon, Daniel A.....	New England Southern.
298 Wheeler, Alfred.....	Erie.
299 White, Isaac H.....	Delaware.
300 Whitfield, Wilmot.....	Northwest Iowa.
301 Whitlock, Elias D.....	Central Ohio.
302 Whitlock, Stephen H.....	Illinois.
303 Whitlock, William F.....	North Ohio.
304 Wight, George B.....	New Jersey.
305 Williams, John E.....	Genesee.
306 Wilson, Crawford B.....	Tennessee.
307 Wilson, Joshua E.....	South California.
308 Wilson, John I.....	East Ohio.
309 Wilson, Samuel P.....	Oregon.
310 Wing, Charles S.....	New York East.
311 Winslow, George G.....	East Maine.
312 Wood, Enoch H.....	Southeast Indiana.
313 Woodring, Thomas H.....	Pittsburg.
314 Woolpert, David C.....	North Indiana.
315 Youmans, Jay S.....	East Ohio.

# ALPHABETICAL LIST OF LAY DELEGATES ELECTED.

Delegates.	Conferences.
1 Alderman, Carmi .....	Ohio.
2 Anderson, Andrew J. ....	North Nebraska.
3 Arbuckle, John M. ....	Central Missouri.
4 Armstrong, James. ....	Saint John's River.
5 Ball, Franklin P. ....	Vermont.
6 Beach, William H. ....	Newark.
7 Beale, Frank H. ....	Maine.
8 Beckley, Norman .....	North Indiana.
9 Beemer, Henry. ....	Minnesota.
10 Blodgett, Andrew B. ....	Central New York.
11 Booth, John O. ....	Oregon.
12 Briggs, James E. ....	Genesee.
13 Brill, Hascall R. ....	Minnesota.
14 Brooks, John H. ....	Mississippi.
15 Bruner, Andrew J. ....	Holston.
16 Cabrera, Andres .....	Mexico.
17 Carpenter, Cyrus C. ....	Northwest Iowa.
18 Chase, Gorton B. ....	Erie.
19 Chase, Irah E. ....	New Hampshire.
20 Collins, Truman D. ....	Erie.
21 Coon, Archibald F. ....	Nebraska.
22 Coultrap, Fletcher S. ....	Ohio.
23 Cox, James M. ....	Little Rock.
24 Cozine, Harlan J. ....	Columbia River.
25 Cress, George. ....	Saint Louis German.
26 Crosby, Elwell S. ....	Maine.
27 Cunningham, Edwin W. ....	South Kansas.
28 Dale, John .....	North Nebraska.
29 Dale, Thomas H. ....	Wyoming.
30 Daniels, William H. ....	North India.
31 Deering, William .....	Rock River.
32 DeLong, Horace T. ....	Colorado.
33 DeMotte, Harvey C. ....	Illinois.
34 Denny, David T. ....	Puget Sound.
35 DePauw, Newland T. ....	Indiana.
36 Dickie, Samuel .....	Michigan.
37 Dillingham, William P. ....	Vermont.



Delegates.	Conferences.
38 Douglass, Roswell S.....	New England Southern.
39 Dryden, John N.....	West Nebraska.
40 Egbert, Henry.....	Upper Iowa.
41 Eisele, Edward J.....	East German.
42 Elliott, David S.....	South Kansas.
43 Emery, J. Morrill.....	New Hampshire.
44 Evans, John.....	Colorado.
45 Field, James A.....	Saint Louis.
46 Field, John.....	Philadelphia.
47 Finke, William F.....	North German.
48 Fisk, Everett O.....	New England.
49 Fitch, Warren R.....	Northern New York.
50 Flink, August.....	Sweden.
51 Forrest, Herbert A.....	Detroit.
52 Fortson, Thomas A.....	Savannah.
53 Freeman, Ferdinand C.....	Africa.
54 Frick, Conrad.....	West German.
55 Friedley, William T.....	Southeast Indiana.
56 Gaines, Chauncey.....	California.
57 Galbraith, William A.....	Holston.
58 Gamble, James N.....	Cincinnati.
59 Gamer, Charles L.....	Chicago German.
60 Gann, John A.....	North Ohio.
61 Gard, Oliver.....	Northwest Indiana.
62 Gassaway, Mark H.....	South Carolina.
63 Golder, Gotlieb J.....	Central German.
64 Guernsey, George A.....	Central New York.
65 Green, Perry M.....	Southern California.
66 Greenwood, Thornton T.....	Savannah.
67 Griffin, John H.....	Washington.
68 Guild, Joseph H.....	Troy.
69 Gunby, John E.....	Delaware.
70 Hammond, Charles D.....	Troy.
71 Harding, Vachel.....	Pittsburg.
72 Hays, Frank P.....	Missouri.
73 Henkle, Saul S.....	Baltimore.
74 Henry, Benjamin J.....	West Texas.
75 Hester, Martin M.....	North Ohio.
76 Hicks, Milton.....	Central Illinois.
77 Hill, Ebenezer J.....	New York East.
78 Hitchcock, Loranus E.....	New England.
79 Howard, Robert.....	East Tennessee.
80 Ingram, James E.....	Baltimore.

Delegates.	Conferences.
81 Jacobson, Jacob T.....	Sweden.
82 Jacoby, Herman H.....	Saint Louis German.
83 Jepson, Albert G.....	Southern Illinois.
84 Johnson, Thomas W.....	Tennessee.
85 Jones, Alonzo R.....	Florida.
86 Jones, Jeremiah S.....	Kentucky.
87 Jones, Simon L.....	Mississippi.
88 Kellogg, Amherst W.....	Wisconsin.
89 Kendall, William M.....	Northwest Indiana.
90 Klahn, August.....	California German.
91 Kleinschmidt, Samuel J.....	West German.
92 Knox, George L.....	Lexington.
93 Kratz, Henry E.....	Dakota.
94 Lane, James A.....	Pittsburg.
95 Langley, Edwin T.....	Dakota.
96 Lawrence, William.....	Central Ohio.
97 Layne, Peres J.....	West Wisconsin.
98 Lindgren, John R.....	Northwest Swedish.
99 Magnuson, Peter O.....	Norwegian and Danish.
100 Mando, Luigi.....	Italy.
101 Mann, Ernst.....	Germany.
102 Mann, Leroy M.....	Des Moines.
103 Mansell, Henry.....	North India.
104 Martin, Lewis A.....	West Virginia.
105 Maynard, Charles H.....	Central Tennessee.
106 McCleskey, Jacob H.....	Alabama.
107 McComas, Joseph E.....	Southern California.
108 McGregor, Harlan P.....	West Virginia.
109 McGregor, Malcolm G.....	Saint Louis.
110 McMillan, Robert.....	Wisconsin.
111 McRary, R. Baxter.....	North Carolina.
112 Miller, Andrew G.....	Louisiana.
113 Miller, Lewis.....	East Ohio.
114 Moore, George P.....	Virginia.
115 Morgan, William F.....	Delaware.
116 Murphy, William H.....	Newark.
117 Murray, Thomas H.....	Central Pennsylvania.
118 Myers, Samuel M.....	Philadelphia.
119 Nelson, William J.....	Arkansas.
120 Nelson, William M.....	New York.
121 Newcomb, Don C.....	Kansas.
122 Nies, George E.....	Austin.
123 Ninomiya, Yasuji.....	Japan.

Delegates.	Conferences.
124 O'Brien, James .....	North Indiana.
125 Paine, Bartlett, L.....	Nebraska.
126 Patty, John F.....	Louisiana.
127 Pemberton, Henry B.....	Texas.
128 Penn, Irvine G.....	Washington.
129 Peters, Jeremiah M.....	Lexington.
130 Playter, Ely W.....	California.
131 Postlethwaite, John C.....	Northwest Kansas.
132 Prather, Silas H.....	Missouri.
133 Pritchard, Charles J. A.....	Bengal.
134 Pyle, Joseph.....	Wilmington.
135 Redhead, Edwin R.....	Northern New York.
136 Reed, James E.....	Blue Ridge.
137 Rickards, John E.....	Montana.
138 Ritter, Wilhelm.....	Switzerland.
139 Robinson, Byron L.....	West Nebraska.
140 Robinson, George W.....	Detroit.
141 Robinson, Thomas J.....	Central Illinois.
142 Root, Francis H.....	Genesee.
143 Salzer, Henry A.....	Northwest German.
144 Sanders, Isaac N.....	Idaho.
145 Sargant, James H.....	Columbia River.
146 Sawyer, Edward J.....	South Carolina.
147 Schroetter, Hans A.....	Central German.
148 Scott, Marcus W.....	Wyoming.
149 Scruggs, Burgess E.....	Central Alabama.
150 Searles, John E., Jr.....	New York East.
151 Secor, Eugene.....	Northwest Iowa.
152 Seefeld, Gustavus.....	Chicago German.
153 Shaw, Leslie M.....	Des Moines.
154 Sheets, Benjamin F.....	Rock River.
155 Shetter, Robert L.....	Central Pennsylvania.
156 Shinkle, Amos.....	Kentucky.
157 Simpson, Marcus.....	Iowa.
158 Skirm, William H.....	New Jersey.
159 Smith, Robert B.....	Texas.
160 Smith, Milton A.....	Southern Illinois.
161 Spensley, James.....	West Wisconsin.
162 Staples, Hiram E.....	Michigan.
163 Staver, George W.....	Oregon.
164 Stevens, Will F.....	Southeast Indiana.
165 Street, A. Emory.....	New Jersey.
166 Sudler, Arthur E.....	Wilmington.
167 Svendsen, Martin.....	Norway.
168 Sweet, Timothy B.....	Kansas.

Delegates.	Conferences.
169 Thoburn, Thomas C.....	Southwest Kansas.
170 Thompson, Robert F.....	Georgia.
171 Titus, Augustin C.....	New England Southern.
172 Tubbs, Phelon E.....	Upper Mississippi.
173 Vandewater, Asaph C.....	Illinois.
174 Voorhis, Edwin W.....	Northwest Kansas.
175 Warren, George M.....	East Maine.
176 Welch, Peter A.....	New York.
177 Wellman, Henry.....	Southern German.
178 White, Halderman.....	Southwest Kansas.
179 Williams, Alfred G.....	Central Ohio.
180 Williams, Hemmerle B.....	Iowa.
181 Williams, John A.....	Upper Mississippi.
182 Williams, Frederick S.....	Puget Sound.
183 Williams, Silas J.....	East Ohio.
184 Wilson, William W.....	Cincinnati.
185 Withers, Michael P. C.....	East Maine.
186 Wright, William B.....	South India.
187 Yoran, Calvin.....	Upper Iowa.
188 Young, Frank J.....	North Dakota.
189 Young, Jonathan B.....	Indiana.

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## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MINISTERIAL RESERVE DELEGATES ELECTED.

Delegates.	Conferences.
1 Adams, Moses.....	Upper Mississippi.
2 Adams, Enos T.....	Maine.
3 Adams, Benjamin M.....	New York East.
4 Agren, Fredrik.....	Sweden.
5 Albright, Newell S.....	North Ohio.
6 Allen, Edward W.....	Northwest Kansas.
7 Alston, Matthew M.....	Savannah.
8 Amsbury, William A.....	West Nebraska.
9 Asling, John H.....	West German.
10 Baker, Benjamin W.....	Central Illinois.
11 Ball, Samuel A.....	Virginia.
12 Barnes, Doctor F.....	Michigan.
13 Bartlett, Alanson R.....	Detroit.
14 Baxter, Francis L.....	South Carolina.
15 Benham, William R.....	Genesee.



## 26     *Alphabetical List of Ministerial Reserve Delegates.*

Delegates.	Conferences.
16 Bennett, Henry W. ....	Northern New York.
17 Bissell, John W. ....	Upper Iowa.
18 Bissell, Thomas J. ....	Genesee.
19 Black, William A. ....	Northwest Iowa.
20 Boyd, Hugh. ....	Upper Iowa.
21 Bonn, Frederick. ....	California German.
22 Brant, Jefferson E. ....	South Kansas.
23 Brice, Alexander L. ....	Newark.
24 Brown, Hardy N. ....	Central Alabama.
25 Brown, Henry. ....	Columbia River.
26 Burdick, Francis A. ....	Dakota.
27 Cady, Martin E. ....	Rock River.
28 Campbell, Edward A. ....	Southeast Indiana.
29 Cannon, John R. ....	Blue Ridge.
30 Carroll, David H. ....	Baltimore.
31 Case, Westwood W. ....	California.
32 Chase, Edwin S. ....	Southern California.
33 Colby, William G. ....	Central Missouri.
34 Collett, Elias M. ....	North Carolina.
35 Colville, George M. ....	Wyoming.
36 Cowan, Samuel A. ....	Mississippi.
37 Coyle, John. ....	California.
38 Cox, Lewis Y. ....	Delaware.
39 Craven, Thomas. ....	North India.
40 Craver, Samuel P. ....	Mexico.
41 Creasey, Ephraim H. ....	Central Tennessee.
42 Crump, Burrell L. ....	Mississippi.
43 Cumming, Joseph S. ....	Central Illinois.
44 Davis, Daniel J. ....	Pittsburg.
45 Dawe, William. ....	Detroit.
46 Day, James R. ....	New York.
47 Dean, John J. ....	New York.
48 Dennison, John M. ....	Puget Sound.
49 Donahue, John. ....	Central Pennsylvania.
50 Donaldson, Sylvester. ....	Vermont.
51 Duncan, Stephen. ....	Louisiana.
52 Eaton, Ephraim L. ....	Wisconsin.
53 Ela, Walter. ....	New England Southern.
54 Elliott, James F. ....	Florida.
55 English, Daniel W. ....	Illinois.
56 Ervin, Joshua E. ....	North Indiana.
57 Evans, William C. ....	Arkansas.
58 Farrar, Hubbard C. ....	Troy.

Delegates.	Conferences.
59 Ferguson, Benjamin H. S.....	Upper Mississippi.
60 Floyd, Lyman C.....	Wyoming.
61 Ford, Thomas B.....	Puget Sound.
62 Foster, Albert T.....	North Dakota.
63 Fowler, Charles J.....	New Hampshire.
64 Franklin, DeWitt C.....	Des Moines.
65 Freeman, James L.....	Alabama.
66 Fullerton, James A.....	West Virginia.
67 Funk, Edward J.....	North German.
68 Gay, Paolo.....	Italy.
69 Giddings, Charles E.....	Austin.
70 Graham, Henry.....	Troy.
71 Green, Frank M.....	Missouri.
72 Grim, William H.....	Indiana.
73 Haagensen, Andrew.....	Norwegian and Danish.
74 Haley, John F.....	East Maine.
75 Halleron, Daniel.....	Newark.
76 Hamel, William V.....	Saint Louis.
77 Hamilton, Wade.....	Texas.
78 Harms, Charles C.....	West German.
79 Harris, Daniel B.....	New Jersey.
80 Haskell, William H.....	East Ohio.
81 Henson, Mack.....	West Texas.
82 Herzer, Herman.....	Central German.
83 Hickman, William H.....	Northwest Indiana.
84 Hill, George H.....	North Indiana.
85 Hill, Judson S.....	East Tennessee.
86 Hough, Alfred J.....	Vermont.
87 Iliff, Thomas C.....	Colorado.
88 Ives, Benoni I.....	Central New York.
89 Jacoby, Philip W.....	Saint Louis German.
90 Jarvis, George W.....	Holston.
91 Johnson, Thomas H.....	Delaware.
92 Jones, James F.....	Pittsburg.
93 Jones, S. Ernest.....	West Virginia.
94 Jones, William R.....	Nebraska.
95 Jordan, William H.....	Dakota.
96 Kelley, William V.....	New York East.
97 Kenyon, James B.....	Northern New York.
98 Kepler, William.....	North Ohio.
99 Ketron, Samuel G.....	Holston.
100 Key, Charles G.....	Washington.
101 Key, Hillary W.....	Tennessee.

28     *Alphabetical List of Ministerial Reserve Delegates.*

Delegates.	Conferences.
102 Knighten, Will A.....	Southern California.
103 Knowles, Daniel C.....	New Hampshire.
104 Kummer, Alfred.....	Oregon.
105 Kurth, William H.....	East German.
106 Lampert, Bartholomew.....	Chicago German.
107 Lease, Gershom.....	Central Ohio.
108 Leonard, James.....	West Nebraska.
109 Lewton, James T.....	Saint John's River.
110 Lippincott, Joshua A.....	Kansas.
111 Locke, Willis W.....	Lexington.
112 Long, Samuel P.....	Bengal.
113 Lyon, Ernest.....	Louisiana.
114 Mann, Henry.....	Germany.
115 Martindale, Thomas E.....	Wilmington.
116 Martindale, William J.....	Southwest Kansas.
117 Masden, Charles P.....	Saint Louis.
118 Mason, Thomas.....	Little Rock.
119 Matthaei, Daniel.....	Southern German.
120 McDonald, John W.....	Iowa.
121 Merchant, Andrew J.....	Erie.
122 Merritt, John H.....	Colorado.
123 Millard, Charles W.....	New York.
124 Mitchell, Bennett.....	Northwest Iowa.
125 Mitchell, James.....	Georgia.
126 Moors, Aaron P.....	Michigan.
127 Mudge, James.....	New England.
128 Murdock, David Y.....	Ohio.
129 Murphy, Samuel S.....	South Kansas.
130 Nast, Albert J.....	Central German.
131 Nauman, Henry.....	Saint Louis German.
132 Neeld, Frank L.....	North India.
133 Nelson, Charles G.....	Northwest Swedish.
134 North, Crandall J.....	New York East.
135 Ogata, Sennosuki.....	Japan.
136 Orr, James T.....	Illinois.
137 Palmer, George R.....	Maine.
138 Pardoe, Hiles C.....	Central Pennsylvania.
139 Parker, Freeman.....	Texas.
140 Parkhurst, Matthew M.....	Wisconsin.
141 Paulus, Charles F.....	Chicago German.
142 Paxson, William J.....	Philadelphia.
143 Pearson, Richard.....	Nebraska.
144 Pillsbury, William H. H.....	North Nebraska.

Delegates.	Conferences.
145 Poland, John H.....	Missouri.
146 Pope, Parker P.....	Central Ohio.
147 Poucher, John.....	Indiana.
148 Priestley, Stephen.....	Louisiana.
149 Quayle, William A.....	Kansas.
150 Reed, George.....	New Jersey.
151 Rees, William H. W.....	Des Moines.
152 Rich, Albert R.....	Erie.
153 Robbins, William E.....	South India.
154 Rodemeyer, August.....	Switzerland.
155 Rollins, William S.....	Lexington.
156 Runyon, William.....	Cincinnati.
157 Ryder, William P.....	Washington.
158 Satterlee, William W.....	Minnesota.
159 Schaub, Frederick.....	Northwest German.
160 Searles, Jesse D.....	West Wisconsin.
161 Sims, Charles N.....	Central New York.
162 Sims, Thomas A.....	Africa.
163 Smith, William T.....	Des Moines.
164 Smylie, Robert.....	Northwest Iowa.
165 Speake, William F.....	Baltimore.
166 Spencer, William A.....	Rock River.
167 Stafford, John.....	Minnesota.
168 Stauber, Benjamin F.....	Northwest Kansas.
169 Stevenson, Daniel.....	Kentucky.
170 Strong, Daniel G.....	Columbia River.
171 Talbot, Micah J.....	New England Southern.
172 Terry, Thomas E.....	Wilmington.
173 Teter, Isaac P.....	Iowa.
174 Thompson, Robert L.....	Missouri.
175 Thorkildsen, Jahan.....	Norway.
176 Tincher, Sampson.....	Southeast Indiana.
177 Todd, Jacob.....	Philadelphia.
178 Toland, John W.....	East Ohio.
179 Tower, Freeman P.....	Montana.
180 Town, Salem B.....	Northwest Indiana.
181 Upham, Samuel F.....	New England.
182 Van Cleve, Joseph W.....	Southern Illinois.
183 Vanhorne, Garrett R.....	Rock River.
184 Waitt, Harrison.....	Southwest Kansas.
185 Wallis, William.....	Southern Illinois.
186 Walsh, John D.....	Kentucky.



Delegates.	Conferences.
187 Watts, John.....	Savannah.
188 Weakley, Henry C.....	Cincinnati.
189 Weir, James M.....	Ohio.
190 Wentworth, Benjamin C.....	East Maine.
191 Wheeler, Bert E.....	West Wisconsin.
192 Wilder, William H.....	Illinois.
193 Winship, Dougald C.....	North Nebraska.
194 Wire, Melville C.....	Oregon.
195 Witherspoon, Benjamin F.....	South Carolina.
196 Wood, John H.....	Idaho.
197 Worley, James H.....	Foo-Chow.
198 Young, Jesse B.....	St. Louis.

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## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF LAY RESERVE DELEGATES ELECTED.

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Delegates.	Conferences.
1 Abraham, James.....	Oregon.
2 Adkinson, William T.....	Kentucky.
3 Adolph, Michael.....	Saint Louis German.
4 Alexander, Lewis M.....	Wisconsin.
5 Alling, Ebenezer E.....	Austin.
6 Almy, James F.....	New England.
7 Andreasjen, Karl.....	Norway.
8 Arter, Frank A.....	East Ohio.
9 Axtell, Charles P.....	Iowa.
10 Babcock, Henry E.....	West Nebraska.
11 Bacon, Frank.....	Iowa.
12 Baker, Felix S.....	Arkansas.
13 Barnard, Charles H.....	Central Pennsylvania.
14 Beach, William E.....	North Dakota.
15 Bell, James M.....	Northwest Kansas.
16 Riddle, Alexander W.....	Saint John's River.
17 Bishop, Fonza B.....	Central Alabama.
18 Blauer, John.....	California German.
19 Blevins, Samuel.....	Upper Mississippi.
20 Bollinger, Willey.....	South Kansas.
21 Bowdoin, John L.....	Savannah.
22 Bradley, Alva W.....	Minnesota.
23 Brown, Thomas W.....	New England Southern.

Delegates.	Conferences.
24 Burch, Alpheus .....	Northwest Indiana.
25 Byxbee, James O.....	Southern California.
26 Carpenter, Thaddeus B.....	Northwest Kansas.
27 Clough, John A.....	Colorado.
28 Cole, George C.....	Central Missouri.
29 Connell, William.....	Wyoming.
30 Connelly, Henry C.....	New York.
31 Cooper, Willis W.....	Michigan.
32 Cousens, William F.....	Maine.
33 Cowen, Benjamin R.....	Cincinnati.
34 Cunningham, Erastus E.....	North Ohio.
35 Denson, Jesse.....	Little Rock.
36 Diggs, D. William.....	Dakota.
37 Dobbins, Edward L.....	Newark.
38 Downey, James E.....	Colorado.
39 Dreyer, William .....	West German.
40 Dreyfus, James W.....	Missouri.
41 Duffy, Howard.....	Southeast Indiana.
42 Dunn, Chauncey H.....	California.
43 Ellis, George D.....	Idaho.
44 Elmqvist, Johan E.....	Sweden.
45 Fairchild, William .....	Kansas.
46 Field, Martin S.....	Norwegian and Danish.
47 Fields, Granderson D.....	Tennessee.
48 Fife, William H.....	Puget Sound.
49 Filter, William .....	Chicago German.
50 Fletcher, John W.....	Wilmington.
51 Fordham, John H.....	South Carolina.
52 French, John.....	New York East.
53 French, Myron H.....	Detroit.
54 Frick, John H.....	Saint Louis German.
55 Fulton, Andrew F.....	East Tennessee.
56 Gaetano, Capazzi.....	Italy.
57 Gates, Philo.....	New England Southern.
58 Gibson, John.....	Des Moines.
59 Gidley, Harvey J.....	Erie.
60 Gist, Thomas J.....	Nebraska.
61 Goodridge, I. D. N.....	Africa.
62 Gorin, Jerome R.....	Illinois.
63 Graff, Fred.....	Northern New York.
64 Gratton, Henry C.....	New England.
65 Grant, Richard.....	Newark.
66 Guibord, Alfred.....	Troy.
67 Gulridge, Philip D.....	Mississippi.

Delegates:	Conferences.
68 Hamilton, Samuel .....	Pittsburg.
69 Hander, William.....	Southern German.
70 Hartwell, Charles H.....	New Hampshire.
71 Hetzel, John J.....	Baltimore.
72 Hingeley, John W.....	East Ohio.
73 Hinkle, James R.....	Indiana.
74 Hirsch, J. Frederick.....	Northwest German.
75 Hoge, Joseph.....	Alabama.
76 Hollowell, William D.....	Central New York.
77 Hoskins, James H.....	Central New York.
78 Hukill, George P.....	Erie.
79 Huntington, Albert C.....	Detroit.
80 Israelson, John W.....	Northwest Swedish.
81 James, John E.....	Philadelphia.
82 John, James.....	West Nebraska.
83 Johns, Jackson C.....	West Texas.
84 Johnson, William F.....	Upper Iowa.
85 Jones, John T.....	Holston.
86 Kennedy, Henry B.....	North Carolina.
87 King, John T.....	Savannah.
88 King, John W.....	Ohio.
89 Kittleman, James M.....	Des Moines.
90 Lammers, Frederick H.....	East German.
91 Langston, Thomas J.....	Saint Louis.
92 Lattimer, Jonathan C.....	Wyoming.
93 Lee, Timothy W. P.....	Dakota.
94 Leggett, John T.....	Lexington.
95 Leitch, William A.....	Baltimore.
96 Libbey, Henry C.....	New Hampshire.
97 Logan, William H.....	Central Illinois.
98 Lovatt, Edward T.....	New York.
99 Lowther, James .....	Central Pennsylvania.
100 Marshall, Thomas S.....	Southern Illinois.
101 Martin, Benjamin F.....	West Virginia.
102 Mast, Phineas P.....	Cincinnati.
103 Mattison, Archie M.....	North Ohio.
104 McCreary, Thomas F.....	Central Tennessee.
105 McInness, John G.....	Bengal.
106 Mendenhall, Watson J.....	Southwest Kansas.
107 Meredith, Levi.....	Central Ohio.
108 Middleton, Melbourne F.....	New Jersey.
109 Miles, William H.....	Maine.
110 Miller, Arthur F.....	Oregon.

# *Alphabetical List of Lay Reserve Delegates.*

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Delegates.	Conferences.
111 Miller, Oscar P.....	Northwest Iowa.
112 Milward, John U.....	Kentucky.
113 Mitchell, Daniel Y.....	East Maine.
114 Mockford, Edward J.....	Genesee.
115 Mooney, Simon P.....	Illinois.
116 Morrow, Wilson .....	Indiana.
117 Morse, Charles C. ....	Louisiana.
118 Moses, Thomas H.....	South Carolina.
119 Naftzger, Azro H .....	Southern California.
120 Nelson, George W.....	Lexington.
121 Newkirk, William.....	Southeast Indiana.
122 Nichols, Frederick, Jr.....	Delaware.
123 Norris, Joseph H.....	Washington.
124 Oliver, Oscar A.....	Rock River.
125 Padgett, Benjamin W.....	Holston.
126 Parker, Isaac T.....	Wilmington.
127 Patterson, John S.....	North Indiana.
128 Paulman, George.....	West German.
129 Perkins, Charles B.....	California.
130 Perley, Moses P.....	Vermont.
131 Phelps, Milton M.....	Wisconsin.
132 Phillips, Joseph H.....	Upper Mississippi.
133 Pinn, Norman B.....	Washington.
134 Pomeroy, Charles W.....	Montana.
135 Potter, Delanos W.....	Rock River.
136 Ramsey, Edwin B.....	Texas.
137 Randell, George H.....	Puget Sound.
138 Rector, Allen T.....	North Nebraska.
139 Reed, Edward.....	Delaware.
140 Reeder, John W.....	Upper Iowa.
141 Rickey, William B.....	Central Illinois.
142 Rigg, J. Edwin.....	Pittsburg.
143 Robinson, Benjamin S.....	Troy.
144 Robinson, Robert R.....	Florida.
145 Royce, Isaac H. C.....	Northwest Indiana.
146 Rueckheim, Frederick W.....	Chicago German.
147 Schneider, Friedrich.....	Central German.
148 Schuppen, Ernst.....	Central German.
149 Sharp, Morris.....	Ohio.
150 Shinn, Benjamin G.....	North Indiana.
151 Shoemaker, Clement W.....	New Jersey.
152 Siebel, John.....	North German.
153 Simpson, Thomas.....	Minnesota.



Delegates.	Conferences.
154 Slavins, Luther C .....	Saint Louis.
155 Soderburg, Hjalmar.....	Sweden.
156 Stacher, Lewis N.....	South Kansas.
157 Stephen, James.....	North Nebraska.
158 Stephens, Henry.....	South India.
159 Stewart, William W.....	Kansas.
160 Stith, George W.....	Mississippi.
161 Strong, Amanda.....	Columbia River.
162 Sullivan, Lucy M.....	Columbia River.
163 Sutton, William H.....	Philadelphia.
164 Swartout, Elvin.....	Michigan.
165 Tackaberry, William.....	Northwest Iowa.
166 Tamura, Takeji.....	Japan.
167 Terhune, William L.....	Northern New York.
168 Thompson, James H.....	Southwest Kansas.
169 Thorne, Jacob M.....	Virginia.
170 Tibbetts, Eben M.....	East Maine.
171 Tilton, James W. ....	Central Ohio.
172 Tracey, Erastus M.....	Missouri.
173 Trimble, Newton.....	Georgia.
174 Turner, Henry N.....	Vermont.
175 Vasey, Francis T.....	West Wisconsin.
176 Walker, Richard J.....	Genesee.
177 Walker, William J.....	Louisiana.
178 Watkins, Francis A.....	West Wisconsin.
179 Watts, David A.....	Southern Illinois.
180 White, Thomas B.....	Blue Ridge.
181 Wilkins, John H.....	Texas.
182 Willey, William P.....	West Virginia.
183 Wooster, Letsom T.....	New York East.
184 Wright, George I.....	Nebraska

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#### RECAPITULATION.

Ministerial Delegates.....	315	
Lay Delegates.....	189	
	<hr/>	504
Ministerial Reserve Delegates.....	198	
Lay Reserve Delegates.....	184	
	<hr/>	382
Total.....		<hr/> 886

## ADDRESS OF THE BISHOPS.

BRETHREN BELOVED, DELEGATES OF THE ANNUAL CONFERENCES  
AND OF THE LAY ELECTORAL CONFERENCES OF THE METHOD-  
IST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN GENERAL CONFERENCE ASSEMBLED:

It seems fitting, and accords with established custom, that your general superintendents, whose duty it is to preside over your deliberations, should introduce the important services upon which you are about to enter, with a formal address. To this end we have prepared the following communication. We are sure that, as aforetime, it will receive your patient and respectful attention. You will not deem it out of place if we should remind you of the gravity of the occasion and of the serious nature of the duties before you, and if, even more than this, we should indicate some of the matters which should engage your most profound and prayerful consideration.

Four years have elapsed since the assembling of the last General Conference. The results of its doings have gone into history. During the interval no constitutional power has existed anywhere to make or modify regulations or laws of binding force for the government of the Church, either as to its lay or ministerial constituents. You are assembled to resume the labor and responsibilities of that body. Within certain limitations and restrictions you are vested with supreme power both to make and interpret laws, and to initiate new or modify existing measures and methods of Church economy and work. When you consider the greatness of the interests involved, you can not fail to be impressed with the weighty responsibilities which will rest upon your every moment of time till the final adjournment. When you shall have done your work, your power ceases either to remedy mistakes or in any way to change the record. History will put its seal of approval or of condemnation of the temper and wisdom of your acts; and the great Church which has intrusted you with these perilous honors and powers, will inherit the good or evil which shall flow therefrom.

We congratulate you that the circumstances under which you meet are in the main auspicious, and we join our prayers with

yours that such heavenly grace may be vouchsafed you that your deliberations may be conducted with wisdom and harmony, and that all conclusions arrived at may be such as to promote the largest welfare, not merely of the particular branch of the Church which is your immediate care, but of the universal Church as well. May you be preserved in peace and health; may your families and charges during your absence be kept in comfort; may no business anxieties arise to divide or distract your attention; above all, may the Holy Spirit so be present with you moment by moment as to save you from misjudgments, and all such mixed motives and confusing influences as arise from personal desires and ambitions! So may the peace of God abound in you, and the sacredness of his presence be with you, that the single desire of his glory may inspire your every word and act!

“Now, the God of peace, which brought again from the dead that great Shepherd of the sheep with the blood of the eternal covenant, even our Lord Jesus Christ, make you perfect in every good thing, to do his will, working in us that which is well pleasing in his sight, through Jesus Christ, to whom be glory for ever and ever! Amen.”

There are stadia in the lives of men, institutions, nations, and the world itself, crisis points, birthdays of new departures, arrests and startings, which naturally awaken reflection. We have reached such a point to-day.

#### IN MEMORIAM.

A feeling of sadness comes over us as we notice the conspicuous absence of men the whole Church has long trusted and revered. We look in vain for the careful and wise Book Agent and missionary treasurer, J. M. Phillips; for the able editors, J. H. Bayliss and Benjamin St. James Fry; for the revered Joseph M. Trimble; the distinguished educator, Joseph Cummings; the genial Clinton B. Fisk, and many others. Time will not permit even the mention of the names of members of former General Conferences who have enriched the Church with their intellectual and spiritual power, and who have during the last quadrennium passed from the Church militant to the Church triumphant. Due memorial mention of them will be made elsewhere. We are solemnly admonished of the brevity of the time allotted to us for our remaining work. The day is yet with us, but the night cometh.

We can not take our seats here without a gush of memories. The past comes back to us, the remote past, much as the recent. We

think of the fathers that formed the first General Conference just one hundred years ago; the honored names of heroes that built and passed on; the great bishops and mighty preachers who, amid toil and reproaches, laid the foundations. They still live and mingle with us in our supreme moments. It is wise to cherish their memories, and, in such a time as the present, to gather inspiration by the recollections of their great lives. They wrought better than they knew; laid foundations deeper, broader, stronger than their most sanguine hopes ever conceived. They bequeathed the enlarging work to us, and we are the inheritors of the sacred trust. It remains to be proved whether, by holy zeal, devotion, and heroism, and by broad, manly Christian statesmanship, we shall show ourselves worthy to carry forward the work which they began; whether we shall meet the demands of our time as they met the demands of theirs.

#### A QUADRENNIUM OF PROSPERITY.

We have reason for rejoicing that the quadrennium just closed has been one of marked prosperity in all essential respects, both at home and in all our mission-fields, with as few regretful incidents as could be reasonably expected in a work so wide-spread and varied as that of a Church overspreading so many lands, and establishing and administering its agencies and institutions among so many people of the world.

During the quadrennium the Board of Bishops has been preserved in health. Our number has not been depleted, and though some have suffered temporary illness, none of the number have been permanently disabled, or, save in one or two instances, hindered from attending the work assigned to them; and in no case has a Conference or mission-field been deprived of the presence of a bishop at the appointed time and place to do the appropriate work of the office.

Our review of the work done by each bishop at our semi-annual sessions leads us to believe that the work committed to us has, though onerous, been cheerfully and faithfully done, and, making due allowance for the infirmities of men, done with conscientious painstaking. We have, during the period, made more than 50,000 assignments. That, considering the fields that had to be supplied, and considering the number of men that had to be appointed, there should have been some grievances on the part of some of the Churches, and some complaints on the part of the preachers,

in the nature of the case has been unavoidable; but it is gratifying that the friction has been so small.

We mention with great satisfaction the fact that both preachers and people have uniformly shown us every token of confidence and affection. Our official work has not been overburdensome, though it has often taxed our sympathies sorely, and made drafts upon our wisdom beyond our measure of ability. We return to you with thankful recognition of the goodness of God that, in all our world-wide, continuous travels, we have been preserved from accident and in health and strength, and that our toils and duties have not been greater than we could bear, while our comfort and joy in our work have been both great and constant.

#### FOREIGN VISITATIONS.

The visits of one of our number to the foreign fields, including all the Annual Conferences and Missions, either annually or at stated periods, is regarded as an important part of our supervisory duties, both as conserving the connectional principle and as a means of keeping the heart of the Church in touch of its entire constituency, so that the life-blood reaches every member of the body; but, more yet, that a lively interest may be kept alive in those distant fields, and that the funds raised on their behalf may be judiciously administered. The information thus gained is not less useful to the Church at home than beneficial to the fields abroad. It is doubtful if, in the presence of such a provision, the unity of the body could be preserved. Frequently two of our number have been absent at the same time. During the quadrennium the work done in the foreign fields has been administered with special care, allowing full time for extensive visits in each year.

Bishop Walden was detailed in 1889 to visit Mexico. He spent nearly three months in visiting the various mission stations and schools. He held the Conference in Guanajuato, and, visiting most of our missions, extended the work into Oaxaca. In 1890 he made a tour of South America, looking carefully into the self-supporting missions on the west coast, furnishing the latest and fullest information we had yet obtained concerning the status of the work in that region, and, passing to the eastern coast, he held the Conference in the Argentine Republic, visiting Uruguay, Paraguay, and Brazil. In 1891 he attended the Conferences in Europe, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Norway, and Sweden, and the missions in Bulgaria, Denmark, and Finland.



Bishop Warren visited and administered in Japan, Korea and North Central China, and Foo Chow. He also visited Bulgaria, Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, holding Conferences and visiting extensively among the missions. He also attended as a fraternal delegate the British and Irish Wesleyan Conferences. He was the first bishop to visit Korea, bringing us the first episcopal report from the Hermit Nation.

Bishop Newman visited Japan, and spent twenty-five days in the careful study of the situation of that important mission, doing important work, and returning with valuable information concerning its affairs.

Bishop Ninde held the Conferences in Mexico in 1891, and was in the country from Christmas, 1890, till late in February, 1891, visiting the missions in the City of Mexico, Puebla, Orizaba, Guanajuato, Queretaro, Siloa, Miraflores, and various other places. During his visit he organized a new district, the Hidalgo, extending the work into new regions.

Bishop Fowler, under appointment, made the circuit of the globe in a protracted visitation of the missions, giving about a year and a half of careful inquiry into the state, condition, and wants of the work in every field. Japan, Korea, and China were first administered. He then passed through India, and spent some time with Bishop Thoburn, attending some of his Conferences; returning, he held the Conferences in Europe, visiting and administering in Bulgaria, Italy, Germany, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. He also visited the Mexican field, and held the Conference there.

Bishop Andrews made a tour of the Asiatic work, visiting the Conferences in China, Japan, and Korea; sailing from Vancouver, and returning by San Francisco.

Bishop Goodsell, a year later, visited and administered the same work, giving seven months to the several fields.

Bishop Mallalieu, immediately after the adjournment of the last General Conference, attended the Conferences in Europe, and the missions in Bulgaria and Denmark. He also visited Finland and portions of Russia, with reference to founding missions in those regions. Later he was assigned the work in Mexico, where he spent nearly three months in visiting and preaching in nearly every mission-point in that Republic.

These several visits show how carefully the foreign fields have been administered under direct episcopal supervision. It is impos-

sible to overestimate the value of a wise administration of the mission funds. These annual visitations are of value, to say nothing of the good which results to the missions in giving cheer and comfort to the missionaries themselves, in bringing the native Christians into close relations with the Church with which they have become identified. Thus precisely the same administration is preserved throughout the world, and the same Methodism is planted and growing in all lands. The Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Hindoo, Eurasian, South American, Mexican, Dane, Swede, Norwegian, German, Switzer, Italian, Bulgarian, and all of every tongue who are gathered to our altars, partake of the same spirit and speak in different tongues the same language.

Because of the increased number of bishops at the last General Conference, the time devoted by each one to holding Annual Conferences during the past quadrennium has been less than was formerly required; but this has not lightened our labor nor diminished the time we have given to the work of the Church. The increase of our number has not lessened the time required of each in attending the annual and semi-annual meetings of our board, and the annual meetings of the General Missionary and Church Extension Committees. We also have relations to educational and other connectional work which claim both time and attention. Beyond these stated demands there is pressure upon us for special services. It is beyond our power to meet all calls to dedicate and reopen churches, to lead in efforts to liquidate church debts, to attend meetings for the furtherance of local and connectional causes. The time required for an extensive and indispensable correspondence must be found amid constant and pressing demands for these other forms of service.

Your bishops at their meetings carefully review their episcopal work, and closely study all the denominational interests thus brought under their common view through our Methodistic plan of general superintendency. These counsels have had, and will continue to have, a helpful influence in securing uniformity of administration, in strengthening and enlarging the work of the Church, and in directing and utilizing her manifold and effective agencies in the home and foreign fields. They are invaluable to us as the appointed leaders in the great and world-embracing enterprises of our aggressive Church. The Church recognizes that, because of our opportunities to acquire information with regard to all the fields of our Church-work, our presence is important in the annual

meetings of the great committees charged with the direction of her vast benevolences. We are required to travel somewhat more than would be found necessary if the dates for holding the Annual Conferences allowed us to modify our plan of visitation; but since we must come together twice a year for purposes already named, the labor and expense of our inter-Conference travel is not materially increased by occasional long journeys.

The work of Bishop Taylor, Missionary Bishop of Africa, will be laid before you in a full and detailed report, giving you complete information concerning the work done, and the present status in that interesting continent.

Bishop Thoburn, Missionary Bishop of India and Malaysia, will report in full of his work. All the information reaching us from that vast and most prosperous mission-field assures us that his report will be full of interest and encouragement.

#### CHURCH LITERATURE.

Early in our history, by the necessities growing out of our peculiar doctrines and methods of Church-life, it became inevitable that we should create a literature adapted to our needs. A century of growth has developed the present status of our publishing interests. The small private room has given place to the magnificent palace on Fifth Avenue, New York, the largest religious publishing-house on the globe, and a like establishment of scarcely less proportions in Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis, and depositories in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Pittsburg, Buffalo, Detroit, and San Francisco, whose shelves are loaded with volumes in all branches of religious and theological learning—commentaries, grave discussions, sermons, treatises, practical, controversial critical, critical scientific, adapted to all the varied wants of a reading and a thoughtful age.

The eight-by-ten pioneer paper has flowered out into the family of *Advocates*. The means are in hand and abundantly adequate to supply every family in our Church with ample and healthful information on all current religious matters. It is worth your consideration whether any measures can be devised by which at least one of the leading journals can be put into every home of Methodism. A more desirable work could scarcely be accomplished.

The *Methodist Review* has been largely increased in circulation, and its range of subjects broadened. We can not refrain from putting on record our high appreciation of the service it has done

in rebuking and refuting the arrogant pretensions of rationalistic higher criticism.

The *Sunday-school Journal* reported to the last General Conference an average monthly circulation for the year 1887 of 157,746 copies. The circulation for 1891 was 186,420 copies, an increase of 28,774.

The *Berean Lesson Leaves* and other Sunday-school periodicals report for 1891 a circulation of 2,963,620 copies, an increase over that of 1887 of 476,577.

Besides the authorized journals, many local and private independent papers, claiming to be Methodist, have sprung up. Their number has rapidly augmented since the General Conference of 1884 authorized the bishops "to appoint editors of unofficial papers or magazines published in the interest of the Methodist Episcopal Church." It is doubtful whether the provisions to guard this matter by requiring action on the part of the Annual Conferences concerned has met the purpose of the General Conference. While it is obvious that the unprecedented increase of these unofficial periodicals must tend to limit the circulation of our authorized publications among our people, it is needful for us to state that administration under this provision, because of its too general application, has been embarrassing alike to the bishops and to the work. This subject will doubtless receive your careful consideration.

Among these independent periodicals there are some local papers which seem to grow out of the special needs of sections more or less remote or isolated. They already claim the recognition of the Annual Conferences in these sections. With the increasing ability of the Book Concern, it may be wise to take measures to prevent the diversion of our people from our authorized literature by making provisions to meet the wants of these sections.

#### NO SCHISMS.

No serious schisms or outbreaks have occurred during the quadrennium in the body, either with respect to doctrine, economy, or administration. General harmony has prevailed. The laws of the Church have been administered with reasonable fidelity, and have proved themselves sufficient to preserve the health and peace of the body. The doctrines embodied in our Articles of Religion, and preached from our pulpits, find no occasion either for suppression or revision. Our general Church polity remains satisfac-

tory to our preachers and people with rare exception, requiring no other modification than such changes as our rapid growth and widening operation may demand. Our doctrine and methods, once greatly opposed, have so approved themselves to our sister denominations as to be extensively embraced and practiced by them, greatly to their advantage in religious power and usefulness.

#### SPIRITUAL STATE OF THE CHURCH.

If we may judge by the orderly lives of our people, and by their beneficent activities—larger than at any former period—we believe that the tone of piety is not diminishing among us. Changes there are, perhaps the inevitable outgrowth of the marvelous age in which we are living; but despite them, and regretting some of them, we are still constrained to the view that there is, on the whole, substantial improvement. We sympathize with the idea that, notwithstanding abounding evils, both the Church and general society are advancing to a better future. No age has equaled the present in the successful search for truth, and in the amenities which spring from truth. The Church universal is doing more earnest, practical work than ever before; there is more intelligence, both in the pulpit and in the pew; the work to be done is better understood and more in hand. If there is less zeal for the mint and anise and cummin, there is more charity and beneficent activity, with less of bigotry and intolerance. Churches are drawing nearer together and co-working with more harmony. If there is less emotional experience, there is reason to believe there is an increase of religious stability. But there are conspicuous evils in society which continue to awaken deep solicitude, and call for increase of all spiritual agencies for their removal. Heart-power is still the great want. The assault is still on faith. Nothing but the presence of God in the hearts of his people can win the day. More and more the struggle must be for a holy Church.

#### HUMANITARIAN WORK.

It is a matter of special thanksgiving that the Church is more and more taking on the sense of the importance of the humanitarian work which was so conspicuously taught by our Lord, and which from the first has distinguished his spirit. Hospitals for the sick and unfortunate, orphanages for parentless and neglected children, and industrial and Churchly agencies for the care of the



poor, are becoming more numerous and efficient in our great cities. These naturally are a later growth of our Church-life, but it may be hoped will become a rapid and vigorous development as our people increase in wealth. The Methodist Episcopal Hospital in Brooklyn, the Old People's Home in New York, and like institutions in other cities, and the orphanages in Philadelphia, New York, and many other places, we have reason to believe, are the harbingers of a time not far distant when ample provisions will be made for all the unfortunate who need and deserve such ministries.

#### REVIVALS.

It is a matter of rejoicing that the spirit of revival which so marvelously characterized our beginnings has not departed from us, and that the signs of vigorous growth and increase do not diminish with age. Revivals are attended with less excitement, but more stable results as a rule, where revivals occur under the direct labors of the pastors themselves.

#### CHURCH GROWTH.

The increase of the Church during the quadrennium is highly gratifying. At the last assembling of the General Conference, in 1888, the whole number of communicants, including members and probationers, was 2,093,935; showing an increase during the preceding four years of 264,401. The increase in the last four years exceeds that number—the list showing at present 2,292,614. During the four years probably 150,000 have died. This number, added to the increase during the quadrennium, shows an aggregate of 442,000 souls added to the Church by profession of faith in the last four years; a Church created larger than the entire Methodism at the end of the first fifty years of its existence.

#### PROSPERITY OF OTHER CHURCHES.

We also note, as an occasion of profound thankfulness, that during the same period other branches of our sister Methodism throughout the world have shared with us in these tokens of general prosperity and vigorous growth—notably our sister, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. All reports indicate a remarkable advance along all lines of religious activity in this body. Nor would we fail to make mention, with like rejoicing, that all the orthodox branches of the American Church are enjoying more or less prosperity. To an unusually large extent the spirit of revival

pervades all evangelical Churches. We salute all the divisions of the great army in the name of the Lord, and, rejoicing in all their successes, we pray for their yet larger prosperity and more abundant increase. No good comes to Zion in all her borders in which we are not sharers.

#### THE ECUMENICAL CONFERENCE.

In October last the Second Ecumenical Conference, which now seems to take form as an organic part of all Methodism, a universal Decennial Conference, met in the National Capital. It was what its name purports, a World's Convention. There were representatives present from all lands and from all branches of the family, the number reaching five hundred. The assembly sat with undiminished interest fourteen days. It was a truly great occasion, noticeable as an event in a century of notable events. There is reason to hope that much permanent good will result from the Conference. The proceedings have already been given to the world in a volume of historic value. The visit of our foreign brethren awakened profound interest in all our sea-board cities, and their sermons and addresses quickened and delighted the Churches wherever they appeared. Universal Methodism is of one blood, and speaks one language, and breathes one spirit; the vast audience which crowded our Metropolitan Church from day to day, and from early morning until late at night, can never forget the deep and genuine enthusiasm and the glowing religious fervor which continued without abatement throughout. The range of topics discussed, embraced all the practical questions of the times, and many of the papers were able in a marked degree. It is gratifying to record that brothers, without distinction of color, mingled with easy cordiality and without any apparent discrimination, not only at the communion-table, but both in the presidency upon the platform and the speeches from the floor.

#### COMMISSIONS.

In accordance with the direction of the last General Conference, the bishops appointed a Commission on the Constitution of the General Conference and the Organic Law of the Church, and a Commission on the Fraternity and Unity of Churches. At the proper time the reports of these Commissions will be presented to the body. The bishops also, as directed by the last General Conference, appointed fraternal delegates to other Churches, who will also, it is presumed, report of their visits and official acts.

## CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS.

The bishops present herewith a detailed report of the vote of the laity on the question of the eligibility of women as lay delegates in the Electoral and General Conferences, and of the Annual Conferences on that and other constitutional questions. To Dr. Monroe, secretary of the General Conference of 1888, they are greatly indebted for the collection and tabulation of these returns. The following is a summary of the several votes as received:

1. On the question, "Shall women be eligible as lay delegates in the Electoral and Lay Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church?" (see Journal General Conference 1888, pages 361, 428) the vote of the laity stood:

For.....	235,668
Against.....	163,843
Total.....	399,511

On the same question the vote of the ministry stood:

For.....	5,602
Against.....	5,151
Total.....	10,753

2. On the proposition to change the Second Restrictive Rule by inserting the words, "and the said delegates may be men or women" (see Journal General Conference 1888, pages 95, 103-106), the vote of the ministry stood:

For.....	5,634
Against.....	4,717
Total.....	10,351

3. On the proposition submitted by the General Conference (see Journal of General Conference 1888, pages 471-473) to equalize the number of ministerial and lay delegates, the vote of the ministry stood:

For.....	2,926
Against.....	5,501
Total.....	8,427

4. On the proposition submitted to the Annual Conference at the request of the Philadelphia Conference, to amend the Second Restrictive Rule so that it shall read as follows:

"SEC. 2. The General Conference shall be composed of ministerial and lay delegates, who shall deliberate and vote as one body, and never as separate orders. There shall be as many lay dele-

gates for an Annual Conference as there are ministerial; but the General Conference shall not allow of more than one ministerial representative for every fourteen members of an Annual Conference; nor of a less number than one for every forty-five: *Provided*, nevertheless, that when there shall be in any Annual Conference a fraction of two-thirds the number which shall be fixed for the ratio of representation, such Annual Conference shall be entitled to an additional delegate for such fraction; and provided, also, that no Conference shall be denied the privilege of one ministerial and one lay delegate,"—

The vote of the ministry stood :

For .....	2,310
Against .....	4,849
Total .....	7,159

#### STATED BENEVOLENCES.

All the stated benevolences are important, as representing in different degrees existing wants, and as furnishing the most efficient and the least expensive methods for providing for the needs. Alike they rest on the principle of Christian stewardship; namely, that those who have are in duty bound, in their measure of ability, to provide for those who have not.

#### DEPARTMENTS.

The heads of departments will, in their reports through their respective committees, set forth in detail their labors and the results during the quadrennium; and we are confident that the showing will be creditable to their diligence and satisfactory to the Church. It is not empty compliment to say that there has not, in the entire history of the Church, been four years of more untiring work or of more marked success. The great benevolences have all advanced and other forms of Church-work have fully kept pace with the growth of the Church in numbers and wealth; a fair, if not perfect, test of the enlightened piety and spirituality of the body.

#### CHURCH PROPERTY AND CONTRIBUTIONS.

In the Conference year 1887-88 the number of churches was 20,755. There are now 23,395, an increase in the four years of 2,640. The values in the former period were \$80,812,792; at the present date they are \$98,134,113, an increase of \$18,321,321. In the four years values in parsonages show a corresponding increase.

This increase in churches is, to a considerable extent, due to the Board of Church Extension. A large proportion of the churches built have received aid from that board, and many of them never could have been built without the help thus rendered.

The amount contributed for missions in 1887-88 was \$916,924; in 1890-91 the sum swelled to \$1,251,059, showing an increase for the last year of the quadrennium over that of the former of \$334,135. For Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education the sum received from all sources in 1887-88 was \$163,271. In the year just closed the receipts were \$322,656, an increase of \$159,385 in the last year over the last year of the last quadrennium. The Board of Education received in 1887, \$38,403; in 1891, \$62,802, an increase of \$24,399. The other benevolences as to the amounts contributed, without exception, show a corresponding increase. It thus appears that there is most healthful progress all along the line. The aggregate receipts of the Missionary Society, Board of Church Extension, Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society, Board of Education, Sunday-school Union, Tract Society, Woman's Foreign and Woman's Home Missionary Societies, for the quadrennium 1884-87 were \$6,040,205; for the quadrennium 1888-91 the figures at hand aggregate more than \$8,000,000, an increase of fully \$2,000,000.

#### MISSIONARY WORK.

When we consider the actual condition of the world, its still remaining wide-spread, almost universal heathenism, with its open doors, we are constrained to feel that more and more the Church must take on the obligation to extend and multiply its missionary agencies. The direct command of our Lord, still unfulfilled, urges this as the great duty of the hour. We must go with the message of salvation, or prove recreant to our communion. There are a thousand doors open to us, and millions of voices calling for us. To fail is treason to our trust. While feeling the onus of the great work committed to us, and while lamenting past failures, there is reason for a measure of rejoicing that the Church is more and more awake to its duty, and disposed to discharge it, as seen in the great growth of its benefactions.

#### EDUCATION.

If the evangelization of the nations is our special and great commission, it no less inheres in our work to provide for the Christian training and education of those who, through our labors,

are brought into the experience of the great salvation. It was among the earliest thoughts of our honored founder to provide for this want. The idea has grown with our growth, and strengthened with our strength. We have regarded enlightened education, the broadest and fullest, as the most helpful handmaid of religion. It is a matter of congratulation that the State, by the establishment of the common-school system, which opens its doors to all, so largely provides for rudimental instruction. The provision so made should be carefully nurtured and guarded from abuse. The safety and permanence of our civil institutions demand this. But great as the blessing is, it is not sufficient. There are higher wants for which the Church must provide. No Church can long survive in an enlightened age which fails to make provisions for the highest intellectual growth of its constituents. There never was an age when the demand was so great as at present. It will not diminish, but rather increase. It is matter of rejoicing that our Church is increasingly awake to the subject. If not fully abreast with the demand, she at least stands in the van and among the leaders in the march of progress. Our schools of all grades, academic, collegiate, professional, and university, are healthfully growing in number, equipment, and endowments, and in the quality of the work done and the ability of the workers employed. The number of students, both male and female, and of all colors and tongues, that crowd our halls, rapidly increase with each succeeding year. The ratio of cultured people that adorn our homes and occupy the pews of our Churches is constantly augmenting. There is still room for larger endowments and higher grades. These are sure to come as time advances and our people grow in wealth and liberality. Many noble men have already made princely devisings. Others are in sight, and will follow with increased gifts.

#### MINISTRY AND THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS.

Funds to help those whom God calls into the ministry are still in great need; but even a greater need is wise caution in the selection of recipients of such aid. Our theological schools call for your most thoughtful care. It should begin with more rigorous protection against the admission of improper persons. There is need for this. Our educated pews will not long endure an uneducated pulpit. No amount of loyalty can withstand the strain of attendance upon a ministry which shows want of ability to teach. We must



meet the demand for an educated pulpit. None other can hold and guide the present and all coming ages; but the divine qualification of a personal experience and grace must more and more be insisted upon. The means of preparation are now so abundant and within easy reach that we must insist that candidates should show themselves worthy by going through the necessary apprenticeship. The need of the Church to-day is prepared men, and those who have not the self-endurance to secure the outfit should, with rare exception, be turned back to other callings.

There is need that we keep a vigilant eye on the teachers and teachings of those who train our ministers. No man should be permitted to fill a theological chair who is not abreast of the best scholarship of our time, or who is in the least disloyal to the fundamental doctrines of our creed, or who fails to impress the young men under his care with the need of a profoundly religious life, and with the sacredness of the work of preaching the gospel and the care of souls.

There is no danger of failure to Methodism, either on account of her creed or polity. If she shall ever fail, it will be in the quality of the men who fill her pulpits and direct her counsels. There is danger at this point. What she wants now, and what she will want forever, is manly, devoted, earnest men, who preach the gospel from conviction, and who find so much in its great themes that they will not disgrace the sacred office by shallow artifices to catch the popular favor; who will be so absorbed in saving men that they can not become time-servers or mere sensational demagogues; men who by zeal for truth will find no time for idling, and who, by having close communion with God, will carry the savor of his presence into the pulpit, and into the market-places and homes of the people as well. The Church wants no place-seekers at her altars, no idlers, no shallow pretenders at the helm or on her watch-towers, but men, great, manly, honest, earnest, who will live and die for the truth. She wants no traitors, no men that stand in the market waiting for a bid, that think only of self, and have a telescopic eye to discern every chance for promotion or emolument; but men that live with great thoughts and grow sublime as they work for the uplift of humanity and the building of the kingdom.

The only way to insure a vigorous, virile, and winning ministry, is to have men who know what truth is, and who are able to defend it. The old doctrines of a holy God who hates a sin and

punishes it; man a sinner; Christ a divine and the only Savior; repentance and faith the God-ordained condition of salvation; a universal atonement; its benefits offered to all; the possibility of a conscious pardon and regeneration by the Holy Ghost; the absolute need of a holy heart and of a holy life; the resurrection of the dead; a final judgment; and of future rewards and punishments,—these doctrines preached intelligently, earnestly, continuously, are, and must always be, the staples of Christian preaching, if the Church is to form the ages.

#### LOCAL PREACHERS.

There is reason to fear that we have lost the art of utilizing our local ministry. A good service will be done by this Conference, if it can devise a plan which will send them out, as of old, to school-houses and remote places in regular circuits, where, for the love of it, without pay, they will preach the gospel to people who will hear them. Much work is needed, both in town and country, where no pay is possible. There are men who support themselves in secular callings, who have ability, who can preach, and who love to preach, and whose ministries would be a power, who are mere ciphers for the want of opportunity. Can not many waste places be redeemed by utilizing this neglected talent; and will not wise regulations on this subject, authoritatively made, prevent the growing evil arising from the voluntary preaching of irresponsible and unauthorized persons?

#### DISCIPLINE.

In the matter of exercising discipline in the house of God, the appointed pastor is vested with authority; but he is not a master, but rather a father. His own life needs to be strict, but not austere. Here he should administer the most searching discipline, not to convert himself into an anchorite, but to show himself in all things obedient to the law of Christ. His relation to the Church is that of a shepherd, guide, and counselor—a father in the midst of his children. Austerity and severity are equally to be avoided. He may not be lax, or close his eye to faults; but neither should he be constantly searching for them, or be in haste to censure. He should not be harsh or denunciatory from the pulpit, or personal in his exhortations or sermons. Nor ever in public or private should he be severe in rebuke. A loving, tender, gentle, patient spirit, but loyal and faithful, becomes the pastor of a Christian flock. His business is to save and win souls

to Christ, and to watch over them that he may keep them in the fold; to sway with the olive-branch, or rescue with the crook, rather than terrorize with the rod; to think of himself as a servant rather than as a master.

#### WOMAN'S WORK.

The provision made for the work of deaconesses, which the last General Conference wisely put under the care of the Annual Conferences, has been carried into successful operation in many places. We can not doubt that it will open doors of usefulness to a large class of consecrated and intelligent women. We commend to your attention the importance of more exact provisions for the careful selection, license, public recognition, training, and government of this class of workers.

In this connection we may properly refer to other branches of work which are being carried forward by the sisterhood of the Church. It gives us pleasure to recognize and thus publicly acknowledge the several branches of useful service they are rendering to the Church and to society.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society stands forth as one of the grandest agencies for the world's evangelization, and the wisdom and efficiency with which its affairs are administered remain unabated. No branch of Christian work has been more ably conducted in the entire history of the Church. Deprived of it, the missionary cause would lose much of its strength. It should be cherished by the Church as one of her prime agencies, and should continue to receive her heartiest support. The Woman's Home Missionary Society, with its educational, missionary, and philanthropic work, deserves like praise and is worthy of like sympathy and co-operation. We commend both of these great Societies to the cordial love and liberal gifts of our people.

#### EPWORTH LEAGUE.

The Epworth League deserves special mention as a very notable and providential outgrowth. It is a consolidation of the Oxford League and four other Young People's Societies which have sprung up in the Church. There had long been a real chasm between the adult Church and the Sabbath-school which was not adequately provided for. The young manhood and young womanhood of the Church, so important a factor, seemed to lack a place and opportunity for the best use and development of their powers. The Epworth League is a natural supply for this want, and, by the forces of need

which created it, it has developed as by a leap into great power. Though not yet three years since the consolidation took place, the League now has 8,000 local chapters, with an aggregate membership of a little less than half a million; wisely managed it can not fail to become a most efficient agency. A new army has entered the field, full of the warm, fresh blood of youth. Not only has it become well organized and firmly established in the United States, but it has taken root in other lands in which our Church has been planted, and also in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and in the Methodist Church of Canada. Blessings on the Epworth League! Your largest wisdom will be put in requisition to assign this new legion its place, and give it opportunity for the best use of its powers. It lifts the highest standard of Christian experience and life, and enforces loyalty to the doctrines and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It requires attendance upon and support of the means of grace, and urges the greatest activity in all lines of practical Christian work.

#### THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

The initial steps have been taken for the establishment of a university at the Capital of the Nation. A charter has been secured, a Board of Trustees has been constituted, subject to the approval of the General Conference, and an eligible site has been purchased and provided for at the cost of \$100,000. It is our judgment, already expressed to the friends of the movement, that the accomplishment of the plan, from both religious and patriotic motives, is desirable; and that it should be so richly endowed and equipped as to place it in the front rank of the most renowned institutions in the world. Its object should be departmental, professional, and scientific truth. In order to its endowment, and preparatory to its operation, there should be not less than \$5,000,000, while we regard \$10,000,000 necessary to its full equipment. It might be wise for the General Conference to commend it to men and women who possess large wealth as a suitable object for their liberal gifts. The parties interested have shown a wise precaution in pledging themselves not to open the institution until the requisite endowments are reached. The charter of the American University places the institution under the direct authority and control of the Church, and requires that its Board of Trustees be confirmed by this and succeeding General Conferences. We hope this General Conference will take such action in relation to this

institution as its proposed place in the Protestant life of our country and its relation to the educational system of our Church would seem to justify.

#### WOMAN'S COLLEGE OF BALTIMORE.

For its peculiar work this college holds a place as marked as that sought by the American University. Its high curriculum, its many specialists, and its large resources enable it to offer facilities for the highest education of women, equal to the best in the range of our knowledge. We hope the time is at hand when these liberal provisions for the education of women may be repeated in other great centers.

#### FOREIGN POPULATIONS.

With respect to our foreign populations of all nationalities and religions, our feeling is not merely one of friendliness, but of deep fraternal interest. We regard all men as brothers of one blood and nature, and cheerfully accord to all the same rights and privileges which we claim for ourselves and our children. For generations past it has been the boast of Americans that the oppressed of all nations could here find asylum and liberty. We have no desire to abandon this position, and yet, as incidental to excessive immigration, we recognize that dangers of a formidable character come into view. With Old World peoples come Old World ideas, habits, and excesses, many of which are incompatible with our most cherished principles and institutions. These facts have given rise to another sentiment, which commends itself to the patriotic and religious instincts of our people, with which we sympathize; namely, that duty requires that effective safeguards should be thrown around the franchise. We are not ready for the sentiment of "America for Americans," meaning only the American born, but we do accept the doctrine, "the franchise for Americanized citizens." Naturalized citizenship should always imply Americanized citizenship.

As a Church, our aim is to benefit all classes. Though we maintain services in the language of many nationalities, we seek the speedy Americanization of all who come within the sphere of our Church-life and influence. The policy of encouraging communities of foreign-born citizens and their children to continue foreign in their language, schools, churches, tastes, and social habits, we regard as both unwise and unsafe. We preach the gospel to foreigners in their natural tongue, and establish churches



among them, not to hinder them from becoming Americans, but to aid them to become Christians while the process of Americanization is going forward. We must continue these churches so long as the tide of immigration flows in upon our shores. It is no small part of our mission to instruct the people who gather about our altars that, in adopting America as their home and the home of their children, they should as rapidly as possible assimilate their ideas, languages, and customs to those of their adopted country.

#### FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

The problem of immigration is a serious and difficult one; but there is no more ready way to solution than the evangelization of those who come to live among us. Our wisest statesmen grapple with it without complete success. The laws hitherto enacted for restricting immigration have been partial and inefficient. There is doubtless a need for legislation, and we must look to wise statesmanship to relieve the difficulty, still pressing and urgent. We see no better way than to continue to guarantee all the benefits of our free institutions to all who seek asylum and a home among us, and to guard the franchise by lengthening the term of apprenticeship for its enjoyment, and by throwing around it such regulations as will free it from possible prostitution to the base ends of partisan abuses. We are an integral part of the great country, whose spirit and institutions are the heritage of our children. Whatever concerns them, concerns the welfare of our Church. Our sympathy is the same for all, whether they enter our land at the east or west gate, from heathen or from Christian lands. We believe that there is vitality in our republican institutions, and in our patriotism, to endure a great strain; but we see omens of peril, and symptoms of anarchism in many forms.

We understand that proposed legislation is now pending in Congress by which all Chinese immigration into this country is prohibited. We regard this action as inexcusable and inhuman, and invite the attention of the General Conference to the need of prompt action in petitioning Congress not to consummate the evil proposed.

#### SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC QUESTIONS.

The attitude we hold as a Church on moral, economic, and social questions and every measure which looks to the betterment of society is: We believe that the doctrines and the principles of the Word of God, embraced and applied, and especially the spirit of



the "new commandment" that "ye love one another," contain the panacea for all the social and moral evils that afflict our race.

The relation of capital and labor, more broadly of wealth and poverty, has become one of the great problems of the age. That it involves serious issues no thoughtful mind can doubt. The rapid accumulation of enormous wealth in the hands of a few successful speculators; the tendency to concentrate in a limited class of not always the most worthy; the grinding and soulless arrogance of monopolies, working impoverishment to the masses, and extreme inequalities among the people without respect of merit, are not only producing dangerous and wide-spread discontent, but are exciting hate and arousing tendencies which will be more and more difficult to repress, and which, if not arrested, will breed riot and revolution. There is danger to the social and civil fabric. This problem must look partly to the State for its solution. Yet while wise legislation must be secured, the Church can not occupy the position of a mere idle spectator. It has no hope in the mob; it can not array itself against wealth in indiscriminate denunciation; its chief sympathy must go with the toiling multitudes. Its function is plain and simple; it is not to convert its pulpit into a political rostrum, or its Sabbath services into a hustling; yet it must speak, and needs to study the problem that it may wisely discern what its message shall be. Its chief duty is to educate in principles, and to inspire a right spirit touching the reciprocal relations of the rich and the poor, and the great middle class between the two.

On the other hand, it should teach, as our Lord and his apostles did, the awful perils and glorious possibilities of wealth; that it is an extremely difficult thing for a rich man to be a real Christian; that he is especially subject to foolish and hurtful lusts which drown men in destruction and perdition; and yet that he may make to himself friends of the mammon of unrighteousness, who shall at last receive him into everlasting habitations. On the other hand, the pulpit has a no less definite message of duty and opportunity to the poor: that character is greater than property; that there is a short road to heaven from outside the rich man's gate; that the prejudice between the rich and the poor is often unjust on both sides; that the Church of Jesus Christ, who died for all men, is the common standing-ground where all men ought to meet as brothers; that they should revere the majesty of the law, frown down mob violence, beware of covetousness, and seek above all things that godliness which, "with contentment, is great gain."

## TEMPERANCE.

The attitude we hold toward the drink-habit and the saloon remains unchanged. Drunkenness and drunkard-making are alike offensive to God and ruinous to man. Moderate drinking, so-called, is the bane of society and the chief support of the nefarious traffic. We hold, with unabated tenacity, to the oft-repeated statement that total abstinence is the only safety for the individual, and that complete legal prohibition of the traffic is the urgent duty of the State. We rejoice in every step of progress toward the attainment of these ends. In our judgment, the saloon is an unmixed evil, full of diabolism, a disgrace to our civilization, the chief corrupter of political action, and a continual menace to the order of society and to the peace and purity of our homes. We exhort all our people to encourage every repression and limitation of the business, and to keep a steady eye to its total extirpation.

## CHRISTIAN FRATERNITY.

The attitude of our Church toward other evangelical bodies has always been one of the broadest catholicity and most genuine fraternity, and remains so in growing measure. There are differences, but they are non-essential; cleavages, but not separations. There is a growing spirit of unity and fellowship. There may come a time when the walls erected by human frailty will mark only such differences as the best use of powers will continue to require; these may possibly remain forever, but not in such measures as to disturb the deeper unity in our common faith, but only such as to contribute to the symmetry and power of all the members of the body. We pray and long for that day. Meantime, we join all our brethren in loving efforts to bring about the coming of the kingdom, and rejoice in all their successes. Over all intervening obstructions we extend the hand of fellowship, and above all the din of contention we lift the voice of salutation. Blessings on all the tribes and on all the divisions of the tribes! All hail to every worker on any part of the field!

If sometimes we must strive, perhaps because of remaining weakness, it shall be in love; our rivalries and competitions and contests, we are determined, shall not be those of adversaries to tear down and destroy, but those of friends to build up and perfect what remains.

With respect to the various branches of the Episcopal Methodist

family,—perhaps from a sense of responsibility, perhaps from a feeling of kinship, perhaps from a keener sense of the unwisdom of severance and of special evils which flow from it,—they are very dear to us. We are of one faith, in perfect accord as to doctrine, and substantially identical in spirit and usage. There are many reasons, therefore, why we should be one in fact. With perfect sincerity and cordiality, and with no other feeling prompting the act than that of the desire for the greatest good to all, we hold out the hand. We can do no more. We dare not do less. We do not ask our sisters to come to us. We do desire, and will continue to pray, that we may come together on terms that will be equally honorable to all. We wish that it may be soon; but we will still wait in loving hope and with extended hand. Meantime we declare that it is our conviction that the union is not impossible or beset with insuperable difficulties; and we do believe that if it were an accomplished fact it would be for the glory of God and of great good to the bodies alike, to the country at large, and to the general cause of Christianity in the world.

Imbued with this brotherly and Christly spirit, we went into the Southern States with the coming of peace to aid in the saving work. We felt confident that if the saving work were done, men would recognize that the Savior was not far off. Many of our noblest and most chivalrous sons and daughters gave themselves to this needy field. The pages of heroic deeds that make human history endurable have no truer or sublimer martyrs than many who have given their lives in this section. Our Church remembers their services with gratitude, and will reverently cherish their memories. We pray the blessing of God upon all our members in these regions, that they may have wisdom, peace, and the presence of the Master. We rejoice that the Methodist Episcopal Church, like the Church triumphant, is made up of many kindreds, and tribes, and nations, and tongues. For all we have but one doctrine, but one set of rights for all. We find oneness in Christ, and oneness in a common brotherhood.

#### THE RACE PROBLEM.

The “race problem” is a phrase well understood among us. Perhaps the time has come for again defining the attitude we hold as a Church to the question. We declare, therefore, that the attitude of our Church has been from the first, long before the emancipation of the colored race, one of opposition to their

enslavement, an opposition pronounced in our earliest Disciplines and continued until their liberation. We have always affirmed them to be our brothers of the same blood and stock of all the races which compose one common humanity. As such, we have claimed for them the same rights and privileges which belong to all other branches of the common family. This is our unqualified position now.

With respect to our own members of color, twenty-five years of labor and sacrifice among them have increased our interest in their welfare. They occupy precisely the same position as to rights and privileges as every other member of the body and receive precisely the same treatment. They are held in esteem as brothers beloved, and in every way possible their interests are cared for with cordial good-will. Our bishops render them the same service which is given to any other portion of our people.

With respect to rights, all members of Annual Conferences have precisely the same rights, determined by the grade of their orders, as deacons and elders. These are few and simple: The right to be appointed to some suitable field of ministerial service; the right to perform the functions of their office; the right to such support as may be necessary to the comfort of themselves and families, or as shall be awarded them by the Churches they are appointed to serve; the right to be represented in the General Conference; the right to occupy any official position in the Church to which its godly judgment may call them.

In view of these facts, it can hardly be possible that our brethren of color can persuade themselves that they have attained a state where total severance from their white brethren, which has been suggested from without, would be to their advantage, or to the advantage of the race. Though a great work has been done in their elevation and education—in our judgment a most wonderful work, commendable alike to themselves and their brethren—a much greater work remains to be done. They still need the counsel and aid, financial and spiritual, which the best brain and heart and wealth of their fellow-Christians can furnish them. The races need each other. The matter is one in which we have common interest, as of the same body of Christ. Surely it is possible for us to be helpful to each other, and it must be possible for us to devise measures which will work to the greatest good of all. The matter is of such importance as to deserve our wisest and most careful consideration. Let us seek the help that cometh from above with

simplicity of aim, and the way will open as we advance. To Christians there can be but one aim; and where there is but one aim, the best way will be found.

#### POPULAR AMUSEMENTS.

The attitude our Church holds toward popular amusements has been, from the first, one of extreme opposition, because the popular amusements current at the time when the great spiritual awakening called Methodism arose, were extremely immoral and debasing; and against such amusements, and every amusement offensive to conscience and deadening of spiritual sensibilities, her voice has always been lifted in earnest protest. That there are allowable recreations and amusements is undoubted by all intelligent people. The line is not difficult to discern. What the Church has a right to expect of her members is not that they will become hermits, or convert the home or the every-day life into a round of austerities on the one hand, or on the other degrade it into a round of frivolities which are equally opposed to good sense, morality, and religion; but that they will act in a manner everywhere and always befitting serious and sensible religious people.

#### POLITICS.

With regard to politics, the attitude of our Church is strenuously non-partisan and non-sectional. It acknowledges no allegiance to any political creed or association. It urges all its members who have the right to vote to discharge that duty; but it leaves every voter absolutely free from ecclesiastical interference to determine for himself for whom his ballot shall be cast. The right of suffrage, or the franchise, we regard as a great and responsible trust, which should in all cases, ecclesiastical and civil, be exercised conscientiously, but in absolute personal freedom. When moral issues are before the public, our people are invariably found on the side of the highest standard; but even then they choose their own party affiliations, and refuse to be dictated to as to the matter of their votes.

#### THE SECULAR PRESS.

The attitude we hold as a Church toward the secular press is one of friendliness. We regard it as the most masterful force developed by our modern civilization. Its potency for good or evil is immeasurable. We would not diminish its power, but we do deeply deplore its frequent prostitution to the service, if not in-



tended promotion of vice. The daily and weekly political and secular press, born of Christian civilization and made possible by Christian institutions, ought not so to be administered merely for the purpose of private gain or partisan aggrandizement, or so as to corrupt and endanger public welfare. It ought to be the friendly and constant ally of purity, morality, and religion, the advocate of all measures for the reform of abuses and repression of crime.

#### THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

No assembly of men was ever gathered for more grave and weighty work; none ever more needed the grace of prudence and the wisdom that cometh from above. Society is feverish; you need equipoise. The times are excited; you need calmness. A thoughtful look around, we are sure, will fill you with seriousness. God has put you in a place of great responsibility. You are the representatives and guardians of a great Church, whose lines run out into all the earth, even to the ends of the world; you are to give direction to movements; what you do can not fail to be fraught with mighty consequences of good or evil to unborn generations. If you shall be able, by wise counsels and proper legislation; to command already existing forces for good, and add to their efficiency, and devise new agencies for larger usefulness, your assembling will be for benediction. If, on the other hand, by following false lights, you mar or weaken and cripple existing agencies which have been effective, or add elements of evil and strife, your assembling may prove a source of untold calamity to the Church and to the race.

We are a great body, great in numbers, great in the doctrinal wisdom of our creed, great in the efficiency of our polity, great in diffused wealth, great in influence, great in geographical extent, great in institutional agencies, great in popular powers. Our mission-fields girdle the world; our name has become respected; we are in the tide of growing prosperity and power; there are immense possibilities of good in us. The tokens of the divine favor have been lavished upon us. We are sure that these considerations, instead of inflating you with pride, will load you with a high sense of your responsibility, and set you to your present task with seriousness.

You are here to deal with one specific problem. It is not a problem of doctrine. There is no unsettled article in our creed calling



for restatement or improvement, either in the letter or in the spirit. The age is seething with questions, and hoary creeds are calling for revision; but these questions do not trouble you. It is not a question of how to quiet disaffections or allay strifes; the Church has never been in greater peace or a better temper of loyalty throughout all her borders. It will be a deplorable result should your words or acts magnify slight discontent into deep dissatisfaction.

The most important question before you is, how to improve the tone of our piety and give greater efficiency to our agencies. There are minor and subsidiary questions, but these include all the rest. It is a question of girding for the great work for which the Church exists—the question how, as soon as possible in the future, the gospel shall be efficiently preached to the nations, and how the Church of God shall be established in all the earth; and how, especially, this branch shall be most able to perform its part of the great work. This is the question you are here to answer; especially this last phase of it. We have no interest to weaken or limit other Churches, but rather to strengthen all. It is our joy that there are others to share the responsibility with us, that we are not alone. We might despair as we look out on the amazing need, were we left alone to provide for it. Indeed we should despair with all our sister Churches were it not that we and they have God, who is more than all, and above all, to help all.

But we are concerned with our part of it, that we acquit ourselves worthily in the mighty struggle; we need more wisdom than we possess; we must more and more realize that it is not of man, but of God. Zerubbabel must level the mountains and fill up the valleys, or the work will never be done; we must keep close to our Almighty leader as the condition of victory.

Behold this situation. Keep the prize steadily in view. Be of good cheer. Falter not. The age of ages is in its morning. The great opportunity has come. Even dialects and tongues no longer segregate, by distance or impassable lines, the contending battalions. All forces are in the field. The battle is already set. The mighty Captain, with his name, Lord of lords and King of kings, upon his vesture, gives command to-day. The victorious shout of "Onward, onward!" rings loud and clear along the advancing column. It is an hour for every lieutenant to be at his post.

The Church which you represent, by right of numbers and of

aggressive force, stands as color-bearer for the advancing columns. The adorable Name is the magic word blazoned on her banners. God has placed you in the crisis hour, and at the crisis point. This honor is placed upon you; not simply your kinsmen are watching you with anxious hopes—anxious that you may not waver; anxious that the ancient glory of your arms may not be tarnished; anxious for your triumph, palpitating with mingled hope and fear—but, more yet, world-wide Christendom, from a thousand points where danger threatens, is beholding your movements with breathless interest; nor is that all. Is it too much to say that God himself, from the throne, has his eye upon you with intensest interest?

Thus environed, brothers, move forward calmly, thoughtfully, prayerfully, with your eyes steadily fixed on the Master for direction and strength. Be vigilant; leave no unguarded spot; make no mistake.

When the thirty days' work is done, may you return in peace and comfort to your homes and charges and duties with an approving conscience, and with the blessing of an approving Church upon you; and when all the days are done, and you stand to give on account, may it be your joy to hear the Master himself say, "Well done!"

Pray for us, help us, and the God of peace bless you with all heavenly blessings in Christ Jesus! Amen.

THOMAS BOWMAN,	JOHN M. WALDEN,
RANDOLPH S. FOSTER,	WILLARD F. MALLALIEU,
STEPHEN M. MERRILL,	CHARLES H. FOWLER,
EDWARD G. ANDREWS,	JOHN H. VINCENT,
HENRY W. WARREN,	JAMES N. FITZGERALD,
CYRUS D. FOSS,	ISAAC W. JOYCE,
JOHN F. HURST,	JOHN P. NEWMAN,
WILLIAM X. NINDE,	DANIEL A. GOODSELL.

## RULES OF ORDER FOR 1892.

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1. The Conference shall meet at 9 o'clock A. M., and adjourn at 1 o'clock P. M., but may alter the time of meeting and adjournment at its discretion.

2. The President shall take the chair precisely at the hour to which the Conference stood adjourned, and cause the same to be opened by the reading of the Scriptures, singing, and prayer, and on the appearance of a quorum shall have the Journal of the preceding session read and approved, and the business of the Conference shall proceed in the following order, namely:

1. The roll of Conferences shall be called in alphabetical order for the presentation of appeals, resolutions, and miscellaneous business.

2. Reports, first of the standing and then of the select committees; provided, always, that each call severally shall have been completed before either preceding one shall be repeated.

3. The President shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Conference, and in case of such appeal the question shall be taken without debate, except that the President may state the grounds of his decision, and the appellant may state the grounds of his appeal.

4. The President shall appoint all committees, unless otherwise especially ordered by the Conference.

5. On assigning the floor to any member of the Conference the President shall distinctly announce the name of the member to whom it is assigned and the Annual Conference he represents.

6. Resolutions shall be written and presented in duplicate by the mover, and all the motions shall be reduced to writing if the President, Secretary, or any member requests it.

7. When a motion is made and seconded, or a resolution introduced and seconded, or a report presented and read by the Secretary, or stated by the President, it shall be deemed in possession of the Conference; but any motion or resolution may be withdrawn by the mover at any time before amendment or decision.

8. The motions to adjourn, to suspend the rules, to lay on the table, to take from the table, and the call for the previous question shall be taken without debate.

9. No new motion or resolution shall be entertained until the one under consideration has been disposed of, which may be done by adoption or rejection, unless one of the following motions should intervene, which shall have precedence in the order in which they are placed, namely :

- (1) To fix the time to which the Conference shall adjourn.
- (2) To adjourn.
- (3) To take a recess.
- (4) To lay on the table.
- (5) For the previous question.
- (6) To postpone to a given time.
- (7) To refer.
- (8) Substitute.
- (9) Amendment.
- (10) To postpone indefinitely.

The motion for the previous question cannot be laid on the table.

Only one amendment to an amendment shall be in order, but then it shall be in order to move a substitute for the main question and one amendment to the substitute, and if a substitute is accepted it shall replace the original proposition. In voting the Conference shall pursue the following order, namely : The main question shall first be perfected by voting on the amendments proposed to the main question, and then the Conference shall vote upon the substitute and its amendment.

10. When any member is about to speak in debate, or to deliver any matter to the Conference, he shall arise and respectfully address the President, but shall not proceed until recognized by him, and the member must address the Chair from his place,

11. No member shall be interrupted when speaking except by the President, to call him to order when he departs from the question, or uses personalities or disrespectful language ; but any member may call the attention of the President to the subject when he deems a speaker out of order, and any member may explain when he thinks himself misrepresented.

12. When a member desires to speak to a question of privilege he shall briefly state the question ; but it shall not be in order for him to proceed until the President shall have decided it a privileged question.

13. No person shall speak more than twice on the same question, nor more than ten minutes at one time, without leave of the

Conference ; nor shall any person speak more than once until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken. Provided, however, that a committee making a report shall, through its chairman, or one of its members selected by the committee or its chairman, in all cases be entitled to ten minutes to close the debate, either to oppose the motion, to lay the report on the table, or, this permission not having been used, to close the debate on the motion to adopt. The committee shall not be deprived of its right to close the debate even after the previous question has been ordered.

14. When any motion or resolution shall have been acted upon by the Conference, it shall be in order for any member who voted with the prevailing side to move a reconsideration ; but a motion to reconsider a non-debatable motion shall be decided without debate.

15. No member shall absent himself from the sessions of the Conference without leave, unless he is sick or unable to attend.

16. No member shall be allowed to vote on any question who is not within the bar at the time when such question shall be put by the President, except by leave of the Conference, when such member has been necessarily absent.

17. Every member who is within the bar at the time a question is put shall vote, unless the Conference, for special reasons, excuses him.

18. No resolution altering or rescinding any rule of the Discipline shall be adopted until it shall have been in possession of the Conference at least one day, and shall have been printed in the *Daily Christian Advocate*.

19. It shall be in order for any member to call for the yeas and nays on any question before the Conference, and if the call be sustained by one hundred members present, the vote thereon shall be taken by yeas and nays. If not sustained, members voting in the minority, if the number voting in said minority is less than one hundred, may have their votes recorded by name.

20. It shall be in order to move that the question be taken without further debate on any measure pending, except in cases in which character is involved, and if sustained by a vote of two thirds, the question shall be so taken ; nevertheless, it shall be in order under this rule to move to recommit, to divide, or to lay on the table after the previous question has been ordered.

21. The motion to adjourn shall be taken without debate, and shall always be in order, except (1) when a member has the floor;

(2) when a question is actually put, or a vote is being taken ; (3) when the question is pending on seconding the demand for the previous question ; (4) when the previous question has been called and sustained, and is still pending ; and (5) when a motion to adjourn has been negatived and no business or debate has intervened.

22. Members presenting memorials, petitions, and other papers for reference shall prepare the paper by writing in a plain hand on the back of it the following items, in the following order, namely :

- (1) Name of the member presenting the paper.
- (2) Conference to which he belongs.
- (3) Conference, member, or church whence it comes.
- (4) Subject to which it relates.
- (5) First name on the petition.
- (6) Number of other petitioners.
- (7) The committee to which he desires it referred.

Papers thus presented shall be delivered to the Secretary of the Conference, and by him sent to the committee according to indorsement, and announced in the Journal of the day.

23. When any member shall move the reference of any portion of the Journal of any Annual Conference to any committee he shall at the same time furnish a copy of the portion he wishes referred, prepared as already provided in the case of memorials.

24. All resolutions contemplating verbal alterations of the Discipline shall state the language of the paragraph and line to be altered, and also the language to be substituted.

25. All committees proposing changes of the Discipline shall not only recite the paragraph and line to be amended, but also the paragraph as amended.

26. All written motions, reports, and communications to the Conference shall be passed to the Secretary, to be by him read to the Conference.

27. All committees shall furnish duplicates of their reports.

28. A call for a vote by orders shall be made and seconded by members of the same order.

29. When voting by orders the separation shall be merely in regard to the taking, announcing, deciding, and recording the vote of each order on the question on which the separate vote is demanded. Any incidental matter bearing upon such vote shall be decided by the Conference acting as one body. In taking a vote by orders it shall be by a count vote, first of the order call-



ing for the separate vote, and then of the other, but either order may call for the ayes and noes by one fourth of its members, and if the call is sustained, the names of the delegates, first of the order calling and then of the other, shall be called, and each member shall answer aye or no.

30. Where a subject-matter has been received by the Conference, and referred to a committee, and a report thereon has been made to the Conference, it shall not be in order for another committee to consider the same subject, or for the Conference to entertain a report from another committee on the said subject; but when any committee shall ascertain that a subject which has referred to it has also been referred to another committee, it shall promptly report the fact to the Conference, and the Conference shall decide which committee shall have permanent charge of said subject.

31. All demonstrations of approval or disapproval during the progress of debate shall be deemed a breach of order.

32. No person shall stand in the open spaces in the room.

33. The ushers shall keep the aisles and spaces within the bar of the Conference clear for their proper use, and none but delegates shall be admitted within the inclosure constituting the bar of the Conference, except by ticket issued by the Chairman of the Commission of the General Conference.

34. These rules shall not be suspended except by a vote of two thirds of the members present and voting.

# CONFERENCE OFFICERS.

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## PRESIDING BISHOPS.

Thomas Bowman,	John M. Walden,
Randolph S. Foster,	Willard F. Mallalieu,
Stephen M. Merrill,	Charles H. Fowler,
Edward G. Andrews,	John H. Vincent,
Henry W. Warren,	James N. FitzGerald,
Cyrus D. Foss,	Isaac W. Joyce,
John F. Hurst,	John P. Newman,
William X. Ninde,	Daniel A. Goodsell.

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## MISSIONARY BISHOPS.

William Taylor,	- - - - - Africa.
James M. Thoburn,	- - - - - India.

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## SECRETARY.

David S. Monroe.

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## ASSISTANT SECRETARIES.

Manley S. Hard,	Samuel W. Heald,
Charles G. Hudson,	Joseph W. Miles,
William I. Cogshall,	John R. Keyes,
Edmund M. Mills,	William G. Riheldaffer,
Stephen O. Benton,	Samuel S. Benedict,
Isaiah B. Scott,	John L. J. Barth,
John F. Dodd,	Francis H. Beck,
Charles B. Perkins,	Harvey C. DeMotte,
Samuel W. Gehrett,	Nath'l A. Chamberlain.



# JOURNAL

OF THE

## GENERAL CONFERENCE OF 1892.

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MONDAY MORNING, MAY 2.

THE TWENTY-FIRST DELEGATED GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH convened in BOYD'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, in the city of Omaha, Neb., on the second day of May, eighteen hundred and ninety-two.

*Bishops present:* THOMAS BOWMAN, RANDOLPH S. FOSTER, STEPHEN M. MERRILL, EDWARD G. ANDREWS, HENRY W. WARREN, CYRUS D. FOSS, JOHN F. HURST, WILLIAM X. NINDE, JOHN M. WALDEN, WILLARD F. MALLALIEU, CHARLES H. FOWLER, JOHN H. VINCENT, JAMES N. FITZGERALD, ISAAC W. JOYCE, JOHN P. NEWMAN, and DANIEL A. GOODSSELL.

At 9 o'clock A. M. the Conference was called to order by Bishop Thomas Bowman.

Bishop J. P. Newman read the one hundred and thirty-third Psalm. T. H. Pearne, of the Cincinnati Conference, announced the 811th hymn, commencing,

"High on his everlasting throne,"

and Bishop C. D. Foss led in prayer. Bishop S. M. Merrill read the first chapter of Ephesians. E. W. Parker, of the North India Conference, read the 776th hymn, commencing,

"I love thy kingdom, Lord."

after the singing of which John Lanahan, of the Baltimore Conference, led in prayer.

Bishop Bowman requested the Secretary of the last General Conference, David S. Monroe, to call the roll of

MAY 2.

FIRST DAY.

Morning.

Opening of  
the General  
Conference.

Bishops  
present.

Bishop  
Bowman  
presiding.

Devotional  
services.

Roll called.

**MAY 2.**  
FIRST DAY.  
Morning.

delegates, and the following members answered to their names :

Members  
present.

#### **Africa.**

*Ministerial:* William T. Hagan.  
*Lay:* Ferdinand C. Freeman.

#### **Alabama.**

*Ministerial:* George E. Ackerman.  
*Lay:* Jacob H. McCleskey.

#### **Arkansas.**

*Ministerial:* Martin L. Curl.  
*Lay:* William J. Nelson.

#### **Austin.**

*Ministerial:* David Gay.

#### **Baltimore.**

*Ministerial:* John Lanahan, John F. Goucher, J. St. Clair Neal, William S. Edwards.  
*Lay:* James E. Ingram, Saul S. Henkle.

#### **Bengal.**

*Ministerial:* Frank W. Warne.

#### **Blue Ridge.**

*Ministerial:* Thomas W. Matney.

#### **California.**

*Ministerial:* Charles V. Anthony, James N. Beard, William R. Gober, John D. Hammond.  
*Lay:* Ely W. Playter.

#### **California German.**

*Ministerial:* Christian H. Afflerbach.

#### **Central Alabama.**

*Ministerial:* Alfred W. McKinney.  
*Lay:* Burgess E. Scruggs.

#### **Central German.**

*Ministerial:* Henry J. Liebhart, Jacob Rothweiler, John G. Schaal.  
*Lay:* Gotlieb J. Golder, Hans A. Schroetter.

#### **Central Illinois.**

*Ministerial:* Charles O. McCulloch, Thomas Doney, Merrick A. Head, Benjamin F. Tallman, Jervise G. Evans.  
*Lay:* Milton Hicks, Thomas J. Robinson.

#### **Central Missouri.**

*Ministerial:* Richard E. Gillum.  
*Lay:* John M. Arbuckle.

**Central New York.****MAY 2.****FIRST DAY.****Morning.**

*Ministerial:* Luke C. Queal, Edmund M. Mills, Edwin J. Hermans, Uriah S. Beebe, Marvin P. Blakeslee.

*Lay:* George A. Guernsey, Andrew B. Blodgett.

**Central Ohio.**

*Ministerial:* Leroy A. Belt, Elias D. Whitlock, Adam C. Barnes, Isaiah R. Henderson.

*Lay:* William Lawrence, Alfred G. Williams.

**Central Pennsylvania.**

*Ministerial:* Milton K. Foster, J. Max Lantz, Edward J. Gray, David S. Monroe, Benjamin B. Hamlin.

*Lay:* Thomas H. Murray, Robert L. Shetter.

**Central Tennessee.**

*Ministerial:* Joseph M. Carter.

*Lay:* Charles H. Maynard.

**Chicago German.**

*Ministerial:* Charles Hedler, Charles Iwert.

*Lay:* Gustavus Seefeld, Charles L. Gamer.

**Cincinnati.**

*Ministerial:* Adna B. Leonard, Charles H. Payne, John Pearson, Thomas H. Pearne.

*Lay:* William W. Wilson, James N. Gamble.

**Colorado.**

*Ministerial:* Earl Cranston, Nathaniel A. Chamberlain, Samuel W. Thornton.

*Lay:* John Evans, Horace T. DeLong.

**Columbia River.**

*Ministerial:* George M. Booth, Henry Rasmus.

*Lay:* James H. Sargent, Harlan J. Cozine.

**Dakota.**

*Ministerial:* Charles B. Clark, Alvah W. Adkinson.

*Lay:* Edwin T. Langley.

**Delaware.**

*Ministerial:* William H. Coffey, Isaac H. White.

*Lay:* John E. Gunby.

**Des Moines.**

*Ministerial:* Emory Miller, William S. Hooker, John B. Horswell, William C. Martin, William W. Ramsay.

*Lay:* Leroy M. Mann, Leslie M. Shaw.

**Detroit.**

*Ministerial:* Lewis R. Fiske, Joseph F. Berry, William H. Shier, Arthur Edwards, Matthew C. Hawks, Jesse Kilpatrick.

*Lay:* George W. Robinson, Herbert A. Forrest.



**MAY 2.**

FIRST DAY.

Morning.

**East German.***Ministerial:* George Abele.*Lay:* Edward J. Eisele.**East Maine.***Ministerial:* Alden F. Chase, George G. Winslow.*Lay:* Michael P. C. Withers.**East Ohio.***Ministerial:* William H. Rider, Robert M. Freshwater, John R. Keyes, Jay S. Youmans, John I. Wilson, Harvey Webb.*Lay:* Lewis Miller, Silas J. Williams.**East Tennessee.***Ministerial:* Daniel W. Hays.*Lay:* Robert Howard.**Erie.***Ministerial:* Francis H. Beck, James T. Edwards, William P. Bignell, Alfred Wheeler.*Lay:* Truman D. Collins, Gorton B. Chase.**Florida.***Ministerial:* Benjamin Dilworth.*Lay:* Alonzo R. Jones.**Foo-Chow.***Ministerial:* Nathan J. Plumb.**Genesee.***Ministerial:* John E. Williams, Sandford Hunt, John T. Canfield, George C. Jones, James E. Bills, Samuel McGerald.*Lay:* Francis H. Root, James E. Briggs.**Georgia.***Ministerial:* Lewis D. Ellington.*Lay:* Robert F. Thompson.**Germany.***Ministerial:* Ernst H. Gebhardt.**Holston.***Ministerial:* John F. Spence, Thomas C. Carter.*Lay:* William A. Galbraith.**Idaho.***Ministerial:* Harvey K. Hines.*Lay:* Isaac N. Sanders.**Illinois.***Ministerial:* Stephen H. Whitlock, William N. McElroy, Chris Galeener, William H. Musgrove, Marion W. Everhart, William H. Webster, William A. Smith.*Lay:* Harvey C. DeMotte, Asaph C. Vandewater.

**Indiana.**

*Ministerial:* John A. Ward, William R. Halstead, John H. Ketcham.

*Lay:* Newland T. DePauw, Jonathan B. Young.

**Iowa.**

*Ministerial:* Charles L. Stafford, Ira O. Kemble, Thomas J. Myers.

*Lay:* Hemmerle B. Williams, Marcus Simpson.

**Italy.**

*Ministerial:* William Burt.

**Japan.**

*Ministerial:* Julius Soper.

*Lay:* Yasuji Ninomiya.

**Kansas.**

*Ministerial:* George S. Dearborn, James W. Alderman, Samuel E. Pendleton.

*Lay:* Timothy B. Sweet.

**Kentucky.**

*Ministerial:* Amon Boreing, Elmon L. Shephard.

*Lay:* Amos Shinkle, Jeremiah S. Jones.

**Lexington.**

*Ministerial:* Louis M. Hagood, Edward W. S. Hammond.

*Lay:* Jeremiah M. Peters, George L. Knox.

**Little Rock.**

*Ministerial:* William R. R. Duncan.

*Lay:* James M. Cox.

**Louisiana.**

*Ministerial:* Joseph C. Hartzell, Aristides E. P. Albert, Pierre Landry.

*Lay:* John F. Patty.

**Maine.**

*Ministerial:* Wilbur F. Berry, John B. Lapham.

*Lay:* Frank H. Beale, Elwell S. Crosby.

**Mexico.**

*Ministerial:* Conrado A. Gamboa.

*Lay:* Andres Cabrera.

**Michigan.**

*Ministerial:* James H. Potts, Levi Master, Wilbur I. Cogshall, George S. Hickey, Daniel W. Parsons, Marshall M. Callen, Nicholas L. Bray.

*Lay:* Samuel Dickie, Hiram E. Staples.

**MAY 2.****FIRST DAY.**  
*Morning.*

**MAY 2.****FIRST DAY.****Morning.****Minnesota.**

*Ministerial:* James F. Chaffee, George H. Bridgman, Henry C. Jennings, William McKinley, Coursen M. Heard.

*Lay:* Hascall R. Brill, Henry Beemer.

**Mississippi.**

*Ministerial:* James M. Shumpert, Alfred D. Payne.

*Lay:* John H. Brooks, Simon L. Jones.

**Missouri.**

*Ministerial:* Ozias S. Middleton, Thomas A. Canady, Jairus J. Bentley.

*Lay:* Silas H. Prather.

**Montana.**

*Ministerial:* Francis A. Riggin.

*Lay:* John E. Rickards.

**Nebraska.**

*Ministerial:* Charles F. Creighton, Henry T. Davis, Duke Slavens.

*Lay:* Bartlett L. Paine, Archibald F. Coon.

**Newark.**

*Ministerial:* Henry A. Buttz, Daniel R. Lowrie, Samuel P. Hammond, John F. Dodd, James B. Faulks.

*Lay:* William H. Beach, William H. Murphy.

**New England.**

*Ministerial:* John W. Hamilton, William N. Brodbeck, George F. Eaton, George S. Chadbourne.

*Lay:* Loranus E. Hitchcock, Everett O. Fisk.

**New England Southern.**

*Ministerial:* Stephen O. Benton, Daniel A. Whedon, Eben Tirrell, Francis D. Blakeslee.

*Lay:* Roswell S. Douglass.

**New Hampshire.**

*Ministerial:* Samuel C. Keeler, Jesse M. Durrell, Oliver S. Baketel.

*Lay:* J. Morrill Emery.

**New Jersey.**

*Ministerial:* Thomas Hanlon, George B. Wight, Jacob B. Graw, James Moore, Edmund Hewitt.

*Lay:* William H. Skirm, A. Emory Street.

**New York.**

*Ministerial:* James M. King, Abraham J. Palmer, Charles C. McCabe, John Miley, William H. Mickle.

*Lay:* Peter A. Welch, William M. Nelson.

**New York East.**

MAY 2.

FIRST DAY.

Morning.

*Ministerial:* James M. Buckley, George P. Mains, John W. Beach, J. Oramel Peck, Charles S. Wing, Joseph Pullman.

*Lay:* John E. Searles, Jr.

**North Carolina.**

*Ministerial:* Charles N. Grandison.

*Lay:* R. Baxter McRary.

**North Dakota.**

*Ministerial:* Jacob A. Hovis.

*Lay:* Frank J. Young.

**Northern New York.**

*Ministerial:* David F. Pierce, Gordon Moore, Thomas B. Shepherd.

*Lay:* Edwin R. Redhead, Warren R. Fitch.

**North German.**

*Ministerial:* John G. Bauer.

*Lay:* William F. Finke.

**North India.**

*Ministerial:* Edwin W. Parker, James W. Waugh.

*Lay:* Henry Mansell, William H. Daniels.

**North Indiana.**

*Ministerial:* Augustus E. Mahin, Almeron W. Lamport, Benjamin A. Kemp, David C. Woolpert, Charles G. Hudson.

*Lay:* Norman Beckley, James O'Brien.

**North Nebraska.**

*Ministerial:* John B. Maxfield, John W. Shank.

*Lay:* Andrew J. Anderson, John Dale.

**North Ohio.**

*Ministerial:* James W. Mendenhall, John Mitchell, William F. Whitlock.

*Lay:* Martin M. Hester.

**Northwest German.**

*Ministerial:* Adolph Dulitz.

*Lay:* Henry A. Salzer.

**Northwest Indiana.**

*Ministerial:* John L. Smith, Hillary A. Gobin.

*Lay:* William M. Kendall, Oliver Gard.

**Northwest Iowa.**

*Ministerial:* George W. Pratt, George W. L. Brown, Wilmot Whitfield.

*Lay:* Eugene Secor.

**MAY 2.****FIRST DAY.***Morning.***Northwest Kansas.***Ministerial:* William H. Sweet, Michael M. Stolz.*Lay:* John C. Postlethwaite, Edwin W. Voorhis.**Northwest Swedish.***Ministerial:* Alfred Anderson.**Norway.***Ministerial:* Andres Olsen.**Norwegian and Danish.***Ministerial:* John H. Johnson.*Lay:* Peter O. Magnuson.**Ohio.***Ministerial:* David H. Moore, John W. Dillon, John R. Tibbles, John C. Arbuckle.*Lay:* Fletcher S. Coultrap, Carmi Alderman.**Oregon.***Ministerial:* Samuel P. Wilson.*Lay:* George W. Staver, John O. Booth.**Philadelphia.***Ministerial:* Thomas B. Neely, Samuel W. Gehrett, Samuel W. Thomas, James H. Hargis, William Swindells, William L. McDowell.*Lay:* John Field, Samuel M. Myers.**Pittsburg.***Ministerial:* Charles W. Smith, Asbury L. Petty, Thomas H. Woodring, Joseph W. Miles.*Lay:* James A. Lane.**Puget Sound.***Ministerial:* Andrew J. Hanson, Thomas J. Massey.*Lay:* David T. Denny, Frederick S. Williams.**Rock River.***Ministerial:* Frank M. Bristol, Lewis Curts, Franklin A. Hardin, John M. Caldwell, William H. Burns.*Lay:* William Deering, Benjamin F. Sheets.**Saint John's River.***Ministerial:* Edmund B. Snyder.*Lay:* James Armstrong.**Saint Louis.***Ministerial:* Oliver M. Stewart, William Jones, George W. Hughey.*Lay:* James A. Field, Malcolm G. McGregor.

**Saint Louis German.**

*Ministerial:* William Koencke, John L. J. Barth, Charles Heidel.

*Lay:* George Cress, Herman H. Jacoby.

**MAY 2.****FIRST DAY.**  
*Morning.***Savannah.**

*Ministerial:* Charles O. Fisher, Wilbur P. Thirkield.

*Lay:* Thomas A. Fortson, Thornton T. Greenwood.

**South Carolina.**

*Ministerial:* Joshua E. Wilson, Louis M. Dunton.

*Lay:* Mark H. Gassaway, Edward J. Sawyer.

**Southeast Indiana.**

*Ministerial:* John P. D. John, James A. Sargent, Enoch H. Wood.

*Lay:* Will F. Stevens, William T. Friedley.

**Southern California.**

*Ministerial:* Phineas F. Bresee, Edwin W. Caswell, Winfield S. Matthew.

*Lay:* Joseph E. McComas, Perry M. Green.

**Southern German.**

*Ministerial:* Gotlieb Dossdall.

**Southern Illinois.**

*Ministerial:* Owen H. Clark, Francis M. Van Treese, John D. Gilham.

*Lay:* Albert G. Jepson, Milton A. Smith.

**South India.**

*Ministerial:* John E. Robinson.

*Lay:* William B. Wright.

**South Kansas.**

*Ministerial:* Hugh McBirney, Cyrus R. Rice, Herbert W. Chaffee.

*Lay:* Edwin W. Cunningham.

**Southwest Kansas.**

*Ministerial:* James C. Hall, Thomas S. Hodgson, James T. Hanna.

*Lay:* Halderman White, Thomas C. Thoburn.

**Sweden.**

*Ministerial:* Karl A. Jansson, Jahan P. Larsson.

*Lay:* Jacob T. Jacobson, August Flink.

**Switzerland.**

*Ministerial:* Hans J. Breiter.



**MAY 2.****FIRST DAY.**  
*Morning.***Tennessee.***Ministerial:* Crawford B. Wilson.*Lay:* Thomas W. Johnson.**Texas.***Ministerial:* Isaiah B. Scott, Wade H. Logan, Edward Lee.*Lay:* Henry B. Pemberton, Robert B. Smith.**Troy.***Ministerial:* John H. Coleman, Homer Eaton, Charles H. Dunton, William H. Hughes, George A. Barrett, Joel W. Eaton.*Lay:* Joseph H. Guild, Charles D. Hammond.**Upper Iowa.***Ministerial:* John C. Magee, Alpha J. Kynett, Thomas E. Fleming, Samuel W. Heald, James H. Rhea.*Lay:* Henry Egbert, Calvin Yoran.**Upper Mississippi.***Ministerial:* Warren McDonald, John C. Eckles.*Lay:* John A. Williams, Phelon E. Tubbs.**Vermont.***Ministerial:* Joel O. Sherborn, Romanzo L. Bruce.*Lay:* William P. Dillingham, Franklin P. Ball.**Virginia.***Ministerial:* William T. Schooley.**Washington.***Ministerial:* Benjamin Brown, John A. Holmes, Henry A. Carroll.*Lay:* Irvine G. Penn, John H. Griffin.**West German.***Ministerial:* Charles Ott, John G. Leist.*Lay:* Conrad Frick.**West Nebraska.***Ministerial:* Orlando R. Beebe.*Lay:* John N. Dryden.**West Texas.***Ministerial:* Harry Swann.*Lay:* Benjamin J. Henry.**West Virginia.***Ministerial:* William G. Riheldaffer, Lorin L. Stewart, Lewis H. Jordan.*Lay:* Lewis A. Martin, Harlan P. McGregor.

## West Wisconsin.

MAY 2.

FIRST DAY.  
Morning.*Ministerial:* George W. Case, Samuel S. Benedict, Manning B. Balch.*Lay:* Peres J. Layne, James Spensley.

## Wilmington.

*Ministerial:* William L. S. Murray, Alfred Smith, Richard H. Adams.*Lay:* Arthur E. Sudler, Joseph Pyle.

## Wisconsin.

*Ministerial:* William P. Stowe, John R. Creighton, Rodman W. Bosworth, Charles W. Gallagher.*Lay:* Robert McMillan, Amherst W. Kellogg.

## Wyoming.

*Ministerial:* Manley S. Hard, Levi L. Sprague, Thomas Harroun, Austin Griffin, Asa J. Van Cleft.*Lay:* Marcus W. Scott, Thomas H. Dale.

The Bishop having announced that a quorum was present, the Conference proceeded to the election of a Secretary. A. B. Leonard moved that David S. Monroe, of the Central Pennsylvania Conference, be elected by acclamation. Austin Griffin moved to substitute the name of Manley S. Hard for that of D. S. Monroe. J. M. Buckley moved, as a substitute for both motions, that the Conference proceed to elect a Secretary by ballot, and the motion prevailed.

Nominations  
for  
Secretary.

On motion of A. J. Kynett, the Rules of Order governing the last General Conference were adopted for the government of this Conference until otherwise ordered.

Rules of  
Order.

L. A. Belt moved that D. S. Monroe act as Secretary *pro tempore* until the ballot be cast and counted. Carried.

Secretary  
*pro tem.*

The chair appointed as tellers S. O. Benton, J. T. Edwards, J. M. Shumpert, J. N. Beard, N. T. DePauw and T. H. Murray.

Tellers.

On motion of T. B. Neely, it was directed that the reserve delegates who are present to take the place of absent delegates be now called, seated, and counted. The roll was then called for absent delegates, and the following reserve delegates were, on motion, seated:

Reserve  
delegates  
admitted.

**MAY 2.**  
**FIRST DAY.**  
*Morning.*

**Blue Ridge.**

T. Baxter White.

**California.**

Charles B. Perkins.

**Dakota.**

D. William Diggs.

**Detroit.**

Alanson R. Bartlett.

**East Maine.**

Eben M. Tibbetts.

**New England.**

Samuel F. Upham.

**New Hampshire.**

Charles H. Hartwell.

**North Ohio.**

Archie M. Mattison.

**Northwest Indiana.**

Salem B. Town.

**Norway.**

Karl Andreasjen.

**Oregon.**

Melville C. Wire.

**Pittsburg.**

Samuel Hamilton.

Call not dis-  
continued.

During the call of the roll J. A. Sargent moved that the further calling be discontinued, as there was doubtless a quorum present. The motion was laid on the table.

The seating of reserve delegates being concluded, the Conference proceeded to cast a ballot for Secretary, and the tellers retired to count the votes.

Bishops'  
address.

A. B. Leonard moved that the Order of the Day for to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, be the reading of the Episcopal Address, and the motion prevailed.

Fraternal  
delegate  
from Eng-  
land.

The Rev. William Fiddian Moulton, M.A., D.D., fraternal delegate from the British Wesleyan Conference, was introduced.

To adjourn.

On motion of William Swindells, it was ordered that when we adjourn it be to meet at 4 o'clock p. m., in Exposition Hall, and that we then select seats.

On motion of A. J. Palmer, the chairman of the various delegations came forward as their names were called and received cards of invitation for their delegations to the reception to the General Conference by the municipal authorities this evening, at Exposition Hall.

**MAY 2.**  
FIRST DAY.  
*Morning.*  
Municipal  
reception.

The tellers returned and announced the result of the ballot for Secretary, as follows :

Secretary  
elected.

Whole number of votes cast, 457 ; necessary to a choice, 229.

David S. Monroe, having received 348 votes, was declared duly elected Secretary.

William Swindells moved that the Secretary be allowed to nominate his Assistants, which was carried, and, on the nomination of the Secretary, Manley S. Hard, of the Wyoming Conference, and Charles G. Hudson, of the North Indiana Conference, were elected Assistant Secretaries.

Assistant  
Secretaries  
chosen.

T. B. Neely offered the following :

*Resolved*, That in the selection of seats the following order be observed :

Selection of  
seats.

1. That the part of the house to be occupied by the delegates be vacated, and the delegates occupy the lobby and the spaces at the rear of the room until the seats are assigned.

2. That the names of the several Conferences be written on separate cards or slips of paper by the Secretary, the cards or slips containing the names placed in a hat or box, and the cards or slips thus prepared be mixed and then drawn one by one by the Secretary and two other persons appointed by the Chair.

3. When the name of the Conference has been drawn and announced, the delegation from said Conference shall select the requisite number of contiguous seats, and occupy the same, and announce the numbers of the seats selected.

John Field presented the following paper :

On Saturday evening, in the First Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, some ninety-seven lay delegates assembled and passed the following resolutions :

Laymen to  
sit apart.

*Resolved*, That we request the General Conference to allow lay delegates to be seated apart from the ministerial delegates, but upon the same floor.

*Resolved*, That the chairman of this meeting, John Field, be requested to convey this request to the General Conference.

John Field moved to amend the resolution of T. B. Neely so as to allow the lay delegates to be seated apart from the ministerial delegates, but upon the same floor.

On motion of D. R. Lowrie, the previous question was ordered.

**MAY 2.**

FIRST DAY.

*Morning.*

Lewis Curts called, on the part of the ministerial delegates, for a vote by orders, but the call was not sustained, the vote being 91 to 202.

W. H. Skirm called, on the part of the laymen, for a vote by orders, which was sustained by a vote of 63 to 90, being more than one third.

William Swindells moved to suspend the rules, so as to permit the lay delegates to vote first. L. C. Queal moved to lay the motion of William Swindells on the table, but it did not prevail, and the motion was adopted.

John Field, on behalf of the laymen, called for the yeas and nays, and the call was sustained.

On motion of E. D. Whitlock, the time was extended.

The roll was called, with the following result :

Yeas and  
nays.

*Laymen.* — YEAS : Alderman, Armstrong, Ball, Beach, Beckley, Beemer, Blodgett, Briggs, Brooks, Cabrera, Collins, Coon, Coultrap, Cozine, Cunningham, Dale (John), Dale (T. H.), Daniels, Deering, De Long, De Motte, Diggs, Dillingham, Douglass, Dryden, Evans, Field (John), Finke, Fisk, Fitch, Flink, Fortson, Friedley, Gamble, Gard, Golder, Guernsey, Green, Griffin, Henkle, Hitchcock, Ingram, Jacoby, Jepson, Jones (A. R.), Jones (S. L.), Kellogg, Kendall, Lawrence, Layne, Mann (L. M.), Mansell, Martin, Mattison, McComas, McGregor (H. P.), McGregor (M. G.), Murphy, Murray, Myers, Nelson (W. J.), Nelson (W. M.), Paine, Pemberton, Penn, Peters, Playter, Redhead, Rickards, Robinson (G. W.), Sanders, Sargent, Schroetter, Scott, Scruggs, Searles, Secor, Shaw, Shetter, Simpson, Skirm, Smith (R. B.), Stevens, Street, Sudler, Sweet, Thoburn, Vandewater, Welch, White (H.), White (T. B.), Williams (A. G.), Williams (F. S.), Wilson, Wright, Yoran, Young (F. J.), Young (J. B.)—98.

NAYS : Anderson, Arbuckle, Beale, Booth, Brill, Chase (G. B.), Cox, Cress, Crosby, Denny, DePauw, Dickie, Eisele, Emery, Field (J. A.), Forrest, Freeman, Galbraith, Gamer, Gassaway, Greenwood, Guild, Gunby, Hamilton, Hammond, Hartwell, Henry, Hester, Hicks, Howard, Jacobson, Johnson, Jones (J. S.), Knox, Lane, Langley, Magnuson, Maynard, McCleskey, McRary,

Miller (Lewis), Ninomiya, O'Brien, Patty, Perkins, Prather, Pyle, Robinson (T. J.), Root, Salzer, Sawyer, Seefeld, Sheets, Shinkle, Smith (M. A.), Spensley, Staples, Staver, Thompson, Tibbetts, Tubbs, Williams (H. B.), Williams (J. A.), Williams (S. J.), Withers.

—65.

Absent or not voting: Andreasjen, Bruner, Carpenter, Egbert, Elliott, Frick, Hays, Hill, Klahn, Kleinschmidt, Lindgren, Mando, Mann (E.), McMillan, Miller (A. G.), Moore (G. P.), Morgan, Newcomb, Nies, Postlethwaite, Pritchard, Ritter, Robinson (B. L.), Titus, Voorhis, Wellman.—26.

*Ministers.*—YEAS: Ackerman, Adkinson, Afflerbach, Alderman, Anderson, Anthony, Balch, Bauer, Beach, Beard, Belt, Benedict, Benton, Berry (W. F.), Bignell, Bills, Blakeslee (F. D.), Bosworth, Bristol, Brodbeck, Brown (G. W. L.), Bruce, Buckley, Burns, Burt, Buttz, Caldwell, Callen, Canfield, Case, Caswell, Chadbourne, Chaffee (H. W.), Clark (C. B.), Clark (O. H.), Cranston, Creighton (J. R.), Curl, Curts, Davis, Dearborn, Dillon, Dilworth, Eaton (G. F.), Eckles, Edwards (J. T.), Edwards (W. S.), Eberhart, Faulks, Foster, Freshwater, Galeener, Gallagher, Gamboa, Gay, Gebhardt, Gehrett, Gilham, Gober, Gobin, Goucher, Grandison, Graw, Gray, Griffin, Hall, Hamilton, Hamlin, Hammond (S. P.), Hanlon, Hanna, Hanson, Hardin, Hargis, Harroun, Hawks, Heald, Hewitt, Hickey, Hooker, Horswell, Hovis, Hudson, Hughey, Hunt, Jackson, Jones (G. C.), Jones (William), Jordan, Kemble, Kilpatrick, King, Lanahan, Lapham, Lee, Leist, Lowrie, Mahin, Mains, McBirney, McGerald, McKinley, Mendenhall, Mickle, Miley, Miller, Monroe, Moore (D. H.), Moore (James), Musgrove, Myers, Neal, Olsen, Ott, Palmer, Parker, Payne (A. D.), Payne (C. H.), Pearson, Peck, Pendleton, Pierce, Potts, Pratt, Pullman, Rice, Riheldaffer, Robinson, Schaal, Shepherd (T. B.), Slavens, Smith (J. L.), Smith (W. A.), Snyder, Soper, Sprague, Stafford, Stewart (O. M.), Sweet, Swindells, Thomas, Thornton, Tibbles, Town, Tirrell, Upham, Van Cleft, Van Treese, Ward, Warne, Waugh, Webster, White, Whitlock (E. D.), Wight, Wing.—156.

MAY 2.  
FIRST DAY.  
*Morning.*



**MAY 2.**

FIRST DAY.

*Morning.*

NAYS: Abele, Adams, Albert, Arbuckle, Baketel, Barnes, Barrett, Barth, Bartlett, Beck, Beebe (O. R.), Beebe (U. S.), Bentley, Berry (J. F.), Blakeslee (M. P.), Boreing, Bray, Breiter, Bridgman, Brown (Benjamin), Canady, Carroll, Carter (J. M.), Carter (T. C.), Chaffee (J. F.), Chamberlain, Chase, Coffey, Cogshall, Coleman, Dodd, Doney, Dosdall, Dulitz, Duncan, Dunton (C. H.), Dunton (L. M.), Durrell, Eaton (Homer), Eaton (J. W.), Edwards (Arthur), Ellington, Evans, Fisher, Fiske, Fleming, Gillum, Hagan, Hagood, Halstead, Hammond (E. W. S.), Hammond (J. D.), Hard, Hartzell, Hays, Head, Heard, Hedler, Heidel, Henderson, Hermans, Hines, Hodgson, Holmes, Hughes (W. H.), Iwert, Jansson, Jennings, John, Johnson, Keeler, Kemp, Ketcham, Keyes, Koeneke, Kynett, Lamport, Landry, Lantz, Larsson, Leonard, Liebhart, Logan, Magee, Massey, Master, Matthew, Maxfield, McCabe, McCulloch, McDonald, McDowell, McElroy, McKinney, Middleton, Miles, Mills, Mitchell, Moore (Gordon), Murray, Neely, Parsons, Pearne, Petty, Plumb, Queal, Rider, Riggins, Rothweiler, Sargent, Schooley, Shepard (E. L.), Sherburn, Shier, Shumpert, Smith (Alfred), Smith (C. W.), Spence, Stolz, Swann, Tallman, Webb, Whedon, Wheeler, Whitfield, Whitlock (S. H.), Whitlock (W. F.), Williams (J. E.), Wilson (C. B.), Wilson (J. E.), Wilson (J. I.), Wire, Wood, Woodring, Woolpert, Youmans.—136.

Absent or not voting: Booth, Bresee, Call, Clark (W. R.), Coons, Creighton (C. F.), Hughes (G. A.), Lakin, Little, Martin, Mastin, Matney, Ramsay, Rasmus, Rhea, Ridgaway, Scott, Shank, Stewart (L. L.), Stowe, Thirkield, Wilson (S. P.), Winslow.—23.

Adjourned.

On motion of Amos Shinkle, the Conference adjourned. The doxology was sung, and Bishop Walden pronounced the benediction.

**MAY 2.**

FIRST DAY.

*Afternoon.*

Bishop  
Merrill pre-  
siding.

Devotional  
services.

**MONDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 2.**

According to adjournment, the General Conference met in Exposition Hall at 4 o'clock P. M., Bishop S. M. Merrill in the chair.

A. B. Leonard, of the Cincinnati Conference, conducted the devotional services.

The Conference resumed the consideration of the paper and resolutions of T. B. Neely as amended during the morning session.

**MAY 2.**  
FIRST DAY.  
*Afternoon.*  
Resolution of  
T. B. Neely.

J. W. Eaton moved to amend the amendment, that the lay delegates be permitted to sit apart from the ministerial delegates, upon the same floor, if they so desire.

John Lanahan moved as a substitute for the amendment of J. W. Eaton that we acquiesce in the request of the lay delegates to sit separately and upon the same floor.

On motion of W. N. McElroy, the previous question was ordered.

L. C. Queal moved to lay the motion of John Lanahan on the table, which prevailed, and the motion of J. W. Eaton was adopted.

The paper of T. B. Neely as amended was then adopted.

Sandford Hunt moved that when the slips are drawn, the ministerial delegates select seats from the part of the house assigned to them, and at the same time the lay delegates of the same Conference shall select the seats they desire from the part of the house assigned to them.

How to  
draw seats.

A. J. Palmer moved as an amendment that "the block of this house, as much as is necessary, from the center to the left, shall be reserved for such lay delegates as shall desire to sit together," which amendment was accepted by Sandford Hunt.

Austin Griffin moved so to amend the motion as to read, "When the slips are drawn the lay delegates shall select from that part of the house assigned to them, except those who wish to sit with their own delegation."

D. S. Monroe moved to strike out all after the word "desire," and insert, "either among the ministerial delegates of the same Conference or in the part of the house assigned to them," which amendment was accepted by Sandford Hunt.

On motion of J. D. Hammond, the previous question was ordered, and the resolution was adopted.

J. M. Buckley moved that one hundred and twenty seats be set apart for the use of the laymen.

Seats for  
laymen.

**MAY 2.**  
**FIRST DAY.**  
*Afternoon.*

William Lawrence moved as a substitute that so many seats on the first tier north of the middle aisle as may be necessary to seat the lay delegates who desire them be set apart for their use.

On motion of J. F. Chaffee, it was laid on the table.

J. C. Hartzell moved the previous question ; it was sustained, and the motion of J. M. Buckley was adopted.

Joseph Pullman moved that the fifth seat in the south section from the center be the first seat occupied by the laymen, and they shall move south as they fill up the section, which was adopted.

Sandford Hunt moved that when a delegation select their seats they shall be required to remain in them until all the selections are made, which was carried.

On motion of A. J. Kynett, it was ordered that we proceed at once to select seats.

Seats drawn.

The Chair appointed John Pearson and T. H. Murray to assist the Secretary in drawing the slips ; and the Conference proceeded to the selection of seats.

During the drawing A. J. Kynett moved that the further choice of seats be postponed until to-morrow morning at 8:30 o'clock. The motion was laid on the table.

Adjourned.

Before the drawing of the slips was completed the Conference, on motion of R. L. Shetter, adjourned until 9 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

The doxology was sung, and the benediction was pronounced by C. H. Payne.

**MAY 3.**  
**SECOND**  
**DAY.**

*Morning.*

Bishop  
 Merrill  
 presiding.  
 Devotional  
 services.

## TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 3.

The Conference was called to order at 9 o'clock A. M., Bishop S. M. Merrill presiding.

The devotional services were conducted by J. C. Hartzell, of the Louisiana Conference.

Journal  
 read.

The Journal of yesterday's session was read. Several members having called attention to the report of the yeas and nays as published in the *Daily Christian Advocate*, J. M. Buckley moved that any member thinking his vote incorrectly recorded rise and inquire of the Secretary as to its record in the Journal. After discussion, the motion was adopted.

The inquiry in each case having been made, it was found that the record of the Secretary was correct, and the Journal was approved.

**MAY 3.**  
SECOND  
DAY.  
*Morning.*  
Journal  
approved.  
Drawing  
seats.

Sandford Hunt moved that at the conclusion of the reading of the Journal of the afternoon session the Conference proceed with the drawing of the slips for the choice of seats, and the motion was adopted.

The Journal of yesterday afternoon's session was read and approved.

Journal  
approved.

The Conference proceed to draw the remainder of the slips for the location of seats.

The Secretary nominated W. I. Cogshall and E. M. Mills additional Assistant Secretaries, and they were elected by the Conference.

Assistant  
Secretaries.

Bishop R. S. Foster took the chair at this time.

Bishop  
Foster pre-  
siding.

J. A. Sargent moved that after all the delegates have chosen their seats, those who can better situate themselves in the remaining seats may be permitted to so change their seats, which was adopted.

A. J. Palmer moved that the laymen who have not selected their seats shall at once take seats in the block of seats assigned them, which prevailed.

A. J. Kynett moved that the roll of the Conferences which have already chosen their seats be now called, and the chairman shall rise and announce the numbers they have chosen, and indicate any vacant seats, which prevailed.

Bishop E. G. Andrews now took the chair.

C. W. Smith moved that the Conference reconsider the vote fixing 10 o'clock to-day for the reading of the Bishops' Address. The motion was carried.

Bishops'  
Address.

On motion of C. W. Smith, it was ordered that the Bishops' Address be made the Order of the Day for to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

To be read  
to-morrow.

F. A. Riggin moved that the Conferences which have already chosen seats shall be permitted to choose such vacant seats as they may prefer. Laid on the table.

Drawing for  
seats con-  
tinued.

On motion of D. S. Monroe, the New York East Conference was permitted to occupy such of the seats not chosen as they may prefer.

J. W. Hamilton moved that some part of this house

**MAY 3.**

SECOND

DAY.

*Morning.*

be set apart to accommodate the laymen for whom the one hundred and twenty seats shall not be sufficient.

A. B. Leonard moved to amend by adding the words, "Provided in selecting the seats they do not interfere with the delegations already seated."

L. C. Queal moved to lay the motion of J. W. Hamilton and the amendment of A. B. Leonard on the table, and they were laid on the table.

S. P. Wilson moved that all ministerial delegates occupying seats belonging to the laymen up to the number of one hundred and twenty vacate them.

J. W. Hamilton moved to amend by adding that brethren now occupying such seats shall have their choice of seats in the order in which they came. Laid on the table.

R. L. Shetter moved that the laymen occupying seats in the block assigned them rise up and be counted, which being adopted it was found that one hundred and four lay delegates desired to sit in the block assigned to the laymen.

T. B. Neely moved as a substitute for the motion of S. P. Wilson that ministers who selected seats in the rear of the laymen be permitted to occupy their seats, and the Committee of Arrangements supply the laymen with the necessary seats that may be required by them.

A. J. Kynett moved that the whole matter now before the Conference lie on the table, and the motion was adopted by a count vote of 230 to 138. The drawing of slips for seats was continued.

By consent, C. W. Dress was allowed to sit with the delegates from the Mexico Conference, to serve as interpreter.

O. H. Clark moved that the delegates from the Southern Illinois Conference be permitted to occupy seats among those assigned to the laymen.

F. D. Blakeslee moved to amend by adding, "Provided there be seats enough for the laymen." A motion to lay this amendment on the table was lost.

John Lanahan moved to lay the whole matter on the table. Lost.

On motion of W. H. Mickle, the time was extended.

The amendment of F. D. Blakeslee was adopted, and the motion as amended was adopted.

MAY 3.

SECOND  
DAY.*Morning.*

E. W. Cunningham moved that the settlement of the seating of the lay delegates of the New York East Conference be referred to the Commission on Entertainment. Carried.

The ministerial delegates of the Maine Conference were, on motion, permitted to occupy two seats in the section assigned to the laymen.

The drawing of the slips being concluded, D. S. Monroe moved that any question hereafter arising concerning seats be referred to the Commission for settlement, which was adopted.

T. B. Neely offered the following resolutions :

*Resolved*, That the General Conference adopt the following plan for the organization of Committees :

Organization  
of Committees.

I. There shall be twelve Standing Committees, as follows:

1. On Episcopacy.
2. On Itinerancy.
3. On Boundaries.
4. On Revisals.
5. On Temporal Economy.
6. On the State of the Church.
7. On the Book Concern.
8. On Missions.
9. On Education.
10. On Church Extension.
11. On Sunday Schools and Tracts.
12. On Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South.

II. The first six of the committees shall meet on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays ; the last six on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

III. As heretofore the several delegations shall appoint one member to each of the committees.

IV. As soon as practicable after the adoption of this order, and in all cases not later than the next session, the chairman of each delegation shall deliver to the Secretary of the General Conference a list of assignments to committees made by the delegation, from which returns the Secretary shall immediately proceed to enroll and publish the committees.

V. For the purpose of organization, each committee, except the Committee on Boundaries, shall meet at the time and place ordered by the General Conference, and shall, under the temporary presidency of a Bishop, choose by ballot a Chairman and a Secretary, and shall without delay return the names of the officers so elected to the Secretary of the General Conference.

VI. Reserve delegates when admitted to the General Conference shall take the places on committees previously held by their principals, unless it is otherwise ordered by the Conference; and other changes on committees shall not take place without permission from the General Conference.

VII. There shall be a committee of fourteen, composed of one from each General Conference District, to be called the Committee on



**MAY 3.**SECOND  
DAY.

Morning.

the Judiciary, to which shall be referred all records of Judicial Conferences, all appeals from the Conferences, or individual members of the Church, and all other law questions which may be referred by the General Conference.

By consent, it was agreed that the consideration of item VII be postponed until to-morrow morning. The resolutions were adopted, except item VII.

M. E. Cady  
seated.

On motion of F. M. Bristol, M. E. Cady, first reserve delegate from the Rock River Conference, was seated until the arrival of H. B. Ridgaway.

To meet in  
First Meth-  
odist Epis-  
copal Ch.

A. J. Palmer moved that when we adjourn we adjourn to meet in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The motion prevailed.

Nominations  
for com-  
mittees.

On motion of A. J. Kynett, the chairmen of the several delegations were directed to hand their nominations for committees to the Secretary as soon as possible.

C. F. Creighton presented the following invitation :

Invitation  
to Lincoln,  
Neb.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 30, 1892.

*To the Bishops and Delegates of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church Assembled in Omaha.*

GENTLEMEN: In behalf of the city of Lincoln, the Board of Trade, the Real Estate Exchange, and the Methodist Episcopal churches of the city and suburbs we hereby extend to your honorable body an invitation to visit the capital city of Nebraska, and accept at our hands the "freedom of the city" and the hospitality of its citizens.

Should you choose to honor us as our guests, a special train, leaving Omaha at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, May 14, is at your disposal, and on arrival at Lincoln we will endeavor to make the occasion one to be remembered.

In behalf of the City Council,

A. H. WEIR, *Mayor.*

In behalf of the Board of Trade,

R. H. OAKLEY, *President.*C. A. ATKINSON, *Secretary.*

In behalf of the Real Estate Exchange,

J. H. MCCLAY, *President.*JOHN J. GILLILAN, *Secretary.*

In behalf of Lincoln and suburban Methodism,

C. F. CREIGHTON,

*Chancellor Wesleyan University.*

ASA SLEETLE,

*Presiding Elder, Lincoln District.*

J. B. Faulks moved that we receive this invitation with great appreciation of its kindness, but in view of the state of our business we feel ourselves unable to accept the same.

L. M. Shaw moved to amend by striking out all after the word "kindness," and the amendment was adopted.

The motion of J. B. Faulks as amended was adopted.

G. E. Ackerman presented the following, which was unanimously adopted by a rising vote :

*Resolved*, That we extend to the Mayor and City Council of Omaha, who so royally entertained us last evening, and to all others who in any way contributed to our pleasure, our sincere thanks, and we will ever pray that the richest blessings of God may rest upon this goodly city and commonwealth.

The Secretary nominated as Assistant Secretaries S. O. Benton, I. B. Scott, J. F. Dodd, C. B. Perkins, S. W. Gehrett, S. W. Heald, J. W. Miles, and they were elected.

On motion, the Conference adjourned. The benediction was pronounced by Bishop Andrews.

**MAY 3.**

SECOND  
DAY.

*Morning.*

Thanks to  
city authori-  
ties.

Assistant  
Secretaries.

Adjourned.

## TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 3.

**MAY 3.**

SECOND  
DAY.

*Afternoon.*  
Bishop Foss  
presiding.

The General Conference convened according to adjournment at 3 o'clock P. M., in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Bishop C. D. Foss in the chair.

S. O. Benton, of the New England Southern Conference, conducted the devotional services.

Devotional  
services.

William Swindells moved that the rules be suspended for the transaction of miscellaneous business, which was carried.

Rules  
suspended.

Bishop Merrill stated that the Commission ordered by the last General Conference on the Constitution of the Church was ready to report.

Report of the  
Commission  
on Consti-  
tution.

J. L. Smith moved that the report of the Commission be read and printed. The motion was adopted.

Martin E. Cady, seated at the morning session, answered to his name and was marked present.

F. A. Riggins moved that when a principal and reserve both serve the expenses of only one be paid.

Expenses of  
delegates.

William Swindells moved to amend by adding, "except in case of serious illness," which was accepted by the mover.

A. J. Palmer moved to amend by adding the words, "or other adequate causes."

J. E. Bills moved to lay the amendment on the table. Lost.

A motion by L. C. Queal, as a substitute for all before the house, that a committee of nine be appointed

MAY 3.

SECOND  
DAY.

Afternoon.

E. M. Tracey  
seated.

to whom all such cases shall be referred for adjudication, prevailed.

Erastus M. Tracey, reserve delegate from the Missouri Conference, was seated in the place of Frank P. Hays. His name being called he responded thereto.

T. B. Neely read the report of the Constitutional Commission. (See *Appendix*, p. 390.)

Minority  
report.

T. B. Neely also read the minority report, signed by J. W. Ray. (See *Appendix*, p. 399.)

It was ordered to be printed in the *Daily Christian Advocate*.

Expenses of  
Commission.

On motion of Sandford Hunt, the expenses of the Commission were ordered to be paid by the General Conference.

W. T. Friedley presented the following:

Church  
laws.

1. When any action of the General Conference is intended to become a part of the organic law of the Church the style of such act shall be:

"Be it ordained by the Church."

2. When any act of the General Conference is intended to have the force and effect of a law the style of it shall be:

"Be it enacted by the General Conference."

3. When any action of the General Conference is intended as a judicial decision or construction of a law of the Church the style thereof shall be:

"It is now determined by the General Conference."

4. And when rules for the administration of law are prescribed, or recommendation of forms and ceremonies made, which are intended to be directory and not compulsory, the style thereof shall be:

"Resolved."

The appropriate distinguishing style, as above provided, shall be the beginning of each paper prepared for the action of the General Conference, except the reports of the committees on ministerial concerns purely.

Committee  
on Rules of  
Order.

On motion of A. B. Leonard, it was directed that a committee of seven on Rules of Order be appointed, to whom the paper be referred.

On the  
Ecumenical  
Conference.

J. M. King moved that a committee of five be appointed by the Bishops to report to this Conference such action concerning the second Ecumenical Conference as may be of importance for historical record, or properly require indorsement or further action, which was adopted.

On Colum-  
bian Exposi-  
tion.

T. H. Pearne moved the appointment of a committee of fifteen, consisting of one from each General Conference District, and one at large, to consider the Columbian Exposition. Carried.

J. C. Hartzell moved the appointment of a committee of five on Fraternal Delegates, which was adopted.

**MAY 3.**  
SECOND  
DAY.  
*Afternoon.*  
On Fraternal  
Delegates.

John Pearson moved that the Book Agents be requested to furnish each delegate with three copies of the *Daily Christian Advocate* each morning, which was adopted.

*Daily  
Christian  
Advocate.*

A. B. Leonard moved the appointment of a committee of one layman and one minister from each General Conference District, and five at large, on Temperance and the Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic.

Committee  
on Temper-  
ance and  
Prohibition.

L. A. Belt moved as a substitute a committee of one from each Annual Conference.

On motion of Joseph Pullman, the previous question was ordered. The substitute was accepted and adopted.

Sandford Hunt moved the appointment of a committee of five to report on the Practicability of the Revision of the Discipline, and the motion was adopted.

On the Revi-  
sion of the  
Discipline.

J. C. Hartzell moved that Cranston and Stowe be requested to publish *The General Conference Manual*, the matter to be furnished and edited by the Secretary, which was adopted.

General  
Conference  
Manual.

J. M. Shumpert moved that Bishop Merrill be requested to edit the Discipline of 1892, with such assistance as he may require.

Sandford Hunt moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on the Revision of the Discipline.

J. M. Buckley moved that the whole matter be postponed until after the report of the Committee on the Revision of the Discipline, which prevailed.

S. E. Pendleton moved the appointment of a committee of two from each General Conference District, and five at large, on the Epworth League.

Committee  
on the  
Epworth  
League.

I. R. Henderson moved as a substitute that a standing committee of one from each Annual Conference be appointed.

On motion of J. F. Chaffee, the previous question was ordered, and the substitute was lost, and the original motion prevailed.

J. F. Chaffee moved that the Bishops be requested to appoint a Committee on Judiciary of one from each

On  
Judiciary.

**MAY 3.**SECOND  
DAY.

Afternoon.

On the  
Reception.

General Conference District, and one at large, which, on motion of E. J. Gray, was laid on the table.

Arthur Edwards moved the appointment of a committee of three to prepare a minute to be inserted in the Journal of this Conference concerning the reception given last evening to this body by the city of Omaha, which was adopted.

J. J. Bentley presented the following:

On Organic  
Union.

*Resolved*, That a committee, to consist of one minister and one layman from each General Conference District, and five at large, be appointed, to whom shall be referred all matters relating to fraternity and the organic union of the various branches of Methodism.

E. D. Whitlock moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on the State of the Church.

On motion of J. B. Faulks, the previous question was ordered, and the motion to refer prevailed.

On  
Deaconess  
Work.

J. N. Gamble moved that a committee, consisting of one minister and one layman from each General Conference District, and five at large, be appointed to consider all questions relating to deaconesses and deaconess work.

W. C. Martin moved as a substitute that this subject be referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

John Pearson moved to lay the substitute on the table, which was lost.

Adjourned.

Pending the consideration of this subject, the Conference, on motion, adjourned.

The benediction was pronounced by C. H. Payne.

**MAY 4.**

THIRD DAY.

Morning.

Bishop  
Warren  
presiding.Devotional  
services.Journal read  
and  
approved.Editing the  
Journal.**WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 4.**

The Conference assembled at the usual hour, Bishop H. W. Warren presiding.

The religious services were conducted by John Miley, of the New York Conference.

The Journal of the forenoon session of yesterday was read and approved.

C. F. Creighton moved that in making up the published official *Journal* the Secretary be permitted to omit at his discretion the minor motions in regard to the seating of delegates.

On motion of S. E. Pendleton, the motion was laid on the table.

**MAY 4.**  
**THIRD DAY.**  
*Morning.*  
South door  
be kept  
locked.

On motion of L. A. Belt, it was ordered that during the sessions of the Conference the south door of the hall be kept locked.

J. B. Maxfield moved that when we adjourn it be to meet at 3 o'clock this afternoon, in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, for the organization of the committees, which was carried.

Organization  
of commit-  
tees.

The Journal of the afternoon session of yesterday was read and approved.

Journal read  
and  
approved.

Sandford Hunt moved the appointment of a Committee on Memoirs, which prevailed.

Committee  
on Memoirs.

J. M. Buckley moved that in the presentation of memoirs fifteen minutes shall be the limit in the case of officials of the Church, and in case of members of the last General Conference the limit shall be five minutes.

Memoirs  
limited to  
fifteen min-  
utes.

On motion of F. M. Bristol, the previous question was ordered, and the motion prevailed.

Previous  
question.

Bishop E. G. Andrews announced the Committee on Rules of Order, and on the Reception of Fraternal Delegates. (See *Appendix*, pp. 436, 437.)

Committee  
announced.

S. E. Pendleton moved that the Secretary, in completing the corps of Assistant Secretaries, be permitted to select persons outside of the members of the General Conference.

Concerning  
Assistant  
Secretaries.

C. S. Dearborn moved to amend by adding, "who may be indorsed by their delegation."

F. A. Bristol moved to lay the whole matter before the Conference on the table, and his motion prevailed.

Laid on the  
table.

T. B. Neely moved that we now take up the Order of the Day, which prevailed.

Order of the  
day taken  
up.

The Order of the Day was accordingly taken up, being the reading of the Bishops' Address, and Bishop R. S. Foster read the address to the General Conference.

Episcopal  
Address.

At the conclusion of the reading of the address, Samuel Dickie presented the following paper :

*Resolved*, That we have listened with pleasure to the address of the Bishops, as read by Bishop Foster; that we order the Address printed in the *Daily Christian Advocate* and in our other official papers; that the Secretary of this body be instructed to secure the printing in

Samuel  
Dickie's  
paper on  
Episcopal  
Address.



**MAY 4.**  
**THIRD DAY.**  
*Morning.*

pamphlet form of ten thousand copies of the Address, ten copies to be placed in the hands of each member of this body, and the remainder to be distributed as may be hereafter directed; and that the various subjects discussed in the address be referred to the appropriate standing and special committees by the Secretary.

T. H. Murray moved to amend so as to increase the number to be placed in the hands of each member of this body to twenty instead of ten, which was accepted by the mover of the above paper.

Sandford Hunt moved to amend so that the Book Agents be required to print three thousand copies of the Address, and that five copies be placed in the hands of the members of this body for distribution.

M. L. Curl offered the following as a substitute :

*Resolved*, That we have listened to the quadrennial address of the Bishops of the Church with the profoundest pleasure, and in view of the supreme importance of the matters contained therein, and the wisdom of the suggestions concerning them, we recommend that our publishers print it in an attractive pamphlet and book form, and that the presiding elders and pastors be urgently requested to see that copies go into all Sunday school and church libraries, into the hands of all members of the Epworth League, and into those of our congregation, and others as well, and that the various parts of the address be referred to the appropriate committees.

On motion of E. J. Gray, the substitute was laid on the table.

On motion of Lewis Curts, the previous question was ordered.

The amendment of Sandford Hunt prevailed, and the paper of Samuel Dickie as amended was adopted.

Call of  
 Conferences.

T. B. Neely moved the suspension of the rule requiring the call of the Conferences for memorials and petitions, and his motion prevailed.

Notes of  
 applause,  
 laughter,  
 etc., to be  
 omitted from  
*Daily*.

On motion of J. M. Buckley, it was declared to be the sense of the General Conference that such words as "applause," "laughter," and all other words of that kind be omitted from the *Daily Christian Advocate*.

Deaconesses.

The Conference then resumed the consideration of the appointment of a Committee on Deaconess Home and Work, left unfinished at the close of yesterday afternoon's session.

John Pearson moved as a substitute for all before the Conference that this subject be referred to a committee of one from each General Conference District and five at large.

L. C. Queal moved that the substitute be laid on the table, and his motion prevailed.

**MAY 4.**  
THIRD DAY.  
*Morning.*

On motion of W. L. McDowell, the previous question was ordered.

The question being put, the amendment to refer this subject to the Committee on the State of the Church was lost.

The question recurring on the motion to appoint a committee of two from each General Conference District, the motion was adopted.

Committee  
ordered.

Arthur Edwards presented the following :

*Resolved*, That a special committee on Conference Claimants be appointed by the Chair, to consist of six ministerial delegates and three lay delegates, to whom shall be referred all matters relating to this question.

Conference  
Claimants.

William Swindells moved that this subject be referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

J. D. Hammond moved as a substitute for all that this subject be referred to a special committee composed of one ministerial and one lay delegate from each General Conference District, and five at large.

D. S. Monroe asked for the reading of the report of the Board of Conference Claimants.

Report of  
the General  
Board of  
Conference  
Claimants.

William Deering presented the report of the General Board of Conference Claimants, which was read.

William Lawrence moved that the substitute of J. D. Hammond lie on the table, which was lost.

Pending the discussion the time expired, and the General Conference adjourned.

Adjourned.

The doxology was sung, and the benediction was pronounced by Bishop H. W. Warren.

#### WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 4.

**MAY 4.**  
THIRD DAY.  
*Afternoon.*

The Conference assembled, according to resolution, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, for the organization of committees, Bishop William X. Ninde presiding.

Bishop  
Ninde  
presiding.

The religious services were conducted by L. L. Sprague, of the Wyoming Conference.

Devotional  
services.

T. B. Neely moved that we proceed to the organization of the committees, beginning with the first six on

Organization  
of  
committees.

**MAY 4.**  
**THIRD DAY.**  
*Afternoon.*

the list, those meeting on Monday, and after they are organized proceed with the other six.

John Pearson moved to amend by striking out the words "second six" and inserting the words "last seven," in order to include the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition.

J. E. Bills moved to lay the amendment on the table, which did not prevail.

E. D. Whitlock moved to amend the amendment by making it to read "the first seven" instead of the "last seven."

On motion of S. E. Pendleton, the amendment of E. D. Whitlock was laid on the table.

The vote was then taken on the amendment of John Pearson, and it was lost.

The original motion was adopted.

Amos Shinkle moved that we organize but one committee at a time.

On motion of S. P. Wilson, the previous question was ordered.

W. N. McElroy moved to lay the motion of Shinkle on the table, which was lost.

The vote being taken, the motion of Amos Shinkle was adopted.

T. B. Neely moved that after the calling of the list of the Committee on Episcopacy and their confirmation, that committee have leave to retire, which prevailed.

Committee  
 on  
 Episcopacy.

Nominations for the Committee on Episcopacy were read and confirmed. (See *Appendix*, p. 421.)

E. J. Gray moved that we reconsider the vote by which it was ordered that only one committee may be organized at a time.

T. J. Hodgson moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, which prevailed.

Boundaries.

Nominations for the Committee on Boundaries were read and confirmed. (See *Appendix*, p. 423.)

The Committee on Episcopacy then retired for organization, and the Chair requested Bishop Bowman to preside over the committee.

Committee  
 on  
 Itinerancy.

Nominations for the Committee on Itinerancy were read and confirmed. (See *Appendix*, p. 422.)

Nominations for the Committee on Revisals were read and confirmed. (See *Appendix*, p. 424.)

MAY 4.  
THIRD DAY.  
Afternoon.  
Revisals.

Nominations for the Committee on Temporal Economy were read and confirmed. (See *Appendix*, p. 425.)

Temporal  
Economy.

Nominations for the Committee on the State of the Church were read and confirmed. (See *Appendix*, p. 426.)

State of the  
Church.

Nominations for the Committee on the Book Concern were read and confirmed. (See *Appendix*, p. 427.)

Book  
Concern.

Nominations for the Committee on Missions were read and confirmed. (See *Appendix*, p. 428.)

Missions.

On motion of Amos Shinkle, the vote ordering the organization of but one committee at a time was reconsidered.

C. H. Payne moved as a substitute that four committees in each class be allowed to retire and organize at a time.

F. J. Young moved to lay the substitute upon the table, which did not prevail.

Amos Shinkle moved to amend the substitute so that two committees of each class be allowed to retire and organize at a time.

The previous question was ordered, and the amendment to the substitute was lost.

The question recurring upon the substitute, it was accepted and adopted.

The Committee on Itinerancy retired for organization, accompanied by Bishop Merrill.

Itinerancy.

The Committee on Revisals retired for organization, accompanied by Bishop Warren.

Revisals.

The Committee on Episcopacy returned and reported its organization, as follows: J. M. Buckley, Chairman; C. N. Grandison, Secretary.

Episcopacy  
organized.

The Committee on Temporal Economy retired for organization, accompanied by Bishop Fowler.

Temporal  
Economy.

Nominations for the Committee on Education were read and confirmed. (See *Appendix*, p. 429.)

Education.

Nominations for the Committee on Church Extension were read and confirmed. (See *Appendix*, p. 431.)

Church  
Extension.

Nominations for the Committee on Sunday Schools and Tracts were read and confirmed. (See *Appendix*, p. 430.)

Sunday  
Schools  
and Tracts.

**MAY 4.**  
THIRD DAY.  
Afternoon.  
Freedmen's  
Aid.

Nominations for the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South were read and confirmed. (See *Appendix*, p. 432.)

Temperance  
and  
Prohibition.

Nominations for the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic were read and confirmed. (See *Appendix*, p. 433.)

Revisals  
organized.

The Committee on Revisals reported its organization, as follows: J. B. Graw, Chairman; H. C. Jennings, Secretary.

Temporal  
Economy  
organized.

The Committee on Temporal Economy reported the following organization: William Lawrence, Chairman; O. M. Stewart, Secretary.

State of  
Church  
organized.

The Committee on the State of the Church reported the following organization: John Miley, Chairman; J. F. Berry, Secretary.

Book  
Concern.

The Committee on the Book Concern retired for organization, accompanied by Bishop Vincent.

Missions.

The Committee on Missions retired for organization, accompanied by Bishop Newman.

Education.

The Committee on Education retired for organization, accompanied by Bishop Joyce.

On motion of John Field, the vote was reconsidered by which four committees were allowed to be organized at a time.

All  
committees  
to organize.

P. F. Bresee moved that we proceed to organize all the remaining committees simultaneously, which was adopted.

Church  
Extension  
organized.

The Committee on Church Extension retired to organize, accompanied by Bishop Fowler.

Sunday  
Schools  
and Tracts.

The Committee on Sunday Schools and Tracts retired to organize, accompanied by Bishop Warren.

Freedmen's  
Aid and  
Work in the  
South.

The Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South retired to organize, accompanied by Bishop Bowman.

On motion, the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition was permitted to defer its organization until to-morrow.

Sunday  
Schools and  
Tracts  
organized.

The Committee on Sunday Schools and Tracts reported its organization, as follows: A. B. Leonard, Chairman; O. S. Baketel, Secretary.

Itinerancy  
organized.

The Committee on Itinerancy reported the following organization: Arthur Edwards, Chairman; J. R.

Creighton, Secretary; D. W. Hays, Assistant Secretary.

The Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South reported the following organization: William Swindells, Chairman; L. M. Haygood, Secretary.

A. B. Leonard moved that the Secretary of the General Conference be authorized to furnish the several standing committees with the stationery necessary for their work, which was adopted.

The Committee on the Book Concern reported the following organization: Amos Shinkle, Chairman; J. D. Hammond, Secretary.

The Committee on Education reported its organization, as follows: C. H. Payne, Chairman; E. J. Gray, Secretary.

On motion, the Conference adjourned. The doxology was sung, and the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Ninde.

**MAY 4.**  
**THIRD DAY.**  
*Afternoon.*  
Freedmen's  
Aid and  
Work in the  
South  
organized.  
Stationery.

Book  
Concern  
organized.

Education  
organized.

#### THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 5.

The Conference assembled at the usual hour, Bishop J. M. Walden in the chair.

Jesse Kilpatrick, of the Detroit Conference, conducted the devotions of the Conference.

The Journal of the morning session of yesterday was read and approved, as was also the Journal of the afternoon session.

The Secretary nominated the following additional Assistant Secretaries: J. R. Keyes, W. G. Riheldaffer, S. S. Benedict, H. C. DeMotte, N. A. Chamberlain, F. H. Beck, who were all elected by the Conference.

E. W. Parker moved that the Order of the Day for 10 o'clock to-morrow be the reading of the Report of Bishop J. M. Thoburn, which was adopted.

On motion of L. A. Belt, the rules of order were suspended in order to appoint the remaining committees.

W. F. Whitlock moved that a committee of one from each General Conference District, and one at large, be appointed upon General Conference Districts.

L. A. Belt moved to amend that the said committee be called the Committee upon General Conference Dis-

**MAY 5.**  
**FOURTH DAY.**  
*Morning.*  
Bishop  
Walden  
presiding.

Devotional  
services.

Journal read  
and  
approved.

Assistant  
Secretaries.

Report by  
Bishop  
Thoburn.

Committee  
on General  
Conference  
District  
Boundaries.



**MAY 5.****FOURTH  
DAY.***Morning.*Report of  
the Western  
Book  
Agents.

strict Boundaries, which was adopted, and the motion as amended prevailed.

Earl Cranston presented the report of the Agents of the Western Book Concern, and moved its reference to the Committee on the Book Concern, which prevailed.

Report of  
Trustees.

Earl Cranston also presented the report of the Board of Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was accepted, and ordered to be referred to the proper committee.

Committee  
on  
Conference  
Claimants.

On motion of T. B. Neely, the Conference resumed the consideration of the question pending at the time of adjournment yesterday, being the appointment of a special committee on the subject of Conference claimants.

After discussion, the previous question was ordered by a vote of 261 to 94.

Referred to  
Temporal  
Economy.

The question being on the substitute of J. D. Hammond, it was lost; the motion of William Swindells, to refer to the Committee on Temporal Economy, prevailed.

Reception,  
Fraternal  
Delegate.

Sandford Hunt moved that there be a special session of the General Conference to-morrow night to receive the fraternal delegate from the British Wesleyan Conference, which was carried.

Judiciary  
Committee.

T. B. Neely moved that the Conference resume the consideration of the formation of the Committee on Judiciary. Carried.

T. B. Neely, by consent, modified his original motion, so that the said committee shall consist of an odd number of members, and that there shall be one "member at large."

D. H. Moore presented the following as a substitute :

*Resolved,* That all records of judicial conferences, appeals on points of law, all proposed changes in ecclesiastical code, and all questions relating to our fundamental law, shall be referred to a Judiciary Committee, which shall consist of fifteen members, the delegates of each General Conference District to nominate one, and the fourteen members thus named to nominate a member at large.

O. M. Stewart moved the previous question, which did not prevail.

G. P. Mains moved that the substitute be laid on the table, which was carried by a vote of 290 to 158.

A. B. Leonard, rising to a privileged question, moved that the distribution of printed documents during the sessions of the General Conference in this hall be prohibited.

**MAY 5.**  
FOURTH  
DAY,  
*Morning.*  
Printed  
documents.

A. J. Kynett moved that the motion be laid on the table, which was lost.

F. M. Bristol moved the previous question, which was ordered, and the motion of A. B. Leonard prevailed.

Committee  
on  
Judiciary.

T. B. Neely still further modified his motion for the appointment of the Committee on Judiciary, so that it shall read, "that the members shall be nominated by the Bishops and confirmed by the General Conference."

J. D. Hammond moved the previous question, which was ordered, and, the vote being taken on the main question, it prevailed.

Expenses of  
fraternal  
delegates.

Earl Cranston moved that the General Conference Commission be instructed to pay J. E. Wilson his expenses incurred as fraternal delegate to the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. C. Hartzell moved to amend so that the motion shall include all fraternal delegates who were appointed by the General Conference.

J. M. Buckley moved to further amend by adding the words, "on an itemized statement," which was accepted.

The amendment of J. C. Hartzell was accepted, and the motion as amended was adopted.

A. J. Kynett moved a further suspension of the rules, to permit the presentation of the report of the General Committee and of the Board of Church Extension, which was lost.

J. E. Bills presented the following :

*Resolved,* That a committee of one from each General Conference District, and one at large, be appointed by the Chair for the purpose of devising a plan, if possible, for the seating of future General Conferences in a more orderly manner, and with greater economy of time, than the one now in use, and report the same to this body before its final adjournment.

Committee  
on Seating  
General  
Conference.

On motion of W. H. Shier, the previous question was ordered, and the main question being put, it prevailed.

S. P. Wilson moved that a committee of one from each General Conference District, and one at large, be

Committee  
on Hospitals.

**MAY 5.** appointed by the Chair, to be known as the Committee on Hospitals.

FOURTH  
DAY,  
Morning.

Lewis Curts moved that the above lie on the table, which prevailed.

Amos Shinkle moved the following :

Committee  
on Equal  
Representa-  
tion.

*Resolved*, That one minister and one layman from each General Conference District, and three laymen at large, be appointed by the Bishops to consider the report on Equal Representation in the General Conferences, also on representation in the Annual Conferences.

Carried.

T. H. Pearne presented the following :

*Resolved*, That a committee of eight laymen and seven ministers be appointed to consider what modifications, if any, of the present plan of lay delegation can be made which shall give it more completeness, and make it more satisfactory both to our lay members and to our traveling ministers.

On motion, it was referred to the Committee on Equal Representation just ordered.

F. D. Blakeslee presented the following :

Centennial  
session.

*Whereas*, The first General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held in 1792, and has since been followed every four years by a regular session; therefore,

*Resolved*, That we recognize this as the Centennial Quadrennial General Conference, and that a committee of five be appointed to arrange for a proper celebration of the event at some time during this session.

Adopted.

Call of  
Conference.

The call of the Conferences was taken up for the presentation of appeals, resolutions, and miscellaneous business.

E. J. Gray presented the following, which was adopted.

Additional  
Bishops.

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Episcopacy be instructed to consult with the Board of Bishops, and to report to the General Conference on or before the tenth day of May whether in their judgment, and in the judgment of the committee, any additional Bishops are necessary for the episcopal work of the coming quadrennium.

Oath-bound  
societies.

Charles Hedler presented a resolution concerning oath-bound societies, which, on the motion of J. M. Buckley, was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Report of the  
Board of  
Education.

C. H. Payne presented the quadrennial report of the Board of Education, which was accepted, and referred to the Committee on Education.

Duplicates  
of papers.

On motion of M. S. Hard, it was directed that all papers without the duplicates required by the rules be

returned to the delegations or persons from whom they came.

John Evans presented the report from the Deaconess Home in Denver, which was accepted, and referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

Amos Shinkle presented the report of the Book Committee, which was received, and referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

E. L. Shepard presented the following, which was adopted :

*Resolved*, That the Bishops be requested to take under consideration the connection of this General Conference with the Russian famine, and recommend to this body suitable action in said case.

E. L. Shepard presented a resolution concerning the seating of the next General Conference, which, on motion of M. K. Foster, was referred to the Committee on Seating General Conferences.

J. C. Hartzell presented the quadrennial report of the Board of Directors of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society, which was received, and referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South, and ordered to be printed in the *Daily Christian Advocate*.

J. B. Faulks presented the following :

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Rules insert the following: "Except by unanimous consent, a member shall not, at the close of his own remarks, move to lay a pending motion on the table."

T. B. Neely moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Rules of Order.

J. M. Shumpert moved the previous question, which was ordered, and the main question being put, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules of Order.

C. C. McCabe presented the report of the General Missionary Committee, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

He also presented a communication in regard to self-supporting missions, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

G. P. Mains presented the report of the Board of Trustees of the John Street Church in the city of New York, and, on his motion, it was directed that a commit-

**MAY 5.**

**FOURTH DAY.**

*Morning.*  
Deaconess Home.

Report of the Book Committee.

Russian famine.

Directors of Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society.

Rule on laying on table.

Report of General Missionary Committee.

Self-supporting missions.

Committee on John Street Church.

MAY 5.

FOURTH  
DAY.

Morning.

Sunday  
School  
Union.

tee of five should be appointed, to whom the said report shall be referred.

He also presented the report of the Board of Managers of the Sunday School Union, which was referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools and Tracts.

J. M. Buckley presented the following, which was adopted :

*Whereas*, Dr. John L. Smith, a member of the General Conference of 1852, whose services to the Methodist Church run over a period longer than the lives of the greater number of the members of this body, is here, leading his delegation, as a member of this General Conference; therefore,

Seats on  
platform.

*Resolved*, That he be invited to sit upon the platform at such times as may suit his convenience and wishes.

On motion of C. R. Rice, Benjamin F. Crary, editor of the *California Christian Advocate*, was invited to a seat upon the platform.

D. H. Moore presented the following, which was adopted :

Votes  
during the  
last quad-  
rennium.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary is hereby directed to tabulate and cause to be printed, as soon as practicable, in the *Daily Christian Advocate*, over his official signature, the votes taken during the past quadrennium by order of the General Conference, namely, the vote of the Annual Conferences and of the membership on the eligibility of women to the Electoral and General Conferences; the vote of the Annual Conferences on the proposed change of the Restrictive Rule so as to admit women; and the vote of the Annual Conferences on the ratio of representation; also the vote on the Philadelphia proposition.

William Swindells presented the following :

Chinese  
exclusion.

*Resolved*, That we hereby request the Committee on the State of the Church to prepare and report for our action as early as possible a memorial to the President of the United States expressing our objections to the bill now awaiting his official signature, which excludes the Chinese from the jurisdiction of the United States.

W. L. McDowell moved to amend so that the matter should be referred to a special committee of five, which was accepted by the mover, and the resolution as modified was adopted.

Special  
committee.

T. H. Murray moved that the said committee be instructed to report to-morrow morning. Carried.

E. W. Cunningham presented the following, which was adopted :

Episcopal  
Address.

*Resolved*, That we recommend to the pastors throughout our connection to read in some one or more public services selected and

appropriate portions of the Episcopal Address made to this Conference.

Homer Eaton presented the report of the Book Agents at New York, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

He also presented the report of the Treasurer of the Episcopal Fund, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

A. J. Kynett presented the report of the Board of Church Extension, also the report of the General Committee thereof, which were referred to the Committee on Church Extension.

M. S. Hard presented the following, which was adopted :

*Resolved*, That the chairman of each delegation be requested to report to the Secretary the names of those who were members of their delegations in 1888 and 1892, but who have deceased, that such names may be referred to the Committee on Memoirs.

The Bishops announced the committee to prepare an acknowledgment of the reception tendered to the General Conference by the municipal authorities of Omaha ; also the committee to prepare a memorial to the President on the admission of the Chinese. (See *Appendix*, p. 437.)

The Committee on Missions reported the following organization : J. F. Goucher, Chairman ; William Burt, Secretary.

The Committee on Church Extension reported the following organization: T. B. Neely, Chairman; F. M. Van Treese, Secretary; T. T. Greenwood, Assistant Secretary.

A. B. Leonard moved that the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition be instructed to organize this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association.

W. F. Whitlock moved to amend by making the time of meeting 4 o'clock.

Charles Ott moved, as a substitute for the whole, that the members of this committee remain after the adjournment of the Conference and perfect its organization.

On motion, the substitute was laid on the table, the amendment to make the time 4 o'clock was adopted, and the motion, as amended, was adopted.

**MAY 5.**

**FOURTH DAY.**

*Morning.*

Report of Book Agents at New York.

Report of Episcopal Fund.

Report of Board of Church Extension.

Memoirs.

Committee on Missions organized.

Church Extension organized.

Temperance and Prohibition.



**MAY 5.**FOURTH  
DAY.  
Morning.

The time having expired, the Conference adjourned. Notices were given, the doxology was sung, and the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Walden.

The following RESOLUTIONS were passed to the Secretary :

## ALABAMA.

G. E. Ackerman presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Appoint-  
ments of  
pastors.

*Whereas*, One of the most serious embarrassments in fixing the appointments of pastors arises from the fact that both ministers and churches feel that their rank is lowered by changes made before the end of the so-called "term" of five years; therefore,

*Resolved*, That section 3 in paragraph 161 of the Discipline be so changed as to simply read, "to fix the appointments of the preachers."

## CHICAGO GERMAN.

Charles Hedler presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church :

Secret  
societies.

*Whereas*, The oaths which all who join oath-bound secret societies must take are contrary to the commandment, "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain," and also against the precept of our Saviour, "Swear not at all, but let your communication be yea, yea, and nay, nay;" and,

*Whereas*, The word of God permits the taking of oaths only before legally constituted authorities; and,

*Whereas*, Secret societies are not legally constituted authorities to administer oaths, and hence oaths taken before them are illegal and contrary to the civil as well as the divine law; and,

*Whereas*, Every minister of the Gospel who joins an oath-bound secret society is thereby "unequally yoked together with unbelievers," forming an oath-bound brotherhood with any infidel who may drag Christ's holy name into the dust and ridicule the Christian faith, and must esteem such brotherhood more binding than that of the Church of God; and,

*Whereas*, The Methodist Episcopal Church demands of all her members, but especially of her ministry, to lead holy lives separated from the world, that "they may give no offense and their ministry be not blamed;" therefore,

*Resolved*, That paragraph 154 of the Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church be amended by adding to the questions contained in said paragraph, ending with "Will you wholly abstain from the use of tobacco?" the following as twenty-second question: "Do you promise never to join an oath-bound secret society? and if you already belong to such a society will you promise to withdraw from it and forever dissolve your connection therewith? Then answer audibly: I do so promise."

## DETROIT.

W. H. Shier presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Trustees and  
stewards.

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Revisals be requested to examine and report upon the advisability of so changing the Discipline as to provide for the election of trustees and stewards by members of the Church of twenty-one years of age and upward.

## KENTUCKY.

MAY 5

FOURTH  
DAY.

Morning.

E. L. Shepard presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Seating General Conferences :

Seating  
General  
Conferences.

*Resolved*, That it shall be the duty of the Commission appointed to secure a place for holding the session of a General Conference, after securing a sufficient room, to see that seats in said room be lettered and numbered. Then the Commission shall have the names of all the Conferences written on small slips of similar size of a paper of one kind. Said slips shall then be thoroughly mixed in a hat or box and drawn therefrom by someone not a member of the Commission, but chosen by a majority of the Commission. Commencing in the immediate front of the President's chair, let a number of seats, sufficient for each Conference delegation, be selected in regular alternate succession from left to right of central aisle, proceeding toward the rear. Such selections having been made, the delegates shall take the seats so designated and continue in them during that session of the General Conference.

## MISSISSIPPI.

A. D. Payne presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries :

Boundaries.

*Whereas*, There is a desire on the part of some without, and none on the part of those within, the Mississippi Conference for a change in its present southern boundary line; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the line remain unchanged.

## NEBRASKA.

H. T. Davis presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Class leaders

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending section 2, paragraph 189, of the Discipline as to provide for the election of class leaders by the Quarterly Conference or the Official Board.

## OHIO.

J. C. Jackson presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary :

Select  
number.

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Judiciary be respectfully requested to answer the following question of law, and report to this Conference before its adjournment :

"Is it lawful for the chairman of a select number to require all its members to sign the verdict on which the majority agree when one or more of them dissent therefrom, or from some of the specifications under the general charge?"

## PHILADELPHIA.

T. B. Neely presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Sunday  
services.

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to consider and report as to whether any improvement is needed in the order of the Sunday services of our Church, and in the other formal services of our Church.

MAY 5.

FOURTH  
DAY.Morning.  
Probationers.

Also the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

*Resolved*, That section 3 of paragraph 36 of the Discipline of 1888 be amended by striking out the word "six" in the third line, and inserting "three," so that it will read, "Let no one be received into full membership in the Church until such person has been at least three months on trial," etc.; and that paragraph 41 be likewise amended by striking out "six" in the sixth line, and inserting "three," so that it will read, "have met at least three months in class."

## WEST VIRGINIA.

H. P. McGregor presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Pittsburg  
Christian  
Advocate.

That paragraph 423 be amended so as to read as follows. "There shall be a Publishing Committee for the *Pittsburg Christian Advocate* at Pittsburg, Pa., consisting of three members from the Pittsburg Conference, two from the Erie Conference, two from East Ohio Conference, and two from the West Virginia Conference, to be chosen by the General Conference. The committee shall consist of one minister and one layman from each of the above named Conferences, except Pittsburg Conference, which shall consist of two ministers and one layman.

## WEST WISCONSIN.

M. B. Balch presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Certificates.

*Resolved*, That when any member of the Church shall remove without a certificate of membership, his name may be erased from the records, unless such member shall have requested a continuance of his membership, giving reasons for such request to the pastor in writing.

Also, the following, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern :

Cheap  
edition of  
Discipline.

*Resolved*, That the Book Committee and the Agents of the Book Concern be directed to publish a cheap edition of the Discipline, which may be sold at ten cents a single copy, provided that such an edition can be issued without probability of pecuniary loss.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary :

## ALABAMA.

Boundaries.

G. E. Ackerman presented a memorial from I. B. Miller, Presiding Elder of the South Alabama District, asking for the organization of a new Conference in Alabama, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

## BENGAL.

MAY 5.

FOURTH  
DAY.*Morning.*  
Division of  
Missionary  
Society.

A memorial was presented from the Lay Electoral Conference of the Bengal Conference asking that the Missionary Society should be divided into two societies—a Home and Foreign Missionary Society—so that all funds for the use of the foreign work shall be used for that purpose, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Also, one from the same Conference concerning lay deacons, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Also, one from the same Conference concerning episcopal supervision, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also, one from the Lay Conference to prevent ministers from locating so as to be elected lay delegates to the General Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

## CALIFORNIA.

C. V. Anthony presented a memorial, signed by himself and others, concerning the instruction of children, and asking for a change in the Discipline in question 14, paragraph 99, section 1, and other portions, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Also, one, signed by M. D. Buck in behalf of the California Annual Conference, asking that the duties and powers of the superintendents of domestic missions be defined, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also, one, signed by M. D. Buck in behalf of the California Annual Conference, concerning educational institutions, which was referred to the Committee on Education.

Also, one from the same Conference concerning the Epworth League, which was referred to the Committee on the Epworth League.

E. W. Playter presented a memorial, signed by R. Bentley and S. G. Burpee in behalf of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Oakland, relating to the election of trustees, stewards, and delegates to the Lay Electoral Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

- MAY 5.**  
**FOURTH**  
**DAY.**  
*Morning.*  
 Districting  
 the Bishops.
- Also, one, signed by R. Bentley and S. G. Burpee in behalf of the First Church, Oakland, Cal., relating to the assignment of Bishops to districts, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.
- Evangelists. J. D. Hammond presented a memorial from the same Conference concerning evangelists, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.
- Quarterly  
 Conferences. W. R. Gober presented a memorial, signed by M. D. Buck in behalf of the same Conference, concerning Quarterly Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.
- Swedish  
 churches. J. N. Beard presented a memorial, signed by M. D. Buck in behalf of the California Annual Conference, asking that the Swedish charges be organized into a mission, or to add those within the bounds of the Southern California Conference to the California Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.
- Epworth  
 Guards. C. B. Perkins presented a memorial from the same Conference asking that the Epworth Guards be re-organized as an ally of the Epworth League, which was referred to the Committee on the Epworth League.
- Church  
 insurance. Also, one, signed by M. D. Buck, asking for a Department of Insurance in connection with the Board of Church Extension, which was referred to the Committee on Church Extension.

## CENTRAL ILLINOIS.

- Solemnizing  
 marriage. J. G. Evans presented a memorial, signed by himself and four others, asking that disciplinary provisions be made for the solemnizing of marriages by unordained pastors, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.
- Unferment-  
 ed wine. Also, one, signed by himself and four others, relating to the use of unfermented wine only at the Lord's Supper, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.
- Trustees. Also, one, signed by himself and four others, concerning the election of trustees for district parsonages, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

## CENTRAL OHIO.

- Boundaries. A. C. Barnes presented a memorial from the Quarterly Conference of the First Church, Fremont, O., pe-

titioning against any change in the boundary line between the Central Ohio and the North Ohio Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

MAY 5.

FOURTH

DAY.

Morning.

Also, one on behalf of the Toledo Methodist Episcopal Preachers' Association concerning Conference boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

Also, one from A. G. Barnes, of the Toledo Preachers' Meeting, concerning the districting of the Bishops, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Districting  
the Bishops.

I. R. Henderson presented memorials from the Delphos, Spencerville, Trinity of Lima, and Grace Quarterly Conferences, in favor of equal ministerial and lay representation, which was referred to the Committee on Equal Representation.

Equal repre-  
sentation.

## CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

A petition, signed by the trustees of the Epworth Church, Harrisburg, Pa., asking for a readjustment of the boundary line between the Philadelphia and the Central Pennsylvania Conferences, was presented, and referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Epworth  
Church.

Also, one, signed by Thomas S. Wilcox and seventeen other trustees and members of the Curtin Heights Church, of Harrisburg, Pa., asking that the church be included in the Central Pennsylvania Conference, was presented, and referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Curtin  
Heights  
Church.

## CINCINNATI.

J. N. Gamble presented a memorial, signed by Philip Roettinger and William E. Brooks in behalf of the Lay Association of the Cincinnati Conference, concerning the division of the Missionary Society, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Division of  
Missionary  
Society.

## COLORADO.

John Evans presented a memorial, signed by the President and Secretary of the Frances Merrill Deaconess Home, concerning the management of the Deaconess work, which was referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

Deaconess  
Home.



## MAY 5.

## DETROIT.

FOURTH  
DAY.  
Morning.  
Episcopal  
residence.

L. R. Fiske presented a memorial concerning an episcopal residence in Michigan, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Evangelists.

W. H. Shier presented a memorial from the Preachers' Meeting of Detroit District concerning evangelists, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Episcopal  
residence.

Also, one from the Methodist Alliance of the city of Detroit asking that Detroit be made an episcopal residence, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also, one from Detroit city concerning an episcopal residence, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

## EAST MAINE.

Seating  
General  
Conference.

A. F. Chase presented a memorial concerning the seating of delegates at the next General Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Seating General Conferences.

Epworth  
League.

Also, one from the Meadville District Epworth League Convention, asking that presidents of local chapters of the Epworth League be constituted members of the Quarterly Conference, which was referred to the Committee on the Epworth League.

## FOO-CHOW.

Presiding  
elders.

N. J. Plumb presented a memorial concerning missionaries in charge of districts presided over by native presiding elders, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

## IDAHO.

*Pacific  
Christian  
Advocate.*

H. K. Hines presented a memorial from the Idaho Conference concerning the establishment of a Book Depository at Portland, Ore., and the adoption of the *Pacific Christian Advocate* as an official paper, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Boundaries.

Also, one from the Idaho Conference concerning a change of boundary lines, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

## ILLINOIS.

MAY 3.

FOURTH  
DAY.*Morning.*  
Conference  
claimants.

A memorial was presented from Charles Atkinson concerning the distribution of the Conference Fund; it was received, and referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

## ITALY.

William Burt presented a memorial, signed by himself, concerning Mission Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Mission  
Conferences.

Also, one from the Italy Conference concerning an episcopal residence in Europe, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Episcopal  
residence.

## JAPAN.

Julius Soper and Yasuji Ninomiya presented a memorial asking the establishment of a Book Depository in Tokio, Japan, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Book  
Depository.

Also, one from the same Conference concerning the division of the Missionary Society, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Division of  
Missionary  
Society.

Also, one from the same Conference relating to an episcopal residence in Japan, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Episcopal  
residence.

Also, one from the same Conference concerning the publication of a course of study in the Japanese language, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Course of  
study.

Also, one from the same Conference relating to Methodist union in Japan, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Methodist  
union.

## KANSAS.

G. S. Dearborn presented a memorial from Topeka District Conference concerning episcopal decisions, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Episcopal  
decisions.

Also, one relating to the establishment of lay training schools, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Training  
schools.

Also, one concerning evangelists, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Evangelists.

MAY 5.

FOURTH  
DAY.

Morning.

Presiding  
elders.

¶ 46.

S. E. Pendleton presented a memorial on the subject of selecting presiding elders, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also, one concerning change in paragraph 46 of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

## MAINE.

Certificates.

W. F. Berry presented a memorial from the Portland Ministerial Association relating to the disposal of members who have removed without letter, and of such as have neglected the means of grace for one year or more, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Epworth  
League.

Also, one from the Maine Annual Conference concerning the Epworth League, which was referred to the Committee on the Epworth League.

Trustees.

Also, one from E. R. Drummond asking a revision of the Discipline concerning the appointment, duties, and responsibilities of trustees, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

## MEXICO.

*El Abogado  
Cristiano.*

C. A. Gamboa presented a memorial relating to the publication of *El Abogado Cristiano*, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Romish  
baptism.

Also, one from the Mexico Annual Conference relating to Roman Catholic baptism and to the twenty-third of our Articles of Religion, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

## MICHIGAN.

Traveling  
preachers.

J. H. Potts presented a memorial, signed by himself and others, referring to the locating of traveling preachers, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Missionary  
Rule.

Also, one from the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of Lansing District relating to a change in the "Missionary Rule," which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Probation.

Levi Master presented a memorial, signed by himself and others, asking for a shortening of the probationary

term for membership, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

The following memorials were presented from the Michigan Conference: One relating to the Course of Study, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy, and another relating to the appointment of evangelists, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

**MAY 5.**  
**FOURTH**  
**DAY.**  
*Morning.*  
Course of  
Study.

Evangelists.

#### MINNESOTA.

J. T. Chaffee presented a memorial, signed by H. H. French and others, asking that no legislation be had unfriendly to Societies of Christian Endeavor in the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was referred to the Committee on the Epworth League.

Societies of  
Christian  
Endeavor.

Also, one from the Minneapolis Preachers' Meeting asking for a division of the Missionary Society into Home and Foreign Boards, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Division of  
Missionary  
Society.

Also, one, signed by E. S. Pilling and others, asking for a change in the manner of making up membership statistics, paragraph 72, question 29 of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Statistics.

Also, one from the Minneapolis Preachers' Meeting asking that probationary membership in the Church be discontinued, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Probationers.

#### MISSOURI.

J. J. Bentley presented the memorial of O. Deshler and others relating to the appointment of Conference evangelists, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Evangelists.

#### NEBRASKA.

Duke Slavens presented a memorial from the Nebraska Conference concerning the election of presiding elders, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Presiding  
elders.

H. T. Davis presented a memorial from the Beatrice District Ministerial Association concerning the division of the Missionary Society, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Division of  
Missionary  
Society.

**MAY 5.****NEWARK.****FOURTH  
DAY.***Morning.*  
Lay representation.

W. H. Murphy presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference concerning equal representation in the General Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Equal Representation.

Conference claimants.

Also, one from the Newark Conference concerning the Board of Conference Claimants, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Division of  
Missionary  
Society.

D. R. Lowrie presented a memorial from the Newark Conference concerning the division of the Missionary Society, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

City mission  
work.

W. H. Beach presented a memorial from the Newark Conference concerning city mission work, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Ratio of representation.

J. B. Faulks presented a memorial from the Newark Conference concerning the ratio of representation, which was referred to the Committee on Equal Representation.

**NEW ENGLAND.**

Lay representation.

R. S. Douglass presented a memorial from the New England Southern Electoral Conference concerning equal numerical representation of lay and clerical delegates in the General Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Equal Representation.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE.**Course of  
Study.

S. C. Keeler presented a memorial from the Annual Conference relating to the Conference Course of Study, and the examination of the same, which was referred to the Committee on Education.

**NEW JERSEY.**

Lay representation.

A memorial was received from the New Jersey Lay Electoral Conference concerning equal lay and ministerial representation in the General Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Equal Representation.

Temperance  
action.

Thomas Hanlon presented a memorial, signed by himself and others by order of the New Jersey Annual Conference, concerning political temperance action, which was referred to the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition.

## NEW YORK.

J. M. King presented a memorial from St. Mark's Church in New York city against the transfer of that society to the Delaware Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

MAY 5.

FOURTH  
DAY.*Morning.*  
St. Mark's  
Church.

## NEW YORK EAST.

J. O. Peck presented a copy of the action of the General Missionary Committee recommending visits by the General Superintendents to Missions presided over by Missionary Bishops, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Episcopal  
supervision.

A memorial was presented, signed by E. Cunningham, J. S. Stone, and thirteen others, asking for the organization of a Foreign and a Home Missionary Society, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Division of  
Missionary  
Society.

## NORTHERN NEW YORK.

D. F. Pierce presented a memorial from the Annual Conference asking that authority to perform the marriage ceremony be given to all persons acting as preachers in charge, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Solemnizing  
marriage.

E. R. Redhead presented the following memorials from the Lay Electoral Conference: One with reference to a cheaper Church paper, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern; one relating to the frequency of the General Conference sessions, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals; one with reference to an equal ministerial and lay representation in the General Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Equal Representation; one petitioning against any amendment to our Discipline on the subject of sinful amusements, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Church  
paper.General  
Conference  
sessions.Lay repre-  
sentation.Amuse-  
ments.

## NORTH GERMAN.

W. F. Finke presented a memorial on a German Epworth League publication, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Epworth  
League.

J. G. Bauer presented papers in relation to change of Conference boundaries and the organization of the North

North  
Pacific  
Mission.



**MAY 5.** Pacific Mission into an Annual Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.  
**FOURTH DAY.**  
*Morning.*

## NORTH INDIA.

**Missionary Secretaries.** E. W. Parker presented a memorial from the North India Conference asking for a quadrennial visit of one of the Missionary Secretaries, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

**Episcopal visits.** Also, one from the same Conference concerning episcopal supervision in the India Mission, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

**Missionary Bishops.** Also, one from the same Conference concerning the status of the Missionary Bishops, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

**Episcopal visits.** Also, one from the same Conference concerning episcopal visitations, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

*Indian Witness.* J. W. Waugh presented a memorial from the Central Conference of India concerning the *Indian Witness*, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

**Missionary Committee.** Henry Mansell and W. H. Daniels presented a memorial from the same Conference asking that the Bishop of India be made a member of the General Missionary Committee, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

## NORTH INDIANA.

**Boundaries.** D. C. Woolpert presented a memorial from the churches in the city of Logansport concerning boundary lines, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

**Boundaries.** Also, one from the North Indiana Annual Conference on the same subject, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

**Boundaries.** James O'Brien presented a memorial on the same subject from the Official Board of Noblesville Station, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

**Liquor traffic.** Norman Beckley presented a memorial from the Official Board of the Noblesville Station concerning Congressional investigation of the liquor traffic, which was referred to the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition.

A. W. Lamport presented a memorial from the North Indiana Conference asking that the President and Vice-President of chapters of the Epworth League be made members of the Quarterly Conference, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

**MAY 5.**  
FOURTH  
DAY.  
*Morning.*  
Epworth  
League.

B. A. Kemp presented a memorial from the North Indiana Annual Conference concerning the Course of Study for traveling preachers, which was referred to the Committee on Education.

Course of  
Study.

A. E. Mahin presented a memorial from the North Indiana Annual Conference in favor of districting the Bishops, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Episcopal  
districts.

C. G. Hudson presented a memorial from the North Indiana Annual Conference concerning "Neal's Climax Statistical Cards," which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Neal's  
cards.

#### NORTH NEBRASKA.

A. J. Anderson presented a memorial, signed by E. E. Hosman in behalf of the Elkhorn Valley District Conference, asking that paragraph 99, section 3, of the Discipline be amended, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

¶ 99.

A memorial was presented, signed by N. A. Martin in behalf of the Ministerial Association of the Grand Island District, concerning the election of presiding elders by the Annual Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Presiding  
elders.

#### NORTH OHIO.

John Mitchell presented a memorial in regard to church certificates, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Certificates.

An appeal of S. R. Squier from a Judicial Conference was presented, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

S. R. Squier.

#### NORWAY.

Andres Olsen presented a memorial from the Norway Annual Conference concerning an episcopal residence in Europe, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Episcopal  
residence.

## MAY 5.

FOURTH  
DAY.Morning.  
*Talsmand.*Mission  
Conference.

## NORWEGIAN AND DANISH.

J. H. Johnson presented a memorial, signed by T. Ring and others, concerning *Den Christelige Talsmand*, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Also, one, signed by C. J. Larsen and others, regarding the organization of the Norwegian and Danish brethren in Oregon, California, and Utah into a Mission Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

## OHIO.

Church sup-  
port, Episco-  
pal service,  
Time limit,  
Appoint-  
ments.

J. C. Jackson presented a memorial from the Preachers' Meeting of Columbus, O., concerning delinquents in church support, the term of service for Bishops, the removal of the time limit for pastors, and the method of making appointments by the Bishops, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Conference  
court.

Also, one, signed by himself, concerning the establishment of a Conference court, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Episcopal  
Fund.

Also, one from the Ohio Annual Conference concerning the Episcopal Fund, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Episcopal  
Fund.

J. C. Arbuckle presented a memorial from the Ohio Conference concerning episcopal support, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Trustees.

Carmi Alderman presented a memorial concerning the election of trustees, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Missionary  
collections.

A memorial was also presented, signed by Henry W. Bennett, Pastor of Wesley Chapel, Columbus, O., in reference to missionary collections in Sunday schools, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

## OREGON.

*Pacific  
Christian  
Advocate.*

S. P. Wilson presented a memorial from the stockholders and Board of Directors of the *Pacific Christian Advocate* concerning the adoption of that paper as an official organ, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Portland  
Hospital.

M. C. Wire presented a memorial from the Executive Committee of the Portland Hospital, Portland,

Ore., asking that a special collection be ordered for that institution, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

**MAY 5.**

**FOURTH  
DAY.**

*Morning.*

#### PHILADELPHIA.

J. H. Hargis presented a memorial from the Philadelphia Conference concerning District Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

District  
Conferences.

Also, one from the same Conference concerning the American University, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

American  
University.

#### PITTSBURG.

C. W. Smith presented a memorial from the Quarterly Conference of the First Church of Duquesne, Pa., to create an Auditing Committee, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Auditing  
Committee.

Also, one from the Pittsburgh Conference concerning an episcopal residence, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Episcopal  
residence.

#### PUGET SOUND.

A. J. Hanson presented a memorial from the members of the Puget Sound Conference concerning the establishment of a book depository and the adoption of the *Pacific Christian Advocate*, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Book  
depository.

Also, one from the Lay Electoral Conference concerning the location of a book depository, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Book  
depository.

A memorial from the same Conference concerning the election of stewards was presented, and referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Stewards.

Also, one concerning benevolent collections, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Benevolent  
collections.

Also, one from the Clerical and Lay Conferences concerning the division of the Fourteenth General Conference District, which was referred to the Committee on General Conference District Boundaries.

General  
Conference  
Districts.

#### ROCK RIVER.

Lewis Curts presented a memorial from himself and five others relating to the office of evangelist, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Evangelist.

**MAY 5.**FOURTH  
DAY.*Morning.*  
Quarterly  
Conference.

Also, one from himself and four others relating to change in membership of Fourth Quarterly Conference, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Epworth  
League.

William Deering presented a memorial from the Dixon District Epworth League Convention relating to the election of a General Secretary for the Epworth League, which was referred to the Committee on the Epworth League.

Epworth  
League.

Also, one from Y. B. Haagsma relating to a special organization of young men in connection with the Epworth League of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Englewood, Chicago, which was referred to the Committee on the Epworth League.

Division of  
Missionary  
Society.

Also, one from N. W. Harris and seventy-six others asking for a division of the Missionary Society into separate Home and Foreign Boards, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Columbian  
Exposition.

F. M. Bristol presented a memorial from N. H. Axtell and four others, a committee from the Rock River Conference, in regard to the World's Columbian Exposition, which was referred to the Committee on the Columbian Exposition.

## SAINT LOUIS.

Epworth  
League.

O. M. Stewart, Secretary of the Committee appointed by the Presiding Elders' Convention, which met in Topeka, Kan., October 29, 1891, presented a memorial prepared by said committee asking that certain legislation be had in reference to organizing Epworth Leagues in every charge under certain restrictions, which was referred to the Committee on the Epworth League.

Lay repre-  
sentation.

G. W. Hughey presented a memorial asking for an insertion of a paragraph in the Discipline before paragraph 65, defining the composition of Annual Conferences so as to admit laymen annually, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

## SAVANNAH.

Stewards  
and class  
leaders.

T. A. Fortson presented a memorial concerning a change in paragraph 95 of the Discipline, relating to Stewards and Class Leaders, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

## SOUTHEAST INDIANA.

MAY 5.

FOURTH  
DAY.

Morning.

Super-  
annuated  
preachers.

W. F. Stevens presented a memorial, signed by J. H. Doddredge and J. A. Sargent, asking that the apportionment of the superannuated preachers, etc., be made a *pro rata* claim with the preacher, presiding elders, and Bishops, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

## SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

W. S. Matthew presented a memorial from the pastors of the Swedish churches in California Conferences asking that they be organized into a separate Mission in one of the California Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Swedish  
churches.

Also, one, signed by S. A. Thomson and others in behalf of the ministers of the Fresno District, protesting against the division of the Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

J. E. McComas presented a memorial, signed by Daniel Cobb and others, protesting against a division of the Southern California Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

Also, one, signed by E. S. Chase and others in behalf of the Ministerial Association of the San Diego District, protesting against the division of the Southern California Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

Also, one, signed by W. G. Leonard, C. G. Belknap, and J. B. Green in behalf of the Southern California Conference, asking for an enabling act, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Enabling  
act.

Also, one, signed by himself and others, concerning the time of probation, which was referred to Committee on Revisals.

Probation.

Also, one, signed by R. S. Maclay and others, asking for a revision of the tract list, which was referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools and Tracts.

Tract list.

P. F. Bresee presented a memorial, signed by T. E. Robison and others in behalf of the Los Angeles Methodist Preachers' Association, asking for interdenominational action concerning the liquor traffic with Africa, which was referred to the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition.

Liquor  
traffic.



**MAY 5.**FOURTH  
DAY.*Morning.*Sunday  
school super-  
intendents.Seating  
General  
Conference.

## SOUTH KANSAS.

Hugh McBirney presented a memorial, asking that a "form of report for Sunday school superintendents" be prepared and inserted in the Discipline, including the items mentioned in the memorial, which was referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools and Tracts.

E. W. Cunningham presented a memorial asking that the Commission having charge of the arrangements for the General Conference of 1896 be directed to make assignments of seats as per memorial, which was referred to the Committee on Seating General Conferences.

## SWEDEN.

Swedish  
hymnal.

K. A. Jansson presented a memorial concerning a hymnal for use in Sweden, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Finland  
District.

Also, one from the Finland District of the Sweden Conference, asking that the Finland District of the Sweden Conference be formed into a Mission Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

## SWITZERLAND.

Episcopal  
residence.

H. J. Breiter presented a memorial from the Switzerland Conference petitioning the General Conference to establish an episcopal residence in Europe, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

German  
hymn book.

Also, a petition concerning a hymn book for the German congregations, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

## TENNESSEE.

Super-  
annuated  
preachers.

C. B. Wilson presented a memorial from T. W. Johnson relating to the better support of superannuates, widows, and orphans, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Local  
preachers.

Also, one relating to local preachers and exhorters, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

## TROY.

Order of  
worship.

J. W. Eaton presented a memorial from himself and W. H. Hughes on order of worship, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Also, one from himself, G. A. Barrett, and W. H. Hughes regarding semiannual Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

**MAY 5.**  
**FOURTH**  
**DAY.**  
*Morning.*  
Semiannual  
Conferences.  
Lay workers.

Also, one from the Troy Conference on training schools for lay workers, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Also, one from the same Conference relating to organic union of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Organic  
union.

Also, one from the same Conference relating to transfer of preachers from Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, into Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Transfers.

Also, one from the same Conference concerning a change in the order of business for Quarterly Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Quarterly  
Conferences.

Also, one from the same Conference concerning reports of Sunday school superintendents, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Sunday  
school super-  
intendents.

Also, one from the same Conference concerning the reception of ministers from other evangelical Churches, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Ministers  
from other  
Churches.

Also, one from the same Conference concerning change of Discipline relating to amusements, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Amuse-  
ments.

#### WASHINGTON.

H. A. Carroll presented a memorial relating to the support of superannuated preachers, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Super-  
annuated  
preachers.

J. H. Griffin presented a memorial in relation to divorce, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Divorce.

#### WEST GERMAN.

Charles Ott presented a memorial in relation to certificates of membership, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Certificates.

Also, one to amend paragraph 190, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Preachers in  
charge.

**MAY 5.**  
**FOURTH**  
**DAY.**  
*Morning.*  
 Quarterly  
 Conferences.

Also, one in relation to the order of business in Quarterly Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Boundaries.

Also, one in relation to Conference boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

German  
 Book Agent.

Also, one in regard to a German Book Agent, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

German  
 publications.

J. G. Leist presented a memorial in reference to German publishing interests, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

#### WEST WISCONSIN.

Conference  
 Treasurer.

G. W. Case presented a memorial to amend paragraph 82, relating to Conference Treasurer, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

¶ 72.

Also, one to amend paragraph 72, questions 12 and 13, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Appeals.

Also, one to amend paragraph 260, relating to appeal papers, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Conference  
 Secretary.

Also, one in relation to the duties of Conference Secretary, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Reception  
 of members.

Also, one in regard to the reception of members, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

¶ 260.

Also, one to amend paragraph 260 of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

¶ 161.

Also, one to amend paragraph 161, section 9, of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

General  
 Rules.

Also, one to amend the General Rules, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Law  
 question.

An appeal on a question of law, by S. S. Benedict and others, was presented, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

#### WILMINGTON.

Text books.

W. L. S. Murray presented a memorial on text books and examinations of undergraduates, which was referred to the Committee on Education.

## WISCONSIN.

C. W. Gallagher presented a memorial in relation to Conference examinations, which was referred to the Committee on Education.

**MAY 5.**  
FOURTH  
DAY.  
*Morning.*  
Exam-  
inations.

## WYOMING.

Austin Griffin presented a memorial to amend paragraph 372, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

¶ 372.

## FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 6.

The Conference convened at the usual hour, Bishop W. F. Mallalieu presiding.

**MAY 6.**  
FIFTH DAY.  
*Morning.*  
Bishop  
Mallalieu  
presiding.

William Burt, of the Italy Conference, conducted the religious services.

Devotional  
services.

The Journal of the session of yesterday was read and approved.

Journal  
read and  
approved.

The roll of members of the Conference not having been called since the first day, it was again called, and the following members who were absent at that time answered to their names: August Klahn, California German; Charles J. Little, Samuel Call, Northern New York; Andrew J. Bruner, Holston; Ebenezer J. Hill, New York East; Garretson A. Hughes, North Ohio; Samuel J. Kleinschmidt, West German; John C. Jackson, Ohio; and Henry Wellman, Southern German.

On motion, Frederick Nichols, Jr., a reserve from the Delaware Conference, was seated in the place of W. F. Morgan, unable to be present.

Frederick  
Nichols, Jr.,  
seated.

On motion of F. M. Bristol, the rules were suspended, and, on his motion, H. B. Ridgaway, of the Rock River Conference, was seated in the place of M. E. Cady, who had been seated temporarily.

H. B. Ridg-  
away seated.

W. P. Stowe moved, as a privileged question, to reconsider the motion giving three copies of the *Daily Christian Advocate* each day to each member of the Conference, and it was reconsidered.

Three  
copies of  
the *Daily  
Christian  
Advocate*  
to each  
delegate.

G. E. Ackerman moved, as an amendment, that each member receive two copies daily.

John Pearson moved to lay the above on the table, which prevailed.

**MAY 6.****FIFTH DAY.***Morning.*

Bound  
volume of  
the minutes  
of the Con-  
stitutional  
Commission.

The vote recurring on the motion to give three copies each day, it was adopted.

T. B. Neely presented to the General Conference a bound volume containing the minutes of the Constitutional Commission, and asked the Conference for directions concerning it.

J. W. Eaton moved that we receive the book from the Commission, and transmit it to New York to be placed in the archives of the Book Concern, which prevailed.

J. L. Smith  
declines.

J. L. Smith, as a question of privilege, returned his thanks to the Conference for the invitation to sit upon the platform and declined the honor, preferring to sit with his delegation.

Book  
Agents to  
pay Neely.

L. C. Queal moved that the Book Agents be instructed to pay T. B. Neely for the bound volume containing the minutes of the Constitutional Commission, which was adopted.

Bishop  
Thoburn's  
report.

F. M. Bristol moved to take up the Order of the Day, being the reading of the report of Bishop Thoburn, which motion was adopted; whereupon Bishop J. M. Thoburn presented and read his quadrennial report. At the conclusion thereof the Conference stood and sang three stanzas beginning,

"The morning light is breaking."

Bishop William Taylor entered, and was introduced to the Conference.

E. J. Gray presented the following, which was adopted:

Bishop  
Thoburn's  
report.

*Resolved*, That we have listened with great satisfaction to the report of Bishop Thoburn, and hereby order that it be published in the *Daily Christian Advocate* and in all the papers under the control of the General Conference, and that two thousand copies be published in pamphlet form for distribution among our academies, seminaries, and colleges.

Referred  
to Com-  
mittee on  
Missions.

J. M. Buckley moved that the report which has just been read to us be referred as a whole to the Committee on Missions for their instruction, and that the parts thereof which touch different administrations and belong to the consideration of the different standing committees be referred respectively thereto.

Committee  
on Revision;  
on Expenses  
of Reserves;  
on John  
Street  
Church; on  
Centenary;  
on Ecumeni-  
cal; on  
Columbian  
Exposition.

The Bishops announced the appointment of the following committees: On the Revision of the Discipline; on Expenses of Reserve Delegates; on John Street Church,

New York; on the Centenary of the General Conference; on the Ecumenical Conference; on the Columbian Exposition; on the Epworth League. (*Appendix*, pp. 435-37.)

The Committee on Temperance and Prohibition announced the following organization: J. G. Evans, Chairman; E. D. Whitlock, Secretary.

T. B. Neely respectfully declined to receive any remuneration for the bound Journal of the Constitutional Commission, whereupon W. T. Friedley moved that we receive the donation and return to Brother T. B. Neely a vote of hearty thanks. Adopted.

J. F. Berry moved a suspension of the rules to refer a memorial from the Board of Control of the Epworth League to the Committee on the Epworth League. The rules were suspended, and the memorial was so referred.

J. W. Hamilton moved that the Order of the Day at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning be the presentation of the report of Bishop Taylor, which was adopted.

William Swindells moved the suspension of the rules to receive the report of the Committee to Memorialize the President on the Exclusion of the Chinese. Adopted.

William Lawrence, chairman of the committee, presented the majority report thereof, which was read.

William Swindells, of the same committee, presented a minority report on the same subject, which was read.

William Swindells moved to substitute the minority report for the majority report, which was duly seconded.

J. M. Buckley moved to lay the motion of William Swindells on the table, which prevailed.

J. M. Buckley also moved that we accept the report of the committee, and discharge the committee from further consideration of the resolution.

Arthur Edwards moved, as a substitute for all before the house, that we refer the whole matter to the Committee on Missions, with instructions to report immediately.

C. H. Payne moved to amend the substitute by striking out the words "on Missions," and inserting instead the words "on the State of the Church," so as to make it read the "Committee on the State of the Church."

C. J. Little moved to lay the amendment of C. H. Payne on the table, which prevailed.

**MAY 6.**

**FIFTH DAY.**

*Morning.*

Committee on Temperance and Prohibition organized.

Neely refuses compensation.

Memorial Epworth League.

Bishop Taylor's report.

Report on Chinese.

Minority report on Chinese.

Table.

Edwards substitute.



MAY 6.

FIFTH DAY.

Morning.

On motion of C. J. Little, the substitute was also laid on the table.

C. J. Little moved the previous question, which was ordered, and the motion of J. M. Buckley was adopted.

C. J. Little moved that a committee of nine be appointed by the Bishops, to consist of five ministers and four laymen, to whom shall be referred this whole matter.

Committee  
of nine  
ordered.

J. F. Spence called for the previous question, which was sustained, and the committee of nine was ordered.

M. S. Hard presented the following, which was adopted:

Resolutions  
to be  
triplicated.

*Resolved*, That three copies of each resolution be furnished to the Secretary—one for the Journal, one for the committee, and one for the *Daily Christian Advocate*—each copy to be properly indorsed.

To meet  
at 8 P. M.

On motion, it was ordered that when we adjourn we adjourn to meet at 8 o'clock this evening to receive the fraternal delegate from the British Wesleyan Conference.

A. J. Kynett presented the following, which was adopted:

Aisles to be  
kept clear.

*Resolved*, That the ushers be instructed to keep the aisles and space within the bar of the Conference clear for their proper use, and that none but delegates be admitted within the inclosure constituting the bar of the Conference, except by ticket issued by the chairman of the Commission of the General Conference.

On motion of R. S. Douglass, the Bishops were requested to appoint a member of this Conference coming from the Pacific Coast on the Committee on the Exclusion of the Chinese.

The call of committees was made for reports.

C. C. McCabe presented the following privileged motion, which was passed:

Evangelistic  
services.

*Resolved*, That when the General Conference may not need this hall for afternoon sessions, it be at the disposal of Dr. S. A. Keen for evangelistic services from 4 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

J. M. Caldwell moved that the privileges of the floor be extended to Orington Lunt, which was adopted.

S. P. Wilson moved that the Conference adjourn, which prevailed.

Notices were given, the doxology was sung, and Bishop Mallalieu pronounced the benediction.

The following RESOLUTIONS were passed to the Secretary:

MAY 6.  
FIFTH DAY.  
Morning.

#### CALIFORNIA.

C. V. Anthony presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

*Whereas*, The work of the Church in building and carrying on of hospitals and orphanages ought to receive more practical recognition by the authorities of the Church; therefore,

Hospitals  
and or-  
phanages.

*Resolved*, 1. That the Committee on Revisals be requested to inquire into the expediency of making the following changes in the Discipline: Insert in paragraph 177, section 5, tenth line, after the words "Church Extension and Sunday Schools," these words, "Orphanages and Hospitals." So that the whole shall read, "To promote by all possible means the cause of Missions, Church Extension, Sunday Schools, Orphanages, and Hospitals."

2. For sub-head (10), paragraph 99, section 3, in place of "other Purposes," insert "Orphanages and Hospitals," leaving sub-head (10) as it now is for a new one to be numbered (11).

#### KENTUCKY.

Amon Boreing presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

*Resolved*, That on Monday morning, May 9, immediately after adopting the minutes of the previous session, we declare by ballot which of our Bishops are effective, and which, if any, are non-effective, according to Discipline, paragraph 284.

Bishops.

#### OHIO.

F. S. Coultrap offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

*Resolved*, That section 3 of paragraph 36 of the Discipline be amended to read as follows:

Probationers.

"Let no one be received into full membership in the Church until such person has been recommended by the Official Board, or, where no such Official Board exists, by the Quarterly Conference, and has been baptized, and who shall, on examination by the preacher in charge before the church, give satisfactory assurances both of the correctness of his faith and of his willingness to observe and keep the rules of the Church."

Also, the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

*Resolved*, That sections 55, 56, and 57 of the Discipline be amended so as to read as follows:

Composition  
of the  
General  
Conference.

"The General Conference shall be composed of an equal number of ministerial and lay delegates. There shall be one ministerial and one lay delegate for every sixty-five members of each Annual Conference, to be chosen as follows: The ministerial delegates shall be chosen by the Annual Conferences in any manner they may choose, yet so that such representatives shall have traveled at least four full calendar years from the time that they were received on trial by an Annual Conference, and are in full connection at the time of holding the Conference. The lay delegates shall be chosen by an Electoral

**MAY 6.**  
**FIFTH DAY.**  
*Morning.*

Conference of laymen, which shall assemble for the purpose on the third day of the session of the Annual Conference, at the place of its meeting, at its session immediately preceding that of the General Conference."

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary:

#### CALIFORNIA.

Enabling  
 act.

C. V. Anthony presented a memorial from California asking that an enabling act be passed by which the two Conferences in California may form a new Conference during the next quadrennium, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Catechism.

Also, one from the same Conference concerning the publication of the catechism on canvass, mounted on rollers, for the use of Sunday schools, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Equal Rep-  
 resentation.

E. W. Playter presented a memorial from the same Conference concerning equal representation, which was referred to the Committee on Equal Representation.

Lay asso-  
 ciations.

C. B. Perkins presented a memorial from the Lay Association of the California Annual Conference asking the General Conference to make provision in the Discipline for the formation, when desirable, of lay associations with all the Annual Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

#### CENTRAL ILLINOIS.

Finances.

A memorial from I. E. Benton was presented concerning questions asked in the Quarterly Conference in reference to finances, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

#### CENTRAL MISSOURI.

Appeals.

Proceedings in the case of J. H. Cox, of the Missouri Conference, and J. W. Thomas, of the Central Missouri Conference, were received, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

#### CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

Enabling  
 act.

The Secretary presented a memorial from the Central China Mission, signed by Leslie Stevens and others, asking for an enabling act whereby the Central China Mission may be organized into an Annual Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Also, one from the same parties asking for the establishment of a well equipped publishing house, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

**MAY 6.**  
FIFTH DAY.  
Morning.  
Publishing  
house.

## CINCINNATI.

John Pearson presented a memorial from the "Central Presiding Elders' Convention" on limiting the episcopal term, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Episcopal  
term.

Also, one from the same Convention on the prosecution of the Course of Study in Annual Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Education.

Course of  
Study.

Also, one from the National Deaconess Convention, signed by John Pearson and eighteen others, which was referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

Deaconesses.

## COLORADO.

S. W. Thornton presented a memorial from the Colorado Annual Conference requesting that the *Rocky Mountain Christian Advocate* be adopted as an official paper of the Church, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

*Rocky  
Mountain  
Christian  
Advocate.*

## DELAWARE.

W. H. Coffey presented a memorial from the Delaware Annual Conference requesting a change in boundary lines, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

## DES MOINES.

J. B. Horswell presented a memorial from the Des Moines Annual Conference asking that the boundaries of the Central Missouri or Lexington Conference be so changed as to include the State of Iowa, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

## DETROIT.

J. F. Berry presented a memorial from the Board of Control of the Epworth League asking that the Epworth League be adopted as one of the connectional societies of the Church, which was referred to the Committee on the Epworth League.

Epworth  
League.

**MAY 6.**

FIFTH DAY.

*Morning.*

Marriage.

## GENESEE.

A memorial was received from William Scism regarding marriage vows, and some changes relating to the subject in the ritual as it now stands, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Appeals.

Also, one from William Scism asking for an amendment in paragraph 267 of the Discipline of 1888 in regard to appeals, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

## INDIANA.

N.R. Rockey.

An appeal from N. R. Rockey in regard to the construction of the rule relating to tobacco was presented, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

District  
Conferences.

W. R. Halstead presented a memorial, signed by himself, concerning District Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

## MINNESOTA.

Probationers.

J. F. Chaffee presented a memorial from E. R. Lathrop relating to the probationary term, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

¶ 242.

Also, one from E. R. Lathrop and five others relating to change of paragraph 242 of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Book  
depository.

H. R. Brill presented a memorial asking for the establishment of a book depository either at St. Paul or Minneapolis, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

## MISSOURI.

¶ 103.

J. J. Bentley presented a memorial relating to a change in paragraph 103 of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Church  
membership.

Also, one concerning a change in the condition of admission to membership in the Church, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

## NEW ENGLAND

Equal repre-  
sentation of  
women.

E. O. Fisk presented a memorial from the New England Electoral Conference concerning the revision of the Discipline so to secure to women equal rights with

men in the Church, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

The appeal of S. E. Breen from the action of the New England Conference was presented, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

**MAY 6.**  
**FIFTH DAY.**  
*Morning.*  
Appeal.

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

C. H. Hartwell presented a memorial from the New Hampshire Electoral Conference in favor of equal lay and ministerial representation, which was referred to the Committee on Equal Representation.

Equal representation.

Also, one from the same Conference in favor of the admission of women as delegates to the General Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Women delegates.

#### NEW YORK.

A memorial from F. W. Turrentine and the Official Board of Deposit Methodist Episcopal Church, New York, was presented protesting against a change in boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

A memorial, signed by J. W. Alexander in behalf of St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church, in New York city, protesting against the removal of the Church out of the New York Conference was presented, and referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

#### NORTH DAKOTA.

J. A. Hovis presented a memorial from the North Dakota Conference concerning boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

#### NORTH INDIA.

Henry Mansell presented a memorial from the Women's Foreign Missionary Society concerning interpretations of the Discipline in regard to collections for that society, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

W. F. M. S. collections.

E. W. Parker presented a memorial from the Central Conference of India on revision of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Discipline.



## MAY 6.

## OREGON.

FIFTH DAY.

Morning.

Appeal of  
William  
Masters.

The appeal of William Masters, of Portland, Ore., on a question of law was presented, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

## PHILADELPHIA.

Equal rep-  
resentation.

John Field presented a memorial from the Philadelphia Lay Electoral Conference concerning lay delegation, which was referred to the Committee on Equal Representation.

Seatings.

J. M. Buck-  
ley.

Also, one from the same Lay Electoral Conference on separate seating of lay delegates, and on the reelection of Dr. J. M. Buckley as editor of *The Christian Advocate*, which was appropriately referred.

## PITTSBURG.

Columbian  
Exposition.

A petition was presented, signed by W. F. Crafts and others, which had been adopted by several Preachers' Meetings, concerning the Columbian Exposition, which was referred to the Committee on the Columbian Exposition.

Minutes.

Also, the minutes of a Judicial Conference which was held in Meadville, Pa., December, 1889, and they were referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

## SAINT LOUIS.

Episcopal  
districts.

A memorial from J. K. Tuttle and A. R. Cronic was presented relating to episcopal districts with biennial Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

## SOUTH KANSAS.

Church  
records.

H. W. Chaffee presented a memorial from the Western Presiding Elders' Convention in relation to the donation of church record books in Missions, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Insurance.

Also, one concerning the insurance of church property, which was referred to the Committee on Church Extension.

## TEXAS.

Depository.

I. B. Scott presented a memorial from the Texas Conference on the establishment of a depository and

printing office at New Orleans, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

**MAY 6.**  
**FIFTH DAY.**  
*Morning.*

#### TROY.

A petition was presented, signed by C. A. Bradford, concerning the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of South Shaftsbury, Vt., Methodist Episcopal Church, which was referred to the Committee on the Epworth League.

Young  
People's  
Society of  
Christian  
Endeavor.

#### WASHINGTON.

I. G. Penn presented a memorial relating to a graded system of instruction for our Sunday schools, which was referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools and Tracts.

Sunday  
school in-  
struction.

Also, one relating to change of paragraph 58 in the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

¶ 58.

#### WEST VIRGINIA.

L. H. Jordan presented a memorial, signed by himself and L. L. Stewart, asking for the repeal of the probation requirement of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Probationers.

#### WYOMING.

A. J. Van Cleft presented a memorial from the Wyoming Conference concerning boundary lines between the New York and Wyoming Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

#### FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 6.

**MAY 6.**  
**FIFTH DAY.**  
*Evening.*  
Bishop  
Bowman  
presiding.

The Conference met, according to adjournment, at 8 o'clock P. M., Bishop Thomas Bowman presiding.

Hymn 785, beginning,

"Jesus, united by thy grace,"

was sung.

The Rev. Henry A. Buttz, of the Newark Conference, led in prayer.

Devotional  
services.

Hymn 770, beginning,

"I love thy kingdom, Lord,"

was sung.

G. H. Bridgman read the report of Bishop H. W. Warren and C. J. Little, fraternal delegates to the

Report  
of Bishop  
Warren and  
C. J. Little.

**MAY 6.** British Wesleyan Conference and the Conference of  
**FIFTH DAY.** the Methodist Church in Ireland. (See *Appendix*, p.  
*Evening.* 529.)

**Credentials.** The credentials of the Rev. William Fiddian Moulton, M.A., D.D., fraternal delegate from the British Wesleyan Conference, were read by the Secretary. (See *Appendix*, p. 532.)

**Address read.** The address from the British Wesleyan Conference was read by L. R. Fiske, Chairman of the Committee on the Reception of Fraternal Delegates, after which he presented the Rev. William Fiddian Moulton, M.A., D.D., to the Bishop, who introduced him to the Conference. He was most cordially received, and addressed the Conference. (See *Appendix*, p. 532.)

**Closing services.** Hymn 797, commencing,

"Blest be the tie that binds,"

was sung.

**Adjourned.** On motion, the Conference adjourned. The benediction was pronounced by Bishop J. F. Hurst.

**MAY 7.**  
**SIXTH DAY.**

#### SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 7.

**Morning.** The Conference assembled at the usual hour, Bishop C. H. Fowler presiding.

**Devotional services.** The devotions were conducted by Warren McDonald, of the Upper Mississippi Conference.

**Journal read and approved.** The Journal of the morning session of yesterday was read and approved.

**Evening Journal read and approved.** The Journal of the evening session of the same day was read and approved.

L. R. Fiske presented the following, which was adopted:

**Rev. W. F. Moulton.** *Resolved*, That the Conference has listened with much pleasure to the address of the Rev. William F. Moulton, M.A., D.D., fraternal delegate from the British Wesleyan Conference, and in accepting the greetings which he brings we fully reciprocate the kindly sentiments to which he has given expression.

**Journals of Annual Conferences.** D. A. Whedon moved that the Journals of the Annual Conferences be referred to the Committee on Itinerancy, and that they be presented next Monday afternoon. Carried.

**F. S. Williams.** The Puget Sound Conference delegation announced the substitution of the name of F. S. Williams in the

place of that of D. T. Denny on the Committee on the Epworth League.

An invitation was presented from the Young Men's Christian Association of Omaha, making the Conference welcome to their reading room and all its privileges.

G. E. Ackerman moved that the General Conference Commission have the rooms warmed in which the standing committees meet, which was adopted.

The delegation of the Kentucky Conference requested that Amos Shinkle be placed on the Committee on Revisals in the place of Amon Boreing, and that Amon Boreing be placed on the Committee on the State of the Church, which was ordered.

Amos Shinkle moved that the report on the Episcopal Fund be taken from the Committee on Episcopacy and referred to the Committee on the Book Concern. Adopted.

John Pearson moved that the Committee on Deaconess Work be increased by making the members thereof at large to number five, which was ordered.

J. M. Buckley moved that in all cases when a committee decides to return documents it shall state briefly the reason why, that the Conference may intelligently refer the matter to the proper committee.

The Committee on Episcopacy returned with reasons the following papers:

A recommendation providing for the election of Presiding Elders, which, on motion of T. B. Neely, was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also, a document calling for a Department of Sacred Eloquence, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Leave of absence was granted to J. C. Postlethwaite for the first three sessions of next week.

F. M. Bristol moved the following :

*Resolved*, That the standing committees be requested to sit with closed doors, except to members of the General Conference.

F. A. Riffin moved to lay the resolution on the table, which prevailed by a vote of 202 to 114.

By consent, the Rules of Order were suspended to permit T. B. Neely to present the report of the Com-

**MAY 7.**  
**SIXTH DAY.**  
*Morning.*  
Invitation  
from the  
Y. M. C. A.

Change in  
committees.

Episcopal  
Fund.

Deaconess  
Work.

Return of  
documents.

Leave of  
absence.

Standing  
Committees  
to sit with  
closed doors.

Rules of  
Order.

MAY 7.  
SIXTH DAY.  
Morning.

mittee on Rules of Order. T. B. Neely presented said report.

Rules 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 were read.

J. M. Buckley moved that each change in rules be voted on at this time.

Order of  
the Day.

During the reading of this report the Conference took up the Order of the Day, on the call of F. M. Bristol, being the quadrennial report of Bishop William Taylor, of Africa.

Bishop Taylor proceeded to read his report, and, on motion of J. M. Buckley, he was permitted to speak without notes.

G. H. Bridgman presented the following, which was adopted by a unanimous vote :

*Resolved*, That we have listened with thrilling interest to the report of the Rev. William Taylor, Missionary Bishop in Africa, concerning the work during the past four years; and we wish hereby to assure him of our growing appreciation of the magnitude of the cause committed to his care, and of our unbounded admiration for his own heroic and self-denying evangelistic labors.

Homer Eaton moved that the report of Bishop Taylor be printed in the *Daily Christian Advocate*. Adopted.

T. B. Neely moved that the matters in the said report be referred to the proper Standing Committees. Adopted.

Rules of  
Order.

The consideration of the report of the Committee on the Rules of Order was resumed.

N. T. DePauw moved to amend the motion of J. M. Buckley that only the changes to the existing rules be read and voted on, which was accepted by J. M. Buckley, and the motion, as modified, was adopted.

Colored child  
presented.

By request, Bishop Taylor presented to the Conference a colored child from Africa called "Diana."

Changes  
in rules.

The changes to the rules already read were adopted:

Rule No. 7, as changed, was adopted.

Rule No. 8, as changed, was adopted.

Rule No. 9, as changed, was read.

F. M. Bristol moved that we proceed concerning the substitute according to the analogy of the House of Representatives, which was accepted by the committee.

E. D. Whitlock moved that the Rules of Order be printed in the *Daily Christian Advocate*, and be voted on Monday morning.

L. M. Shaw moved that the motion of E. D. Whitlock be laid on the table, which prevailed.

J. D. Hammond moved that the provisions for an amendment to the substitute be stricken from the rule.

MAY 7.  
SIXTH DAY.  
Morning.

The previous question was ordered.

The vote being taken on the amendment of J. D. Hammond, it was lost.

The changes of Rule 9 were adopted.

Rule 10 was read.

J. E. Rickards moved to amend, "That no member shall address the Chair except in the place assigned him by the Conference."

T. A. Fortson moved to lay the amendment on the table. Lost.

G. E. Ackerman called for the previous question, which was sustained.

On vote, the amendment of J. E. Rickards was adopted.

Rule 10, as amended, was adopted.

A. J. Kynett moved to amend the rules by adding, as Rule 11, a requirement that the members of this body, during the hours of business, while in the Conference room shall occupy their places in the hall.

T. H. Pearne moved to lay this subject, the proposition for Rule 11, on the table. Adopted.

Rules 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 were read, each being without change.

Rule 19 was read as changed.

G. S. Dearborn moved that the proposed change of Rule 19 be not adopted.

L. C. Queal moved to amend by making the number who may call for yeas and nays 75, and not 50.

J. W. Shank moved to lay L. C. Queal's motion on the table, which prevailed.

E. D. Whitlock called for the previous question, which was sustained.

L. C. Queal moved to lay G. S. Dearborn's motion on the table, which was lost.

On taking the vote, the motion of G. S. Dearborn was adopted.

G. W. Case moved that the further consideration of



**MAY 7.**  
**SIXTH DAY.**  
*Morning.*

the rules be postponed for the alphabetical call of the Conferences. Lost.

Rules 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28 were read without any change in sense.

Rule 29, with change, was read.

John Pearson moved to amend the old rule by striking out the words "present and voting," and making the call for orders a requirement of a one fourth of either order, which was accepted by the committee.

C. J. Little called for the previous question, which was sustained.

The vote being taken, Rule 29, as amended, was adopted.

C. W. Smith moved to reconsider the vote adopting Rule 29, and it was reconsidered.

C. W. Smith moved to further amend by striking out the words "first ministerial and then lay delegates," and then insert, "first of the order calling for the separate vote and then the other." It was adopted.

C. J. Little called for the previous question, which was sustained.

Rule 29, as amended, was adopted.

Rules 30 and 31 were read unchanged.

Rule 32 was read, that "no person shall stand in the vacant spaces in the house."

W. H. Shier moved to lay the proposed rule on the table. Lost.

J. B. Graw moved to amend so as to exclude from this floor all who are not delegates.

C. J. Little moved to recommit to the committee, to report a rule upon the subject Monday morning.

J. W. Shaw moved to lay the motion to recommit on the table. Adopted.

Earl Cranston moved the reference of the matter now under consideration to the General Conference Commission, which, on motion, was laid on the table.

B. F. Sheets called for the previous question, which was sustained.

The vote being put, Rule 32 was adopted.

W. H. Shier moved to take from the table the motion of A. J. Kynett. Lost.

T. B. Neely, on the part of the Committee on Rules

of Order, proposed as Rule 33 the motion of A. J. Kynett, passed on yesterday, concerning the clearance of the aisles.

MAY 7.  
SIXTH DAY.  
Morning.

It was moved to lay the above on the table, which was lost.

The time of the session was extended.

The Bishops announced the following Committees: On General Conference District Boundaries; on the Exclusion of the Chinese; on Seating the Next General Conference; on Equal Ministerial and Lay Representation. (See *Appendix*, pp. 435-37.)

Committees  
announced.

The Bishops nominated the Committee on Judiciary.

L. A. Belt moved that the confirmation of the Judiciary Committee be one at a time, which was on motion, laid on the table.

The nominations for the members of the Committee on Judiciary were confirmed. (See *Appendix*, p 435.)

W. F. Warren, of the New England Conference, was seated in the place of S. F. Upham, who had been seated temporarily.

W. F. War-  
ren seated.

C. J. Little called for the previous question, on the adoption of the thirty-third Rule of Order, which was sustained, and the rule was adopted.

Rules of  
Order.

J. B. Faulks moved to reconsider the vote adopting Rule 10, for the purpose of offering an amendment that no person shall move to lay on the table at the close of a speech.

On motion, the above was laid on the table.

The Rules of Order, as a whole, were adopted.

Rules  
adopted.

J. M. Buckley moved that the editor of the *Daily Christian Advocate* be instructed to publish these rules, as amended, in the paper of Monday, which prevailed.

On the request of the delegation from Northwest Kansas Conference the name of W. H. Sweet was substituted on the Committee on Episcopacy for M. M. Stolz, and M. M. Stolz on the Committee on Itinerancy in place of W. H. Sweet.

Changes in  
committees.

At the request of the delegation from the New York Conference C. C. McCabe was placed on the Committee on Temperance and the Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic in the place of John Miley.

Notices were given.

**MAY 7.** On motion, the Conference adjourned. The benediction was pronounced by Bishop Fowler.  
**SIXTH DAY.**  
*Morning.*

The following **RESOLUTIONS** were passed to the Secretary :

**CENTRAL OHIO.**

E. D. Whitlock presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Church membership.

*Resolved,* That the Committee on Revisals be requested to recommend to the General Conference to amend the Discipline by striking out the words "at least six months on trial," so that it will read, "Let no one be received into full membership in the Church until such person has been recommended by the Leaders and Stewards' Meeting or by the Official Board, and has been baptized, and who shall upon examination by the preacher in charge, before the church, give satisfactory assurances of the correctness of his faith and of his knowledge of the forgiveness of his sins, and of his willingness to observe and keep the rules of the Church. Nevertheless, if a member in good and regular standing in any orthodox evangelical Church shall desire to unite with us, such applicant may, by giving satisfactory answers to the usual inquiries, be received at once into full membership."

**CENTRAL TENNESSEE.**

J. M. Carter presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Missions :

Work in the South.

*Resolved,* That the Committee on Missions be and is hereby requested to inquire into the present condition of our work in the South, and report what action, if any, may be necessary to relieve our brethren there from any feeling of uncertainty as to their position and relation to the great Church of their choice.

Also, the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Creed.

*Resolved,* That paragraph 553 of the Discipline, which reads "the holy catholic Church," shall be changed so as to read "the one universal Church of Christ."

**ERIE.**

T. D. Collins presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Missions :

Missionary gifts.

*Resolved,* That the General Missionary Committee be instructed to authorize the acknowledgment under the column of "Collections for Missions" in all Annual Conference Minutes of special gifts to any missionary enterprise of the Church when the charge from which such gifts come has already reached its full missionary apportionment, excluding the special gifts.

**FOO-CHOW.**

N. J. Plumb presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy :

Episcopal Residence.

*Resolved,* That the Committee on Episcopacy be instructed to consider the subject of the residence of one of our Bishops in China, in

order to secure more thorough supervision of the Mission and Annual Conferences in China, Japan, and Korea, and report.

**MAY 7.**  
SIXTH DAY.  
Morning.

Also, the following, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church :

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the State of the Church be instructed to consider the question whether in countries where custom allows plurality of wives persons may not, under some circumstances, be received into the Church without being obliged to dissolve either of the marriage relations entered into previous to their becoming Christians.

Polygamy.

#### HOLSTON.

J. F. Spence presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy :

*Whereas*, The last General Conference designated Chattanooga, Tenn., as the residence of one of our Superintendents ; and,

Episcopal residence.

*Whereas*, There being no episcopal parsonage in said city it is but generous upon the part of this Conference to give to the resident Bishop his choice of place for the incoming quadrennium ; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Episcopacy is hereby requested to nominate to this General Conference Chattanooga or Knoxville as the place of episcopal residence.

#### KENTUCKY.

E. L. Shepard presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary :

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Judiciary be requested to deliver an opinion as to whether it was right for a Bishop presiding over an Annual Conference to refuse to put before the Conference to be voted on names of men who had been properly recommended by lower bodies, according to Discipline, and had passed a satisfactory examination.

Episcopal administration.

#### LOUISIANA.

Pierre Landry presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern :

*Resolved*, That the Eastern Agents be directed to continue the publication of the *Southwestern Christian Advocate* at New Orleans, La. ; that the sum of \$2,000 a year be appropriated to insure its publication ; and that the Eastern Book Concern, in addition thereto, supply the paper on which it shall be printed.

*Southwestern Christian Advocate.*

#### NORTHWEST KANSAS.

W. H. Sweet presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

*Whereas*, The interests of the Church demand that the records be properly kept, and the statistics accurately reported ; and,

Conference records.

*Whereas*, Many who have heretofore been admitted to the Annual Conferences have shown themselves incompetent to do this work ; therefore,

*Resolved*, That hereafter persons applying for admission to the Annual Conferences shall be required to pass examination in penmanship and the elements of bookkeeping.

## MAY 7.

SIXTH DAY.  
Morning.

## OHIO.

J. C. Arbuckle presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Ministerial  
support.

Paragraph 296 of the Discipline shall be so amended by adding the words "or Treasurer," as to read, "The Recording Steward, or Treasurer, shall keep an individual account of all these pledges and contributions, and shall pay over the moneys collected, under the direction of the stewards, to the preachers authorized to receive them. And if any member of the Church shall refuse or neglect to give financial support to the church of which he is a member, according to his ability, for six months at any one time, it shall be the duty of the stewards to inform him of his delinquency; and if he or she shall continue to refuse or neglect to support the financial interests of the church for more than six months, he or she shall be waited upon by one or more of the stewards; and then, if such person will not support the finances of the church according to the order of the Discipline, the Official Board of said church may suspend or discontinue such person from membership in the church, provided that the person thus suspended or dismissed shall be entitled to a hearing before the Official Board."

## SAINT JOHN'S RIVER.

E. B. Snyder presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries:

Boundaries.

*Resolved*, That we respectfully ask the Committee on Boundaries to include all the white work of our Church now in the State of Florida within the bounds of the Saint John's River Conference, so that paragraph 520 shall read:

"The Saint John's River Conference shall include the work among the white people in the State of Florida."

## SOUTH INDIA.

J. E. Robinson presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern:

Publishing  
interests.

*Resolved*, That, to meet the urgent needs of our publishing interests in India at this critical period, and to meet the imperative demands of our rapidly increasing Church—demands which involve not only the publication of a very extensive tract and evangelistic literature in several different languages, but also the creation of an imperatively needed Methodist literature in the same—the General Book Committee be authorized to appropriate the sum of \$2,000 annually to our publishing houses in India, to be administered by the Finance Committees of the several Annual Conferences in India, with the approval of the Bishop in charge.

## SOUTH KANSAS.

H. W. Chaffee presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Collections.

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to recommend the omission of section 19 of paragraph 189 of the Discipline, which reads:

"To take a collection annually in each of his appointments in behalf of the Board of Church Extension and of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society."

Also, the following, which was referred to the same Committee:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Revisals be requested to strike out a part of paragraph 341 of the Discipline, which reads:

"The General Conference recommends to all the charges, in cases where they are not able to comply with the above request, to rent a house for the married preacher and his family, when such are stationed upon the charges respectively, and that the Annual Conferences do assist to make up the rents of such houses as far as they can, when the circuit cannot do it," so that it shall read, "The General Conference recommends to all the charges, in cases where they are not able to comply with the above request, to rent a house for the married preacher and his family."

Also, the following, which was referred to the Committee on Church Extension:

*Whereas*, In view of the increased work of the Board of Church Extension, whereby it is necessary to have two men in the field in the capacity of Corresponding Secretaries, and that under our present plan one of these is elected by the General Conference as Corresponding Secretary, and the other appointed by the Board as Assistant Corresponding Secretary; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Church Extension be requested to inquire into the expediency of providing for two Corresponding Secretaries, to be elected by the General Conference, and to report on the same at a day as early as practicable.

Also, the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Revisals be requested to strike out paragraph 299 of the Discipline, the same being obsolete.

Also, the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Revisals be requested to amend paragraph 98, section 3, which reads:

"To elect trustees where the laws of the State permit, and also stewards for the circuit or station," etc., so that it shall read, "To elect trustees, where the laws of the State permit; to approve such trustees as may not be elected by the Quarterly Conference; and also to elect stewards for the circuit or station," etc.

Also, the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

*Whereas*, The Sunday school superintendent is required to report at each Quarterly Conference; and,

*Whereas*, No form for such report is now published in the Discipline; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to order the following to be published in the Discipline:

#### SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Number of officers and teachers.

Number of scholars of all ages.

Number of scholars fifteen years of age and over.

Number of scholars under fifteen, except primary class.

MAY 7.  
SIXTH DAY.  
Morning.  
Parsonages.

Secretary  
Board of  
Church  
Extension.

† 299.

Trustees.

Sunday  
school  
superintend-  
ent.



**MAY 7.**  
**SIXTH DAY.**  
*Morning.*

Number of scholars in primary class.  
 Average attendance of scholars and teachers.  
 Expenses of school.  
 Books in library.  
 Number of books added during the quarter.  
*Sunday School Advocates* taken.  
*Sunday School Classmates* taken.  
*Sunday School Journals* taken.  
*Picture Lesson Papers* taken.  
*Berean Leaves* taken.  
 Officers and teachers who are church members or probationers.  
 Scholars who are church members or probationers.  
 Conversions this quarter.

Also, the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Solemnize  
 marriage.

*Whereas*, On the frontier we are compelled to use a large number of unordained preachers, many of whom are on trial in the Annual Conferences; and,

*Whereas*, They, under our Discipline, are not permitted to solemnize matrimony, and in consequence our people must go to preachers of other denominations, or to civil officers, greatly to our loss as a Church, and to the loss of such pastors in their hold upon the people; therefore,

*Resolved*, That under paragraph 190 there be added section 16, as follows:

"Unordained local preachers actually in charge of circuits or stations, either by the appointment of the Bishop or the Presiding Elder, may solemnize matrimony."

Also, the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Presiding  
 elder's sup-  
 port.

*Whereas*, There seems to be no uniform plan by which the amounts apportioned to a presiding elder's district shall be apportioned to the various charges; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Revisals be requested to consider the expediency of adding to paragraph 177 of the Discipline an additional section, to be known as section 10, as follows: "§ 10. To apportion to each of the charges on his district the amount they are expected to raise on the various benevolences of the Church."

*Resolved*, That, to avoid any possible conflict, they be recommended to strike out from paragraph 92 of the Discipline the section known as section 7, which reads, "To appoint committee on apportionment to each charge of the amounts to be raised for benevolent purposes."

#### WEST GERMAN.

Charles Ott presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Solemnize  
 marriage.

*Resolved*, That paragraph 190, page 118, of the Discipline be amended by adding another section, to be known as Section 16, and to read as follows:

"§ 16. Unordained preachers, in charge of circuits or stations, shall have authority to solemnize the rite of matrimony in those States or Territories where the civil law will permit the same."

Also, the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

MAY 7.  
SIXTH DAY.  
Morning.  
Certificates.

*Whereas*, In the administration of the Discipline the preacher in charge is often compelled to give a certificate of membership to persons legally entitled to the same, but whom he cannot affectionately recommend; and,

*Whereas*, Our present form of membership certificates compels him to affectionately commend everyone whom he cannot expel from the Church: and,

*Whereas*, It is not the province of such letters to do more than simply certify to the fact that they are members; therefore,

*Resolved*, That our Discipline be amended by striking from paragraph 36, section 5, the form of certificate of membership, and insert the following:

"This certifies that A B, the bearer, is a member in good standing of the ——— Methodist Episcopal Church in ———, and his membership is hereby transferred to the Methodist Episcopal church in ———, or any other church of our denomination to which he may present this certificate. When admitted to another charge his relation to this charge will cease." So that the whole section shall read: "Certificates of removal must be signed by the preacher in charge, or, if there be no preacher in charge, by the presiding elder of the district, and shall be in the following form: This certifies that A B, the bearer, is a member in good standing in the Methodist Episcopal church in ———, and his membership is hereby transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church in ———, or any other church of our denomination to which he may present this certificate. When admitted to another charge his relation to this charge ceases."

C. R. Rice presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

FORM OF REPORT FOR SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS TO THE  
QUARTERLY CONFERENCE.

Sunday  
school super-  
intendents.

1. Number of scholars enrolled.
2. Number of officers and teachers.
3. Average attendance during the quarter.
4. Number in infant class.
5. Number of *Sunday School Journals* taken.
6. Number of *Berean Leaves* taken.
7. Number of *Sunday School Advocates* and *Classmates* taken.
8. Number of *Picture Lesson Papers* taken.
9. Number of conversions.
10. Remarks.

Also, the following, which was referred to the same committee:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to prepare a form of quarterly report for the preacher in charge that shall not include the report of the Sunday schools; and that they be further instructed to prepare a form of quarterly report for Sunday school superintendents.

Preacher's  
report.

Hugh McBirney presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

*Whereas*, By the liberating power of Christianity woman is rapidly taking her place by the side of her brother, man, in schools, professions, and business; and,

**MAY 7.**  
**SIXTH DAY.**  
*Morning.*  
 Licensing  
 women.

*Whereas*, The Woman's Foreign and Home Missionary Societies are sending into the home and foreign field consecrated women to bring the Gospel to the needy; and,

*Whereas*, The Deaconess movement is raising up an army of trained workers to do Christian work; and,

*Whereas*, God has called many of these noble women to preach the Gospel, and has evidenced the same by gifts, grace, and fruit; therefore,

*Resolved*, That we will license those whom God has called, and send them forth bearing the sanction of the Church.

#### WEST TEXAS.

Harry Swann presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries:

Boundaries.

*Whereas*, A commission of five was appointed by the Texas Conference to confer with a commission of five appointed by the West Texas Conference as to a change of the boundary lines of said Conferences, and memorialize this General Conference now assembled as to the proposed change; and,

*Whereas*, The said commissions have failed to meet and act; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the boundary line of the West Texas Conference remain as it now is.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary:

#### CENTRAL ILLINOIS.

Certificates.

J. G. Evans presented a memorial on certificate of membership, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Preacher in  
 charge.

Also, one asking interpretation of the phrase "preacher in charge," which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

#### CENTRAL OHIO.

Probationers.

I. R. Henderson presented a memorial favoring the removal of the six months' probation, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Equal representation.

Also, one favoring equal representation, lay and clerical, and abolishing a vote by orders, which was referred to the Committee on Equal Representation.

Boundaries.

Also, one on change of boundary, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

Also, the proceedings of the Joint Commission of the Central and North Ohio Conferences, and other papers in relation to Conference boundaries, which were referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

Also, a memorial, signed by L. D. McCabe and thirty-

three others, in relation to change of boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

A. C. Barnes presented a memorial concerning the Epworth League, which was referred to the Committee on the Epworth League.

Also, one from Adrian Circuit concerning boundary lines, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Also, one, signed by P. P. Pope, President, and M. S. Brackney, Secretary, of the Toledo Preachers' Association, asking that the present system of probation be abolished, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Also, one from the Bettsville Circuit, Findlay District, remonstrating against any change in the boundary lines between Central Ohio and North Ohio Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

**MAY 7.**  
**SIXTH DAY.**  
*Morning.*  
Epworth  
League.

Boundaries.

Probation-  
ers.

Boundaries.

#### CENTRAL NEW YORK.

E. M. Mills presented a memorial on trial of accused traveling preachers, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Trial of  
preachers.

#### CINCINNATI.

C. H. Payne presented a memorial from Miamisburg Quarterly Conference in relation to a change of the probationary rule, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Probation-  
ers.

Also, one from Grace Church, Piqua, Quarterly Conference, in relation to the substitution of water for wine in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Lord's Sup-  
per.

A. B. Leonard presented a memorial and petition from the South American Mission on organization of Annual Conference in South America, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Boundaries.

Also, one presented from the Cincinnati and thirty-four other Conferences on lay workers' training schools, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Training  
schools.

T. H. Pearne presented a memorial and petition from the South American Mission on episcopal supervision in South America, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Episcopal  
supervision.

**MAY 7.**  
SIXTH DAY.  
*Morning.*  
Autonomy.

A memorial was presented favoring Methodist Episcopal autonomy in foreign countries, signed by M. Dustin and eleven others, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

#### COLUMBIA RIVER.

Episcopal  
residence.

G. M. Booth presented a memorial in favor of establishing an episcopal residence in the State of Washington, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Boundaries.

Also, one asking an enabling act to divide the Columbia River Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Administer-  
ing sacra-  
ments.

Henry Rasmus presented a memorial from the same Conference favoring permission to unordained ministers in India to administer the sacraments and baptize, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

#### DES MOINES.

Colored  
work.

W. C. Martin presented a memorial concerning the colored work in Iowa, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Colored  
work.

Also, one, signed by William A. Wilson and others, concerning the colored work in Iowa, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Unordained  
preachers.

L. M. Shaw presented a memorial concerning the duties and powers of unordained preachers, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

#### DETROIT.

Bishop's  
Cabinet.

G. W. Robinson presented a memorial from Simpson Church, Detroit, relating to the composition of the Bishop's Cabinet, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

#### EAST OHIO.

Educational  
funds.

J. R. Keyes presented a memorial from the East Ohio Conference in relation to the plan of administering the educational funds, which was referred to the Committee on Education.

Time limit.

Also, one from the same Conference in relation to restoring the time limit of presiding elders to four years, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

J. I. Wilson presented a memorial from Cambridge District Conference in relation to an appellate court and other subjects, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

**MAY 7.**  
SIXTH DAY.  
*Morning.*  
Appeals.

W. H. Rider presented a memorial, signed by himself and eleven others, in relation to the ordination as deacons of preachers when admitted on trial, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Ordination.

#### EAST TENNESSEE.

D. W. Hays presented a memorial on change of boundary between the East Tennessee and Lexington Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

#### ERIE CONFERENCE.

G. B. Chase presented a memorial on a change in paragraph 99, section 2, of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

¶ 99.

#### FLORIDA.

A. R. Jones presented a memorial from the Florida Conference concerning its boundary, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

#### GENESEE.

A memorial from S. A. Morse was presented concerning Conference treasurers, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Conference treasurers.

G. C. Jones presented a memorial concerning the same, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Conference treasurers.

#### GERMANY.

E. H. Gebhardt presented a memorial from the Conference asking for certain authority with reference to the hymn book in use among them, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

German hymnal.

Also, one from the Conference with reference to an enabling act, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Enabling act.

Also, one from the Conference relating to an episcopal residence in Europe, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Episcopal residence.



**MAY 7.**

SIXTH DAY.

*Morning.*Epworth  
League.

## ILLINOIS.

Chris. Galeener presented a memorial from the Quincy District Ministerial Association relating to the Epworth League, which was referred to the Committee on the Epworth League.

## IOWA.

Class  
leaders.

C. L. Stafford presented a memorial on the selection of class leaders, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

District  
Conferences.

Also, one concerning a change in the law relating to District Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Stewards  
and trustees.

I. O. Kemble presented a memorial from the Muscatine District Conference concerning the nomination of stewards and trustees, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Official  
Board.

Also, one from same District Conference concerning Official Board, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Sunday  
School  
Boards.

T. J. Myers presented a memorial asking that certain words be added to paragraph 345, section 2, of the Discipline, relating to Sunday School Boards, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

## MICHIGAN.

Evangelists.

G. S. Hickey presented a memorial, signed by himself and three others, with reference to the recognition of the office of evangelist, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Evangelists.

D. W. Parsons presented a memorial from the Big Rapids District Conference referring to the appointment of evangelists, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Training  
schools.

M. M. Callen presented a memorial relating to lay training schools, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

## MINNESOTA.

Stewards  
and trustees.

C. M. Heard presented a memorial relating to election of stewards and trustees, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Also, one relating to a course of study for traveling and local preachers, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

MAY 7.  
SIXTH DAY.  
Morning.  
Course of  
study.  
Epworth  
League.

Also, one relating to the Epworth League, which was referred to the Committee on the Epworth League.

Grant  
University.

Also, one relating to the local administration of the U. S. Grant University at Athens, Tenn., which was referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South.

William McKinley presented a memorial from the Minnesota Conference asking an enabling act to allow it to divide, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Enabling  
act.

J. F. Chaffee presented a memorial asking that William Taylor and J. M. Thoburn be elected General Superintendents, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Bishops  
Taylor and  
Thoburn.

#### MISSISSIPPI.

J. M. Shumpert presented a memorial relating to the election of Corresponding Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society, which was referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South.

Freedmen's  
Aid and  
Southern  
Education  
Society.

#### MISSOURI.

O. S. Middleton presented a memorial concerning Conference evangelists, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Evangelists.

#### NEBRASKA.

C. F. Creighton presented a memorial asking that the *Nebraska Christian Advocate* be made a General Conference paper, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Nebraska  
Christian  
Advocate.

#### NEWARK.

H. A. Buttz presented a memorial from the Newark Conference concerning the mode of electing General Conference officers, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

General  
Conference  
officers.

#### NEW JERSEY.

A. E. Street presented a memorial, signed by George W. Finlow, local elder, concerning the greater efficiency

Local  
preachers.

**MAY 7.** of local preachers, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.  
**SIXTH DAY.**  
**Morning.**

## NEW YORK.

- ¶ 241. J. M. King presented a memorial, signed by Anthony Smyth and two others, asking for a revision of paragraph 241 of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

## NEW YORK EAST.

City evangelization. G. P. Mains, in behalf of the Pittsburg Convention which met in the interest of city evangelization, presented a memorial, numerously signed, asking that legislation be had by the General Conference upon this subject, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

- ¶ 242. E. J. Hill presented a memorial in relation to amending paragraph 242 of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Socialism. Joseph Pullman presented a memorial of the New York East Conference in relation to the Church and socialism, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

## NORTH NEBRASKA.

Enabling act. J. B. Maxfield presented a memorial relating to the matter of an enabling act for Black Hills Mission, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

General Missionary Committee. Also, one from the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society asking that women be admitted to membership in the General Missionary Committee, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Official Boards. Also, one as to the duties of Official Boards, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Representation. Also, one asking that Annual Conferences be composed of preachers and laymen, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Nebraska Christian Advocate. Also, one asking that the *Nebraska Christian Advocate* be made a General Conference paper, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

## NORTH OHIO.

Dividends of Book Concern. W. F. Whitlock, on behalf of the Book Committee, presented a question of law with reference to the distri-

bution of the annual dividends of the Book Concern, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

**MAY 7.**  
**SIXTH DAY.**  
*Morning.*  
Daily paper.

Also, one, signed by himself and two others on behalf of the North Ohio Conference, concerning a non-partisan non-denominational daily paper, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

J. W. Mendenhall presented a memorial from the North Ohio Conference concerning an episcopal residence, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Episcopal residence.

#### NORWAY.

Karl Andreasjen presented a memorial from lay brethren concerning lay delegation, which was referred to the Committee on Equal Representation.

Lay delegation.

J. C. Arbuckle presented a memorial concerning imprudent and unchristian conduct, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Conduct.

J. R. Tibbles presented a memorial in relation to the repeal of paragraph 102 of the Discipline, and the amendment of paragraph 103, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

¶¶ 102 and 103.

J. W. Dillon presented a memorial from Lancaster District concerning District Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

District Conferences.

Also, one concerning addition to burial service, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Burial service.

#### OREGON.

S. P. Wilson presented a memorial on the government of the Portland Hospital, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Portland Hospital.

W. C. Wire presented a memorial on the care of superannuated preachers, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Superannuated preachers.

G. W. Staver presented a memorial on making the *Pacific Christian Advocate* a General Conference paper, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

*Pacific Christian Advocate.*

#### PHILADELPHIA.

S. M. Myers presented a memorial from Philadelphia Conference concerning Conference claimants, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Conference claimants.

## MAY 7.

SIXTH DAY.  
Morning.  
Trial of  
preachers.

## PITTSBURG.

T. H. Woodring presented a memorial from J. E. Wright and others concerning the trial of traveling preachers, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

## PUGET SOUND.

Episcopal  
districts.

A. J. Hanson presented a memorial, signed by himself and other members of the delegation, with reference to episcopal districts, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

*Pacific  
Christian  
Advocate.*

Also, one from the stockholders and Board of Directors of the *Pacific Christian Advocate* referring to the adoption of the *Advocate* as a General Conference paper, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

## ROCK RIVER.

Young  
men's so-  
cieties.

W. H. Burns presented a memorial from the First Church, Englewood, in relation to the organization of young men's societies, which was referred to the Committee on the Epworth League.

## SAINT LOUIS.

Certificates.

O. M. Stewart presented a memorial relating to form of certificate of removal, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Quarterly  
Conference.

Also, one asking for the insertion of a question in Fourth Quarterly Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

Enabling  
act.

J. E. Wilson presented a memorial asking for an enabling act to divide the Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Episcopal  
residence.

Also, one from South Carolina Conference asking for an episcopal residence, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

## SOUTHEAST INDIANA.

¶ 103.

J. P. D. John presented a memorial from Connersville on change of paragraph 103 of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Proba-  
tioners.

Also, one from Connersville on reception of proba-

tioners into full membership, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

MAY 7.  
SIXTH DAY.  
Morning.  
Boundaries.

E. H. Wood presented a memorial from South Indianapolis Charge on boundary lines, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Also, one on appointment of class leaders, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Class leaders.

J. A. Sargent presented a memorial from Connersville Charge on districting Bishops, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Episcopal districts.

Also, one from Rushville opposing the division of the Missionary Society, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Missionary Society.

Also, one from Connersville on the same subject, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Missionary Society.

Also, one from Milton on the same subject, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Missionary Society.

W. F. Stevens presented a memorial from Aurora Quarterly Conference referring to equality of men and women in legislative work, and also to equal ministerial and lay representation in the General Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Equal representation.

#### SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

E. W. Caswell presented a memorial from James B. Holloway, Secretary of the Los Angeles Methodist Preachers' Association, against granting church letters during the session of an Annual Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Certificates.

Also, one from W. A. Knighton and others relating to episcopal residence in Los Angeles, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Episcopal residence.

Also, one from himself and nine others to strike out a portion of paragraph 242 of the Discipline, on amusements, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Amusements.

Also, one, signed by himself and thirteen others, relating to election of trustees and stewards by the entire membership, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Trustees and stewards.

Also, one from the Southern California Conference concerning the *Southern California Christian Advocate*, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

*Southern California Christian Advocate.*



## MAY 7.

SIXTH DAY.

Morning.

Equal representation.

## SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

O. H. Clark presented a memorial from the Lebanon District Conference asking for lay representation in the Annual Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Equal Representation.

Presiding elders.

Also, one from the same District Conference asking that presiding elders be nominated by the Conference and approved by the Bishop presiding, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Quarterly Conferences.

Also, one asking for various changes in paragraph 98, section 4, etc., of the Discipline, and to make such changes conform to the order of business in the various Quarterly Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Options.

F. M. Van Treese presented a memorial asking that the General Conference define the moral nature of "options" and "futures" of commerce, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

## SOUTH INDIA.

Indian Witness.

J. E. Robinson presented a memorial asking that the *Indian Witness* be adopted as an official organ of the Church, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

## SOUTH KANSAS.

Conference claimants.

H. W. Chaffee presented a memorial from the Western Presiding Elders' Convention relating to a Board of Conference Claimants, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

## TEXAS.

Colored Bishop.

I. B. Scott presented a memorial on behalf of the representatives of colored Conferences asking the election of a Bishop of African descent, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Boundaries.

Also, one concerning the boundary line between the Texas and West Texas Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

## UPPER IOWA.

Epworth League.

J. C. Magee presented a memorial from the Decorah District Epworth League Convention concerning the

Epworth League, which was referred to the Committee on the Epworth League.

Also, one from same Convention on certain changes in the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

**MAY 7.**  
**SIXTH DAY.**  
*Morning.*  
Changes in  
Discipline.

#### WASHINGTON.

J. A. Holmes presented a memorial concerning the election of secretary and treasurer in trustee boards, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Trustees.

Also, one concerning the appointment of presiding elders, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Presiding  
elders.

Also, one concerning the estimating of preacher's salary, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Ministerial  
support.

Benjamin Brown presented a memorial concerning the loyalty of the colored members to the Church, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Colored  
members.

#### WEST GERMAN.

S. J. Kleinschmidt presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference relating to a book agency, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Book agency.

Charles Ott presented a memorial concerning the order of business in Quarterly Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Quarterly  
Conferences.

#### WEST NEBRASKA.

O. R. Beebe presented a memorial requesting a change in paragraph 36, section 3, of the Discipline, striking out "has been at least six months on trial," which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Probationers.

#### WEST WISCONSIN.

G. W. Case presented a memorial from Necedah on the General Rules, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

General  
Rules.

Also, one relating to insurance on church property, which was referred to the Committee on Church Extension.

Insurance.

P. J. Layne presented a memorial relating to the manner of electing delegates to the Lay Electoral Con-

Lay Conference.

**MAY 7.**  
**SIXTH DAY.**  
*Morning.*  
 Presiding  
 elders.

ference, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

S. S. Benedict presented a memorial concerning the selection of presiding elders, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

#### WISCONSIN.

Missionary  
 Society.

R. W. Bosworth presented a memorial from Mar-kesan Quarterly Conference concerning the division of the Missionary Society, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

#### WYOMING.

Boundaries.

A. J. Van Cleft presented memorials concerning changes in boundaries, transferring charges from the New York to the Wyoming Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

**MAY 9.**  
**SEVENTH**  
**DAY.**

#### MONDAY MORNING, MAY 9.

*Morning.*  
 Bishop  
 Vincent  
 presiding.

The Conference was called to order at the usual hour, Bishop J. H. Vincent in the chair.

Devotional  
 services.

William McKinley, of the Minnesota Conference, conducted the devotional services.

Journal  
 read and  
 approved.

The Journal of Saturday's session was read and approved.

Report  
 of Com-  
 mission on  
 Education.

G. H. Bridgman moved a suspension of the rules for the purpose of receiving the report of the commission appointed by the General Conference of 1888 on education. They were suspended. He presented the report and moved its reference to the Committee on Education, and it was so referred. (See *Appendix*, p. 400.)

Resolutions.

The roll of the Conferences was called for resolutions, memorials, and miscellaneous business.

Entertainment  
 of General  
 Conference.

J. D. Hammond offered resolutions, to be referred to a committee of five, on entertainment of next General Conference. The committee was ordered, and the resolutions so referred.

On motion of Sandford Hunt, the following resolution was adopted :

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of this General Conference be instructed to edit and prepare the Journal of this body for publication; and that he certify the same to be correct; that the printed copy so certified shall be the official Journal of this General Conference.

It was moved, also, by the same, that the publishers be authorized to furnish a copy of the Journal to all members of this Conference, and to the fraternal delegates, so far as practicable.

MAY 9.  
SEVENTH  
DAY.  
Morning.

E. J. Gray moved to amend by adding "such educational institutions as may so desire."

On motion of Sandford Hunt, the amendment was laid on the table, and the original motion was adopted.

Amos Shinkle, of Kentucky, moved that William Deering, of Rock River Conference, be added to the Committee on Equal Ministerial and Lay Representation. The motion prevailed.

William  
Deering  
added to  
Lay Repre-  
sentation.

Amos Shinkle offered the following, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the election of the officers of the General Conference be held on Tuesday, May 17, 1892, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Elections.

J. M. King, of New York, presented the following, which was adopted:

*Whereas*, There has been introduced into the Fifty-second Congress, in both the Senate and the House of Representatives of the national government, and referred to the Judiciary Committee in both Houses, the following proposed form for Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, accompanied by numerous petitions for its passage from all parts of the Union:

Sixteenth  
Amend-  
ment.

"No State shall pass any law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or use its property or credit, or any money raised by taxation, or authorize either to be used for the purpose of founding, maintaining, or aiding, by appropriation, payment for services, expenses, or otherwise any church, religious denomination, or religious societies, or undertaking which is wholly or in part under sectarian or ecclesiastical control;"

*Whereas*, Twenty-one States already contain provisions against the violation of religious freedom and the sectarian appropriation of the public moneys, but only a national provision can set that question at rest;

*Whereas*, We believe that the American free common school system ought to be sacredly guarded from sectarian encroachments; that religious controversies ought to be eliminated from political questions; and that the separation of Church and State ought to be perpetual for the safety of both our civil and religious liberties; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church appeal to the Fifty-second Congress of the United States to pass and submit to the several States for their action the proposed form of Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States as a peaceful measure of safety that will avert impending perils.

J. M. King also presented the following, which was adopted:

*Whereas*, The appropriation of public funds for sectarian purposes by the national government is not only wrong in principle, but in violation of both the letter and the spirit of the First Amendment of the Constitution of the United States; therefore,

Sectarian  
purposes.

**MAY 9.**  
SEVENTH  
DAY.  
Morning.

*Resolved* That this General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church requests the Missionary Societies working under its sanction or control to decline to either make application to, or receive from, the national government any moneys for educational purposes among the Indians.

Bishop Andrews announced the Committee on Deaconess Work. (See *Appendix*, p. 434.)

Bible  
Society.

C. C. McCabe, of New York, moved that a committee of seven be appointed to receive the report of the American Bible Society. The motion prevailed.

William  
F. Moulton,  
D.D.

The Committee on the Reception of Fraternal Delegates presented Rev. William F. Moulton, M.A., D.D., who in a few well chosen words took leave of the Conference.

Two stanzas were sung from the hymn commencing,

"Blest be the tie that binds,"

after which Bishop Vincent appropriately responded to Dr. Moulton on behalf the Conference.

Joseph Pullman presented the following, which was adopted.

Committees  
to call in  
Bishops.

*Whereas*, There are times in the work of the committees of the Conference when they are embarrassed by lack of definite knowledge concerning matters under their investigation; therefore,

*Resolved*, 1. That the committees shall be at liberty and are hereby authorized to call to their assistance any of the Bishops of the Church for the purpose of securing larger information on pending inquiries.

2. That we respectfully request our Bishops to comply with such calls for information.

Memoirs.

J. M. Buckley moved that it is the sense of the General Conference that those who died while in office to which they were elected by the last General Conference should be comprehended under the rule limiting memoirs to fifteen minutes; and members of the Book, Mission, and other like committees appointed by the last General Conference be limited to five minutes, except in the cases of J. M. Trimble and Clinton B. Fisk, whose extended and great services to the Church entitled them to the time allowed to the first class. The motion prevailed.

John Mitchell, of North Ohio, presented the following invitation to hold the next session of the Conference:

CLEVELAND, O., May 2, 1892.

Invitation  
to hold the  
next General  
Conference  
in Cleve-  
land, O.

*To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now in session at Omaha, Neb.:*

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The Methodist Local Union of Cleveland, O., representing the Methodists of this city and vicinity,

hereby extend to you a most cordial invitation to hold your next session in this the most beautiful city on the continent.

J. LEON GOBEILLE, *President.*

B. E. HELMAN, *Secretary.*

**MAY 9.**  
**SEVENTH**  
**DAY.**  
*Morning.*

It was referred to the Committee on General Conference Entertainment.

A memorial from Norway was called from the Committee on Episcopacy and referred to that on Missions.

Norway.

On motion of W. L. McDowell, of Philadelphia, the rules were suspended to introduce an amendment to Rule 29 of the Rules of Order.

Rule 29.

W. L. McDowell then moved that Rule 29 be amended so as to read :

But either order may call for the ayes and noes of the order making the call by one fourth of the members; and if the call is sustained the names of the delegates of the order first calling, and then of the other should it also make a call, shall be called, and each member shall answer aye or no; otherwise only the ayes and noes of the order calling shall be taken.

Call of ayes  
and noes.

L. M. Shaw, of Iowa, raised the point of order that the amendment offered was not in order without a reconsideration of the action by which the rule was adopted.

The Bishop decided that the point was not well taken.

On the appeal of L. M. Shaw to the house, the decision of the Chair was sustained.

On motion of E. J. Gray, the previous question was ordered.

Samuel Dickie moved that the amendment lie on the table. The motion was lost.

W. H. Skirm, on behalf of the laymen, called for a vote by orders, and the call was sustained.

Vote by orders  
called.

The vote was then taken, with the following result :

Laymen—for, 37 ; against, 113.

Ministers—for, 216 ; against, 48.

The amendment was then declared lost.

Upon motion of Homer Eaton, the following resolution was adopted :

*Resolved,* That the Commission appointed by the last General Conference on Entertainment of this Conference is hereby constituted the Commission on the Expenses of Delegates to this Conference, and authorized to pay the same.

Expenses  
of delegates.

A. J. Kynett presented the report of the Commission on Church Insurance, which was ordered printed in the *Daily Christian Advocate*. (See *Appendix*, p. 405.)

Commission  
on Church  
Insurance.



**MAY 9.**  
**SEVENTH**  
**DAY.**

*Morning.*  
*Daily*  
*Christian*  
*Advocate.*

Church be-  
nevolences.

John Mitchell presented the following, which was adopted :

*Resolved*, That the publishers be requested to distribute to each delegation the *Daily Christian Advocate* done up in bundles, and not to each delegate individually.

L. A. Belt moved a suspension of the rules for the appointment of a committee of two ministerial and two lay delegates at large, and one ministerial and one lay delegate from each General Conference District, to consider a plan for the consolidation of the Church benevolences. The motion was laid on the table.

The rules were further suspended to permit J. C. Jackson to present the following, which was adopted :

Rules of  
Order.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of this Conference and T. B. Neely be instructed to prepare for the editor of the *Daily Christian Advocate* a correct copy of the Rules of Order, and to proof read the same, so that we may to-morrow have a reliable copy of the rules under which we are acting.

Amend-  
ments to  
report of  
Committee  
on Consti-  
tution.

William Lawrence moved a further suspension of the rules to receive from delegates proposed amendments to the Constitution, which is the Order of the Day for to-morrow, to be printed in the *Daily Christian Advocate*.

He then offered the following substitute for Section 1, Article II, Part III :

§ 1. Each Annual Conference shall be entitled to at least one ministerial and one lay delegate; each Annual Conference having one hundred or more members shall be entitled to two ministerial and two lay delegates.

Substitute for Section 1 of Article X, Part III :

§ 1. The General Conference shall not revoke, alter, or change the Articles of Religion nor establish any new standards of doctrine.

Insert as Section 7, Article X, Part III :

§ 7. Civil and property rights are protected by the civil law and cannot be impaired. All property acquired for any purpose of the Church shall be devoted thereto in accordance with this Constitution, and in connection with its lawful government.

J. W. Eaton moved that further proposed amendments be printed without reading. The motion prevailed.

Changes in  
committees.

Changes in committees of the Iowa delegation were announced, as follows: I. O. Kimble from the Committee on Revisals to that on Temperance; C. L. Stafford from the Committee on Temperance to that on Revi-

sals ; W. F. Warren upon the Committee on Episcopacy instead of W. R. Clark ; G. F. Eaton, instead of S. F. Upham, on the Committee on Chinese Exclusion.

**MAY 9.**  
SEVENTH  
DAY.  
*Morning.*

On motion of the Secretary, all changes in committees were ordered to be reported privately to the Secretary.

B. B. Hamlin moved a vote of thanks to Trueman D. Collins for his gift of \$1,000 to the American University. The motion prevailed.

The doxology was sung, and the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Vincent.

Adjourned.

The following RESOLUTIONS were passed to the Secretary :

#### CALIFORNIA.

J. D. Hammond presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Entertainment of the next General Conference :

*Resolved*, 1: All matters pertaining to the entertainment of the next General Conference shall be in the hands of a commission appointed by the Bishops.

2. This commission shall be known as "The Commission of General Conference Entertainment of the Methodist Episcopal Church," and shall consist of seven members, one of whom shall be one of the Book Agents, who shall be Treasurer.

3. This commission shall estimate the amount required for the expenses of the General Conference, including traveling expenses and board, and shall apportion the same among the Annual Conferences at as early a date as practicable.

4. There shall be subcommittees of two ministers, one of whom shall be the presiding elder, and one layman for each presiding elder's district, in each of the Annual Conferences, who shall attend to the collection of the amounts apportioned to their several districts as the commission shall direct. These subcommittees shall be elected by the several Annual Conferences on the nomination of the presiding elders, and it shall be the duty of the Bishop presiding to request the appointment of such subcommittees at each session of the Annual Conference.

5. The following general plan for the collection of money is recommended to the commission, namely :

(1) The amount required shall be apportioned to each Annual Conference at its second session in the ensuing quadrennium, and divided by the Conference, first, among the presiding elders' districts, and then by the subcommittees among the charges.

(2) The collection shall be reported to the next ensuing Annual Conference by the preacher in charge, leaving the fourth year for the collection of arrears, should there be any. Provided, however, that if any subcommittee has any good reason to adopt any other method of collection it may be so authorized by the commission.

6. The commission is hereby authorized to locate the next General Conference ———, or at such other place as may be approved by a majority of its members.

7. The commission shall have power to appoint working local committees.

General  
Conference  
Entertain-  
ment.

**MAY 9.**  
SEVENTH  
DAY.  
*Morning.*

8. The commission shall meet for organization at the call of the first named member, said meeting to be held not later than November 10, 1892.

#### CINCINNATI

T. H. Pearne presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy :

Missionary  
Bishops.

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Episcopacy be requested to ascertain and inform this Conference whether any Missionary Bishop of our Church has ordained any person or persons to the Christian ministry outside of his missionary field, and if so by what authority. Also, whether any Missionary Bishop of our Church has ordained any deaconess or deaconesses, and if so by what authority.

Also, the following, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern :

*General  
Minutes.*

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Book Concern be instructed to inquire whether the publication of the *General Minutes* cannot be materially expedited.

Training  
schools.

T. H. Pearne and A. B. Leonard presented a resolution relating to a plan for lay workers' training school, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

#### COLORADO.

H. T. DeLong presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Expenses of Reserve Delegates :

Attendance  
of delegates.

*Whereas*, The acceptance of an election to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is the acceptance of a sacred trust fraught with grave responsibilities; and,

*Whereas*, Every Annual Conference throughout Methodism ought to be represented by all its delegates during the whole period of the General Conference; and,

*Whereas*, It has been the experience of this body that during the latter days of the session so many delegates have returned home as to make it difficult to obtain a quorum, thereby both retarding the action of the body and opening the way for dangerous legislation; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the General Conference will not allow the traveling expenses of any delegate who leaves before the close of this quadrennial session unless because of illness either of himself or in his family, and he be excused by a two thirds vote of the Conference.

#### COLUMBIA RIVER.

H. J. Cozine presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools and Tracts :

Singing.

*Whereas*, In view of the fact that for many years past congregational singing, in a large majority of our churches, has been steadily waning, and as a result music has in a large measure lost its power and usefulness in all of our religious and devotional services; therefore,

*Resolved*, That this General Conference adopt such measures as will secure as far as possible to the Sabbath schools throughout our en-

tire connection scientific instruction in vocal music. This, it is believed, if done will in a few years of careful, systematic work solve the question of how to improve our congregational singing; and not this only, but it will also result in the elevation of music to its true and dignified place in the Church, thus making the service of song the stimulating and uplifting force that it can and ought to be.

MAY 9.

SEVENTH  
DAY.

Morning.

## IOWA.

H. B. Williams presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Temperance:

*Whereas*, The use of tobacco by our boys is frequently but the stepping-stone to the use of intoxicants; and,

Tobacco.

*Whereas*, The tobacco manufacturers and dealers are persistently seeking to educate our boys to the use of the weed by the offering of prizes and the free distribution of tobacco and cigarettes; and,

*Whereas*, The sale and use of tobacco is out of harmony with the teaching of Christ and the doctrines of our Church; therefore,

*Resolved*, That we do most earnestly urge on all Methodists to recognize the traffic as a great and growing evil, and to discourage so far as possible the manufacture, sale, and use of the harmful thing.

## KANSAS.

C. R. Rice presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Book Concern be instructed to consider the feasibility of consolidating the *Sunday School Advocate* and *Classmate* so as to give us a weekly Sunday school paper.

Sunday  
School Ad-  
vocate and  
Classmate.

## LOUISIANA.

A. E. P. Albert presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries:

*Resolved*, That the enabling act passed by the last General Conference authorizing the Louisiana Conference to divide into two conferences be and the same is hereby reenacted for the next four years.

Boundaries.

## MICHIGAN.

N. L. Bray presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

*Resolved*, That paragraph 176 of the Discipline be so changed that it shall read as follows: "A Bishop may allow an elder to preside in the same district for any term not exceeding six years; nevertheless, if in any case the term of six years shall expire in the interval between the sessions of the Annual Conference, he may continue him until the next session, provided the time shall not be more than six months; after which he shall not be appointed to any district for six years."

Presiding  
elders.

M. M. Callen offered the following, which was read, and referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South:

*Whereas*, Certain serious questions have arisen concerning the administration of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society in connection with our school located at Chattanooga, Tenn.; and,

School  
at Chatta-  
nooga.

**MAY 9.**  
SEVENTH  
DAY.  
*Morning.*

*Whereas*, The report has gone forth during the past quadrennium that large sums of money have been unnecessarily wasted in the support of said school; and,

*Whereas*, It is generally reported that said society has spent annually from \$7,000 to \$10,000 in the support of a large faculty when really there was not at any time a school of sufficient grade or size to justify said expenditure; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South is hereby respectfully requested to carefully examine into said administration and report to this General Conference at an early date.

#### MISSISSIPPI.

S. L. Jones presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Work in  
the South.

*Whereas*, There has been some talk of dropping the descriptive name, "Our Work in the South;" and,

*Whereas*, To drop this descriptive name will be of no benefit to the Church there, but rather a setback to it; therefore,

*Resolved*, 1. That this name be continued and that this portion of the Church be held clearly before the whole Church as a particular field for mission money and special attention till it can be helped up to self-support.

2. That inasmuch as this descriptive name encourages and helps our large and growing membership of colored people in the South, that this name in our literature stand unchanged.

J. M. Shumpert presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern:

*South-  
western  
Christian  
Advocate.*

*Whereas*, The *Southwestern Christian Advocate*, published at New Orleans, is an absolute necessity for the best interest of our membership in the Southwest; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Book Committee be instructed to make as large an appropriation for its publication as possible.

#### MONTANA.

F. A. Riggins presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy:

Church  
property.

*Whereas*, The Methodist Episcopal Church has possessed large and valuable tracts of ground in various sections of the country, especially in the West, suitable for sites for churches and parsonages and other uses, and the same has been alienated for trivial causes; and,

*Whereas*, The present method for the disposal of such property permits too easily its sale; therefore,

*Resolved*, 1. That no land held by trustees in behalf of the Methodist Episcopal Church shall be sold without the concurrent action of the Annual Conference within whose bounds the same is located; and we request the Committee on Temporal Economy to prepare a suitable clause for insertion in the Discipline.

2. In view of the opportunities constantly occurring in new sections for the acquisition of large and valuable sites for churches and parsonages, we advise diligent and proper effort on the part of those whose duty it is in behalf of this important matter, and we emphasize all that the Discipline contains on this subject.

## NEBRASKA.

MAY 9.

SEVENTH  
DAY.

Morning.

II. T. Davis presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Itinerancy be requested to inquire into the expediency of authorizing all unordained preachers in the traveling connection to solemnize matrimony.

Solemnizing  
marriage.

## NEW ENGLAND.

L. E. Hitchcock presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Temporal Economy be requested to consider the expediency of attempting to secure the enactment of uniform laws in the several States of the United States relating to the election, organization, and incorporation of the Boards of Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal churches, and to the holding and disposal of real estate owned by the Methodist Episcopal churches, or held for their benefit; and if it is deemed expedient to make such attempt, then the committee shall report to the Conference a plan by which the said attempt may be made.

Incorporation.

## OHIO.

J. R. Tibbles presented the following, which was read, and referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy:

*Resolved*, That it be and is hereby enacted by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the preacher in charge to keep a complete record of the membership of the charge in such form as the Bishops may approve; and that it shall be the duty of the stewards to provide a suitable book for such record; provided, that in case the charge is a circuit, then the record for each society shall be kept in a separate volume."

Church  
records.

## PHILADELPHIA.

S. W. Thomas presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

*Whereas*, There is no definite plan presented in the Discipline for organizing a Methodist Episcopal church and electing members for a Quarterly Conference where no such organization exists, the Committee on Revisals is hereby requested to present a plan to the General Conference for adoption that will meet the requirements of the case.

Quarterly  
Conference.

William Swindells, of Philadelphia, presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Entertainment of the next General Conference:

*Resolved*, That the Book Committee for the ensuing quadrennium is hereby authorized to make all necessary arrangements for the accommodation of the next session of the General Conference, including the selection of the place where it shall be held; provided, this General Conference shall not fix the place of holding its next session.

Next  
General  
Conference.



MAY 9.

SEVENTH  
DAY.

Morning.

Organic  
union.

## SAINT LOUIS.

M. G. McGregor presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church :

*Whereas*, That portion of the Episcopal Address which treats on the subject of Christian fraternity, and especially the reference to our attitude and brotherly feelings toward the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, meets our hearty approval; therefore,

*Resolved*, 1. That the Methodist Episcopal Church desires and invites organic union with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

2. That the Board of Bishops is hereby requested to appoint five commissioners on behalf of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who shall have full authority to propose and agree upon a plan of union fair and honorable to both bodies, and to meet a similar commission from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South—should such commission be appointed—for the purpose of negotiating a basis of organic union, subject to approval by the next General Conference.

## SAINT LOUIS GERMAN.

Charles Heidel presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern :

German  
Agent.

*Whereas*, It would manifestly increase the growth and usefulness of the German department of our Book Concern if the same were in charge of an agent who would give it his entire attention; therefore,

*Resolved*, That paragraph 408 of our Discipline be amended by adding after the word "Cincinnati" in the fourth line from the top of the page the following words : "And in addition thereto, it shall elect a special agent for the German department, who shall have charge of said department and who shall be coordinate with the other two agents of the Western Book Concern," so that the whole paragraph shall read : "The General Conference shall quadrennially elect two agents for the publishing house in Cincinnati, and in addition thereto shall elect a special agent for the German department, who shall have charge of said department, and who shall be coordinate with the other two agents of the Western Book Concern, which agent shall have authority and whose duty it shall be, under the supervision of the Book Committee, to regulate the publication and all other parts of the business of the Concern, except what belongs to the editorial department, in such manner as the finances will admit and the interest of the Church require."

## SAVANNAH.

W. P. Thirkield presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy :

Episcopal  
residence.

*Whereas*, Atlanta, Ga., is the leading city of the central South, and one of the most healthful and delightful places of residence throughout the year; and,

*Whereas*, It is the seat of two of our leading educational institutions, and the railroad and commercial center of an extensive territory, rendering ten or more Conferences easily accessible from that point; and,

*Whereas*, In the interests of the work of the Church there is a general desire on the part of the ministry and laymen of a large section of this territory that Atlanta be named as a place of episcopal residence; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Episcopacy be requested, in arranging the place of episcopal residence, to locate such a residence in Atlanta.

## SOUTHEAST INDIANA.

E. H. Wood presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

*Resolved*, That a course of study be arranged by the Board of Bishops for class leaders in our Church; and pastors and presiding elders shall see that it be faithfully complied with.

MAY 9.

SEVENTH  
DAY.

Morning.

Course of  
study.

## SOUTH KANSAS.

Hugh McBirney presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

*Whereas*, District Conferences are now optional, and hence have not the binding force they would have if ordered by the General Conference; and,

*Whereas*, District Conferences have been sufficiently long on trial to prove their efficiency for all the work assigned them; therefore,

*Resolved*, That we will so change paragraph 94 of the Discipline that it may read: "District Conferences shall be held at least once a year in all our districts."

District  
Conferences.

H. W. Chaffee presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

*Whereas*, Under our present form of reporting amount of salary allowed and paid the pastor in Statistics No. II, in which all is reported in one item, an injustice is done to points on circuits that pay in full while some on the same circuits fail to do so; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Revisals recommends that the forms be so printed as to admit of a separate report from each point on the circuits and a note placed on the blank requesting the pastor to so prepare his report.

Statistics.

Also, the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

*Whereas*, Our present form of reporting the amount of salary allowed the pastor in Statistical Table No II includes the rent paid or rental value of parsonage; and,

*Whereas*, There is such wide difference on different charges in this matter; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to amend the form of Statistics No. II so as to read:

Statistics.

Claim of pastor, exclusive of house rent or rental value of parsonage.

Receipts.

Deficiency.

House rent or rental value of parsonage.

[If there is a parsonage, indicate that fact by an asterisk placed after the amount of such rent or rental value.]

Also, the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Revisals be requested to amend paragraph 46, section 1, question 8 of the Discipline, by making two questions instead of one, namely:

¶ 46.

8. Number of heads of families in the class?

9. Number who observe family worship?

The above to be in place of:

8. Number of heads of families in the class and what proportion of them observe family worship?

**MAY 9.****SEVENTH  
DAY.****Morning.  
Women.**

Also, the following, which was referred to the Committee on Equal Representation:

*Resolved*, That women who are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church belong to the laity of the Church and are entitled to all the rights and privileges of laymen.

C. R. Rice presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Missions:

**Bishop  
Taylor's  
missions.**

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Missions be instructed to consider the feasibility of appointing a treasurer who shall manage the financial affairs of Bishop Taylor's missions, requiring him to report all funds received and paid out to the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society, provided Bishop William Taylor shall have the right of nominating said treasurer.

Also, the following, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church:

**Church  
membership.**

*Resolved*, That a member of the Church who willfully neglects the means of grace six consecutive months may be reported by the preacher in charge, a majority of the Leaders and Stewards' Meeting consenting, to the Quarterly Conference as withdrawn from the Church; provided, the member receives notice of the intended action at least ten days before the Quarterly Conference.

## TENNESSEE.

T. W. Johnson presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church:

**Conference  
claimants.**

*Whereas*, The appropriations of the collection for widows have not been made in proportion to destitution and need; and,

*Whereas*, The wants of those in the South are not taken into recognition according to the number of orphans of each widow; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Bishop holding Annual Conferences in the South will so order that the appropriation will be made pro rata according to the number of orphans, and not of widows.

## TEXAS.

H. B. Pemberton presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church:

**Class legis-  
lation.**

*Resolved*, That the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church assembled expresses its disapproval of all national and State class legislation, mob law outrages, and all acts of violence where the law is not allowed to have its due course.

## TROY.

J. W. Eaton presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church:

**Amuse-  
ments.**

*Resolved*, That all specification of amusements not to be taken be stricken out of paragraph 242 of the Discipline, so that that part of the paragraph from the word "renting," in the seventh line, to the word "Church," in the fifteenth line, inclusive, shall read as follows, namely: "Renting property as a place in or on which to manufacture

or sell intoxicating liquors, taking such amusements as are obviously of misleading moral tendency, or disobedience to the order and discipline of the Church.

MAY 9.  
SEVENTH  
DAY.  
Morning.

Also, the following, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries:

*Resolved*, That paragraph 435, chapter 1, part 6, of the Discipline, relating to Conference boundaries, be amended by adding to the close of the paragraph the following words: "nor without the consent of a majority of all the Quarterly Conferences within the territory so affected," so that the whole paragraph when amended shall read as follows: "No petition, resolution, or memorial asking for or involving the division of Conferences, or the organization of new Conferences out of the territory already occupied by organized Conferences, or the absorption of Conferences already existing, shall be entertained by the General Conference until the proposition has first been submitted to the Annual Conferences to be directly affected by such proposed action, nor without the consent of a majority of all the Quarterly Conferences within the territory so affected." Boundaries.

#### WEST GERMAN.

Charles Ott presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

*Whereas*, The time has come when our probationary system is no longer an imperative necessity, and should therefore be made optional; and,

Probationers.

*Whereas*, The majority who now join our churches are not strangers, but were trained and educated in our Sunday schools; therefore,

*Resolved*, That sections 1, 2, and 3 of paragraph 36 be stricken from our Discipline, and the following be inserted in the place thereof: "Let no one be received into the Church until he has had an opportunity to become acquainted with the doctrines and usages of the Methodist Episcopal Church, until he is recommended by the Quarterly Conference or the Official Board of the Circuit or station, and until he has been examined by the preacher in charge, before the church, and has given satisfactory assurance, both of the correctness of his faith and of his willingness to observe and keep the laws of God and the rules of the Methodist Episcopal Church."

Also, the following, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy:

*Whereas*, We pay annually for the insurance of our church property more than one half a million of dollars; and,

Insurance.

*Whereas*, It is a fact that more than one half of that sum is consumed in the defraying of the expenses of the insurance companies; and,

*Whereas*, The plan of mutual insurance has been successfully carried out in the German Conferences for nearly ten years at a cost of less than one fifth of the regular insurance rates; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Board of Church Extension be required to organize a mutual insurance department, including the following points:

1. It shall insure, upon application by the trustees, our church and parsonage property, the buildings and fixtures of our educational institutions, and the household goods of our traveling ministers.

2. The insurance shall be against loss by fire, lightning, and tornadoes.

**MAY 9.****SEVENTH  
DAY.***Morning.*

3. The maximum amount insurable shall be \$20,000, but in no case shall it be more than 75 per cent of the cash value of the property insured.

4. The officers of the Church Extension Society shall be the officers of this society.

5. The preacher in charge shall be the agent of the society, and in case of loss the presiding elder and the preacher in charge shall act as adjusters.

6. Every church connected with the same shall pay all assessments necessary to pay the losses incurred within thirty days after notice is given, and all assessments shall be on the mutual plan. If any assessment be not paid when due the delinquent church shall lose all claims on the society in case of loss.

7. All minor details shall be regulated by the officers and Board of Managers.

8. The officers shall make a full and complete report to the General Conference, and be under the control of the same.

## WEST WISCONSIN.

S. S. Benedict presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Course of  
Study.

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Itinerancy be instructed to so change the rule that undergraduates who present a certificate of having passed a satisfactory examination in any study in any of our theological institutions shall not be required to pass an examination on the same study before the Conference Committee.

M. B. Balch presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Probationers.

*Resolved*, That the Discipline be so amended that the time of probation for members on trial be three months instead of six months, and that no person be continued on trial for a longer period than one year from the time of admission on trial.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary:

## CALIFORNIA.

Preachers  
in charge.

J. D. Hammond presented a memorial, signed by W. S. Urmey, relative to the duties of those having charge of stations, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

## CENTRAL NEW YORK.

Epworth  
League.

U. S. Beebe presented a memorial from the Syracuse Preachers' Meeting concerning the Epworth League, which was referred to the Committee on the Epworth League.

Northern  
Christian  
Advocate.

Also, one, signed by J. B. Foote, J. H. Rogers, and others, concerning the editorship of the *Northern Christian Advocate*, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

L. C. Queal presented a memorial, signed by G. S. Transell, Calvin L. Connell, and others, concerning the same, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

**MAY 9.**  
SEVENTH  
DAY.  
*Morning.*  
*Northern*  
*Christian*  
*Advocate.*

Also, one, signed by Walter Stathan and others, concerning the same, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

E. M. Mills presented a memorial, signed by William Reddy, concerning Conference evangelists, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Evangelists.

#### CENTRAL OHIO.

I. R. Henderson presented a memorial, signed by E. L. Voke and others, concerning the probationary term, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Probation-  
ers.

Also, one, signed by H. McCoy and others, concerning equal representation, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Representa-  
tion.

Also, one, signed by C. McCurry and others, concerning the removal of the six months' limit of the probationary term, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Probation-  
ers.

Also, one, signed by J. H. Fitzwater and others, concerning the probationary term, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Probation-  
ers.

Also, one, signed by F. G. Borges and others, concerning the election of delegates to the Lay Electoral Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Lay  
Conferences.

L. A. Belt presented a memorial from the Bellefontaine District Conference concerning the taking of special collections by unauthorized persons, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Special  
collections.

A. G. Williams presented a memorial in relation to Conference boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

#### CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

D. S. Monroe presented a memorial from the Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States of America protesting against lack of fraternity, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Fraternity.



**MAY 9.**SEVENTH  
DAY.*Morning.*Episcopal  
residence.**COLUMBIA RIVER.**

J. H. Sargent presented a memorial in relation to an episcopal residence at Spokane Falls, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

**DAKOTA.**Educational  
funds.

C. B. Clark presented a memorial from the Dakota Conference asking for an increase of educational funds in the Northwest, which was referred to the Committee on Education.

**DETROIT.**

Depository.

H. A. Forrest presented a memorial from the Detroit Lay Electoral Conference concerning the establishment of a depository at Detroit, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

Insurance.

A. R. Bartlett presented a memorial from the Methodist Preachers' Meeting of Houghton and Baraga Counties, Lake Superior District, relating to insurance, which was referred to the Committee on Church Extension.

**FLORIDA.**

Trustees.

A. R. Jones presented a memorial relating to the election of trustees of church property, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

**ILLINOIS.**Church  
records.

Chris. Galeener presented a memorial, signed by himself, concerning the annual revision of church records, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

**INDIANA.**Disciplinary  
changes.

J. A. Ward presented a memorial concerning changes in the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

**IOWA.**

Temperance.

I. O. Kemble presented a memorial concerning the organization of Sabbath schools into temperance societies, which was referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools and Tracts.

Benevolent  
collections.

C. L. Stafford presented a memorial concerning the taking of benevolent collections, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

## KANSAS.

T. B. Sweet presented a memorial concerning the disposal of nominal members, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

MAY 9.  
SEVENTH  
DAY.  
Morning.  
Church  
membership.

Also, one asking that the General Conference be compelled to vote by orders on all questions of law, which was referred to the Committee on Equal Representation.

Voting.

Also, one asking for training schools in our large cities for lay workers, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Training  
schools.

Also, one asking that there be no further extension of the pastoral term, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Time limit.

## KENTUCKY.

E. L. Shepard presented a memorial in relation to the Columbian Exposition, which was referred to the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition.

Columbian  
Exposition.

Also, one, signed by himself and others, concerning a change in the Conference District, which was referred to the Committee on General Conference District Boundaries.

Conference  
District.

## LEXINGTON.

G. L. Knox presented a memorial concerning the entertainment of Annual Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Conference  
entertain-  
ment.

J. M. Peters also presented a similar one, which was referred to the same committee.

## MICHIGAN.

J. H. Potts presented a memorial, signed by himself and others, concerning the matter of locating preachers, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Locating  
preachers.

N. L. Bray presented a memorial from members of Coldwater District asking for an enabling act so that the Michigan and Detroit Conferences may be divided as stated in such memorial, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Enabling  
act.

## MINNESOTA.

H. C. Jennings, on behalf of the Preachers' Meeting of St. Paul, presented a memorial in reference to the organic union of the Methodist Episcopal Church and

Organic  
union.

**MAY 9.**  
SEVENTH  
DAY.  
*Morning.*  
Appeals.

the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church

Also, one concerning the appeals of Robert Fowler and David Morgan, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Also, one concerning the appeal of Noah Lathrop, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

#### MONTANA.

Mission.

F. A. Riggin presented a memorial from the Great Falls District Conference asking the formation of a Mission, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

#### NEBRASKA.

Missionary  
Society.

C. F. Creighton presented a memorial, signed by forty-nine petitioners, asking that the Missionary Society be divided into two societies of separate and independent organization, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Also, one other relating to the division of the Missionary Society, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

#### NEW ENGLAND.

Epworth  
League.

L. E. Hitchcock presented a memorial, signed by himself and six others, relating to the Epworth League, which was referred to the Committee on the Epworth League.

#### NEW ENGLAND SOUTHERN.

Recording  
steward.

R. S. Douglass presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference in regard to inserting a new paragraph relating to the duties of recording steward, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Trustees and  
stewards.

Also, one to amend paragraph 330 of the Discipline, relating to trustees and stewards, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Also, one to amend paragraph 279 of the Discipline, in relation to the qualifications of stewards, which was referred to the same committee.

Elections.

Also, one to amend paragraph 325 of the Discipline, providing for elections by ballot instead of by nomina-

tion and confirmation, which was referred to the same committee.

S. O. Benton presented a memorial asking for a change in paragraph 84 of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Also, one on change of paragraph 154 of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Also, one in regard to city evangelization, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

**MAY 9.**  
SEVENTH  
DAY.  
*Morning.*  
¶ 84.

¶ 154.

Evangeliza-  
tion.

#### NEW JERSEY.

J. B. Graw presented a memorial asking for a change in paragraph 345, section 3, of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

¶ 345.

#### NEW YORK.

J. M. King presented a memorial from the New York Conference in favor of Methodist unification, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Organic  
union.

P. A. Welch and W. M. Nelson presented the following memorials from the New York Lay Electoral Conference:

One asking for equal representation of the laity with the ministry, which was referred to the Committee on Lay Representation.

Representa-  
tion.

One asking that no change be made in the boundaries of the New York and Wyoming Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries,

C. C. McCabe presented a memorial, signed by Leslie Stevens and others, concerning a printing establishment, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Printing  
establish-  
ment.

The delegates of the New York Conference presented a memorial protesting against a change of boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

Also, one from Croton Charge, Kingston District, against proposed change of boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Also, one from Franklin Charge, Kingston District, protesting against the proposed change, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

**MAY 9.**  
SEVENTH  
DAY.  
*Morning.*

Also, one from Deposit Charge, Newburg District, protesting against proposed change in boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

#### NORTH DAKOTA.

Lay delegation.

F. J. Young presented a memorial from pastoral charge, Valley City, concerning lay delegation, which was referred to the Committee on Lay Delegation.

#### NORTH NEBRASKA.

Mission  
Conferences.

J. B. Maxfield presented the following memorials:  
One asking that Mission Conferences shall not share in the proceeds of the Book Concern, nor elect delegates to the General Conference, nor vote on constitutional changes, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Epworth  
League.

One concerning the Epworth League, which was referred to the Committee on the Epworth League.

Church  
membership.

One concerning church membership, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Training  
School.

One asking for training school for laymen, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Missionary  
Society.

One asking for a division of the Missionary Society, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Depository.

One asking for a book depository at Omaha, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

#### NORTH OHIO.

Invitation to  
Cleveland.

John Mitchell presented a memorial from William Kepler, Secretary of North Ohio Conference, concerning invitation for General Conference to meet in Cleveland, O., in 1896, which was referred to the Committee on Entertainment of the Next General Conference.

Statistics.

J. W. Mendenhall presented a memorial asking for some additions to the items in Statistical Blank No. II, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Benevo-  
lences.

J. W. Mendenhall and John Mitchell presented a memorial asking for the consolidation of the benevolences, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

## NORTHWEST IOWA.

G. W. Pratt presented a memorial from F. H. Sanderson and two others relating to insurance, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

MAY 9.  
SEVENTH  
DAY.  
*Morning.*  
Insurance.

## NORWAY.

Andres Olsen presented a memorial from the Norway Conference relating to an episcopal residence in Europe, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Episcopal  
residence.

## NORWEGIAN AND DANISH.

G. W. Staver presented a memorial requesting a subsidy from the Book Concern for their paper, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Subsidy.

## OHIO.

J. C. Arbuckle presented a memorial on change of word "trial" in paragraph 36 of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Trial.

D. H. Moore presented a memorial from the Ohio Conference Board of Deaconesses asking that certain questions in regard to deaconesses be more clearly defined, which was referred to the Committee on Deaconesses.

Deaconesses.

## PHILADELPHIA.

T. B. Neely presented a memorial, signed by C. A. Malmsbury and others, concerning unacceptable preachers, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Inefficient  
preachers.

Also, one concerning a form of church certificate, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Certificates.

Also, one, signed by C. A. Malmsbury, concerning a change of Discipline, paragraph 196, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

¶ 196.

Also, the report of the Chartered Fund of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Chartered  
Fund.

W. L. McDowell presented a memorial concerning statistics, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Statistics.

J. H. Hargis presented a memorial asking the General Conference to oppose all division of the Philadel-

Boundaries.



**MAY 9.**  
**SEVENTH**  
**DAY.**

*Morning.*  
Church  
property.

Supernu-  
merary  
preachers.

phia Conference territory, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

S. W. Gehrett presented a memorial in respect to the control and division of church property, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

William Swindells presented a memorial from C. A. Malmsbury and three others relating to supernumerary preachers who reside without the bounds of their Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

#### PITTSBURG.

Women  
delegates.

J. A. Lane presented a memorial of the Lay Electoral Conference favoring the admission of women to equal privileges with the laymen in the General Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Equal Representation.

Equal repre-  
sentation.

Also, one from the Lay Electoral Conference favoring equal representation in the General Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Equal Representation.

Time limit.

Also, one from the Lay Electoral Conference favoring a return to the three year limit, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Liquor  
traffic.

Also, one from the Lay Electoral Conference relative to suppression of the liquor traffic, which was referred to the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition.

Ministerial  
support.

Also, one from the Lay Electoral Conference concerning refusal to contribute to ministerial support, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Officers.

Samuel Hamilton presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference concerning the multiplication of official positions, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Periodicals.

C. W. Smith presented a memorial from Mrs. E. D. Mair on periodicals for prisons, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Appeal.

A. L. Petty presented the appeal of J. E. Wright, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

#### ROCK RIVER.

† 418.

W. H. Burns presented a memorial for a verbal change in paragraph 418 of the Discipline, relating to

"periodicals," which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

**MAY 9.**  
SEVENTH  
DAY.  
*Morning.*  
Baptism.

Also, one to change the ritual in relation to the administration of baptism, which was referred to the same committee.

#### SAVANNAH.

T. A. Fortson presented a memorial relating to a quorum of the General Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Quorum.

#### SAINT LOUIS.

J. A. Field presented a memorial from the St. Louis Deaconess Home in opposition to attaching the work to any General Conference society, which was referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

Deaconess.

Also, one from Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, St. Louis, on election of Sunday school teachers, which was referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools and Tracts.

Sunday  
school  
teachers.

#### SAINT LOUIS GERMAN.

A memorial from George Cress was presented from the Lay Electoral Conference concerning German Book Agent, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Book Agent.

William Koenke presented a memorial asking that presiding elders be elected by the Annual Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Presiding  
elders.

Also, one, signed by George Hartung and others, asking that the North Pacific German Mission be organized into an Annual Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Mission.

Charles Heidel presented a memorial asking that a German be elected as Book Agent to supervise the German department of the Book Concern, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

German  
books.

#### SOUTH INDIA.

J. E. Robinson presented a memorial relating to Conferences in the India mission field, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Missions.

#### SOUTH KANSAS.

Hugh McBirney presented a memorial instructing delegates to the General Conference to use their influ-

Boundaries.

**MAY 9.**SEVENTH  
DAY.*Morning.*Sunday  
schools.

ence for a change of Conference boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

H. W. Chaffee presented a memorial to amend paragraph 189, section 12, of the Discipline, in relation to Sunday schools, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

## TENNESSEE.

Missionary  
Society.

C. B. Wilson presented a memorial from the Conference asking the Missionary Society for aid in the missions of the Conference.

## UPPER IOWA.

Insurance.

A. J. Kynett presented a report of the Commission on Church Insurance, which was referred to the Committee on Church Extension.

Public  
worship.

Also, a memorial, signed by W. A. Church and others, concerning forms of public worship, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

## VIRGINIA.

Boundaries.

W. T. Schooley presented a memorial, signed by J. E. Deacon, relating to distribution of territory of Virginia Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

## WEST NEBRASKA.

Missionary  
Society.

O. R. Beebe presented a memorial in regard to the division of the Missionary Society, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Delegates.

Also, one concerning the election of delegates to General Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Equal Representation.

## WILMINGTON.

Representa-  
tion.

W. L. S. Murray presented a memorial asking for equal lay representation in the Annual and General Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Equal Representation.

## WYOMING.

Parsonage  
furniture.

Austin Griffin presented a memorial on the duty of the Committee on Parsonage and Furniture, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

## TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 10.

The Conference assembled at the usual hour, Bishop J. N. FitzGerald presiding.

The devotions were conducted by B. B. Hamlin, of the Central Pennsylvania Conference.

The Journal of the seventh day was read and approved.

The Bishops announced the Committees on the American Bible Society; on Memoirs; and on Entertainment of the next General Conference. (*Appendix*, pp. 434, 437.)

The Committee on Itinerancy returned a paper, which was referred to the Committee on Lay Representation; also, another concerning lay membership, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals; also, two others, which were referred to the same committee, and one, which was referred to the Committee on Equal Representation.

The Committee on Revisals returned certain documents, which were referred to the Committee on Equal Representation.

A. J. Kynett moved that all papers relating to the subject of church insurance be referred to the Committee on Church Extension, which prevailed.

The Committee on Episcopacy returned a paper relating to the rights of foreign missions to organize independent churches, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

A. E. P. Albert announced the arrival of Andrew E. Miller, lay delegate from the Louisiana Conference, his name was called, and he was marked present.

The Committee on Temporal Economy returned a document referring to episcopal support, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

T. B. Neely called for the Order of the Day, being the consideration of the report of the Constitutional Commission, and the call was sustained.

H. A. Buttz moved the suspension of rules for the introduction of a resolution regulating the manner of debate on the report, but on taking the vote the rules were not suspended.

By consent, J. M. Buckley moved that Bishop S. M.

## MAY 10.

EIGHTH  
DAY.*Morning.*Bishop  
FitzGerald  
presiding.Devotional  
services.Journal  
read and  
approved.Committees  
appointed.Return of  
papers to  
be referred.Papers  
on church  
insurance.Paper  
returned.A. E. Miller  
arrived.Papers  
returned.Order of  
the Day.Suspension  
of rules.Bishop  
Merrill.

**MAY 10.****EIGHTH  
DAY.***Morning.*

Merrill be invited to make such explanations of the history and meaning of any part of the constitution during the debate as he may consider fit.

M. K. Foster called for the previous question, which was ordered, and the motion of J. M. Buckley was adopted.

Report on  
Columbian  
Exposition.

T. H. Pearne moved to suspend the rules to present the report of the Committee on the Columbian Exposition, and they were suspended.

The report of the Committee was then presented and read.

John Lanahan moved to lay the preamble of the report on the table, which was lost.

William Swindells moved that so much of the report be adopted as relates to a telegram, and the balance of the report be recommitted to the committee.

J. F. Chaffee called for the previous question, and the Conference sustained the call.

Earl Cranston called for the division of the question, which was ordered.

So much of the report as related to the sending of a telegram was adopted, as follows :

*Resolved*, That the following telegram be forwarded to-day to both Houses of Congress :

OMAHA, Neb., *May 10, 1892.*

Telegram  
to Congress.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church here assembled, representing two and one half million members and ten million adherents, hereby heartily approves of the Columbian Exposition and the World's Fair Appropriation Bill now pending before Congress, provided expressly that the appropriation shall be conditioned on closing the Exposition on Sunday.

The balance of the report was recommitted to the committee.

Constitution.

The Conference resumed the consideration of the report of the Constitutional Committee.

The first item of the report was read, beginning with the word "first" in the center of the fourth page and ending at the bottom of the fifth page.

T. B. Neely moved that the Conference adopt that portion of the report that has been read.

During the debate John Field moved the following as a substitute :

Field's  
substitute.

*Whereas*, The report of the Constitutional Committee is too vitally important, involving in many respects our entire economy, to be

adopted without the Church generally having an opportunity of expressing its views ; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the further consideration of it be postponed until the meeting of the next ensuing General Conference.

**MAY 10.**

**EIGHTH  
DAY.**

*Morning.*

E. W. Caswell called for the question on the proposed substitute, and the Conference sustained the call.

The vote being taken on the substitute of John Field, it was lost.

H. C. DeMotte moved that the first part lie on the table until the second part of the report is disposed of.

C. F. Creighton moved that this matter be postponed until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Order of  
Day fixed.

J. C. Hartzell moved, as a substitute, that we now hear Bishop Merrill.

J. D. Hammond moved that the Conference now adjourn, and the motion being put, the Conference adjourned.

By unanimous consent, 10 o'clock A. M. of Friday next was appointed as the time for reading the memoirs.

Memoirs.

The Rev. Albert Carman, D.D., Superintendent of the Methodist Church in Canada, fraternal delegate to this General Conference, was introduced.

Rev. Dr.  
Carman.

Notices were given, and the Conference adjourned with the benediction by Bishop FitzGerald.

The following **RESOLUTIONS** were passed to the Secretary:

#### DELAWARE.

I. H. White presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

*Resolved*, That paragraph 177 of the Discipline be so changed as to read immediately after the word "district" in section 3. "provided that deacons or elders coming to us from other evangelical denominations shall have the power to exercise the functions of their office during the interval between the sessions of the Conference by obtaining a certificate from the presiding elder of the district," so that the whole shall read, "To change, receive, and suspend preachers in his district; provided that deacons and elders coming to us from other evangelical denominations shall have power to exercise the functions of their office during the interval between the sessions of the Annual Conference by obtaining a certificate from the presiding elder of the district, in the absence of a Bishop, as the Discipline directs."

Ministers  
from other  
Churches.

#### IOWA.

T. J. Myers presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy :

*Whereas*, The present law of the Church prevents any but ordained preachers from solemnizing matrimony, thereby placing unordained preachers in many instances at a great disadvantage; therefore,

Solemn-  
ization of  
matrimony.



**MAY 10.**EIGHTH  
DAY.

Morning.

*Resolved*, That the law of the Discipline be so changed that all preachers who are pastors of charges under appointment by a Bishop or Presiding Elder shall be authorized to solemnize marriage, whether in orders or not.

Also, the following, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy:

Organiza-  
tion of Aid  
Societies.

*Whereas*, There are many unofficial societies throughout our Methodism organized for charitable and financial purposes that collect and expend moneys for which the Church receives no account or credit; and,

*Whereas*, Said societies are not legally constituted bodies and are not in any sense under the control or amenable to the Quarterly Conference or Official Board; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the following Disciplinary provision be enacted for the organization and government of all such societies; namely:

"That all charitable or other societies, by whatever name known to the local church, shall not be authorized to collect money from our churches or congregations, or be entitled to a recognition, until the aim and object of such society, together with the officers of the same, shall be approved by the Quarterly Conference or Official Board, and where so authorized shall report through the treasurer to the fourth Quarterly Conference all moneys collected and for what purpose applied."

## MISSISSIPPI.

A. D. Payne presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Occupation  
of delegates.

*Whereas*, It is an important matter to know the composition of the General Conference; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the General Conference be requested to show in the Journal whether the members of this body are editors, secretaries, presiding elders, pastors, presidents of schools, or whatever the vocation in which they may be engaged.

## SAINT LOUIS.

G. W. Hughey presented the following for printing:

Constitu-  
tion of Lay  
Electoral  
Conference.

Let article 3, section 4, part III of the amended Constitution read: "Each Lay Electoral Conference shall be entitled to an equal number of delegates to the General Conference with the Annual Conference. A Lay Electoral Conference may elect reserve delegates, not exceeding three in number, and not exceeding the number of its delegates."

## SOUTHEAST INDIANA.

W. T. Friedley presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries:

Change in  
boundary  
lines.

*Resolved*, That the Indiana and Southeast Indiana Conferences are authorized to lift the boundary line between them whenever during the next four years both Conferences shall vote so to do, the presiding Bishop, or Bishops, concurring.

## SOUTH KANSAS.

MAY 10.

C. R. Rice presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

EIGHTH  
DAY.  
Morning.

So change paragraph 48 of the Discipline as to read: "The Electoral Conference shall be composed of one person from each circuit or station within the bounds of the Annual Conference, such person to be chosen by the last Quarterly Conference preceding the time of the assembling of such Electoral Conference; and on assembling the Electoral Conference shall organize by electing a chairman and secretary of its own number; provided, that no person shall be chosen a delegate either to the Electoral Conference or to the General Conference who shall be under twenty-five years of age, or who shall not have been a member of the Church in full connection for the five consecutive years preceding the election.

Composition of Lay  
Electoral  
Conference.

## WASHINGTON.

J. A. Holmes presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

*Resolved*, That paragraph 222 of the Discipline be amended by striking out the word "five" and inserting the word "three," so as to read: "Shall call not less than 'three' nor more than 'nine,'" etc.

Trial of  
preachers.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary:

## AFRICA.

The Secretary presented a memorial from the Africa Conference asking for the restoring of the name of Liberia Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Change  
name of  
Africa  
Conference.

## ARKANSAS.

A memorial from G. E. Cunningham and another was presented concerning Southern work, which was referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South.

Southern  
work.

## CENTRAL ILLINOIS.

Thomas Doney presented a memorial relating to the appointment of a Quarterly Conference Committee on the Epworth League, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Committee  
on Epworth  
League.

## CENTRAL NEW YORK.

M. P. Blakeslee presented a memorial, signed by himself and others, concerning editorship of *Northern Chris-*

*Northern  
Christian  
Advocate.*

**MAY 10.** *tian Advocate*, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

**EIGHTH DAY.**  
*Morning.*  
Duties of  
presiding  
elders.  
**Statistics.**

Also, one concerning the duty of presiding elders, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Also, one to amend Statistical Table No. III, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

#### COLUMBIA RIVER.

Episcopal  
residence.

A. J. Hanson presented a memorial from the delegates of the Columbia River, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Puget Sound Conferences relating to an episcopal residence, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

#### FLORIDA.

Trustees.

A. R. Jones presented a memorial concerning the election of trustees of church property, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Change of  
boundaries.

Also, one relative to a provision allowing Conferences to change boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

#### ILLINOIS.

Sunday  
School  
Board.

S. H. Whitlock presented a memorial concerning Sunday School Boards, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Church  
records.

Chris. Galeener presented a memorial concerning the annual revision of church records, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

#### INDIANA.

Pastoral  
support.

J. H. Ketcham presented a memorial concerning estimating pastoral support, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Probation.

Also, one asking the doing away with the six months' probation now in vogue, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

#### IOWA.

Solemnizing  
marriage.

I. O. Kemble presented a memorial from the Muscatine District concerning unordained preachers solemn-

izing marriage, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also, one concerning the reporting of the benevolent collections, which was referred to the same committee.

**MAY 10.**

**EIGHTH DAY.**

*Morning.*  
Benevolent collections.

#### KANSAS.

J. W. Alderman presented a memorial relating to a special form for receiving young probationers into full membership, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Probationers.

T. B. Sweet presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference concerning lay delegates, which was referred to the Committee on Equal Representation.

Lay delegates.

#### KENTUCKY.

Amon Boreing and others presented a memorial concerning change of paragraph 95 of Discipline, whereby the presidents of Epworth Leagues shall become members of the Quarterly Conference, which was referred to the Committee on the Epworth League.

Presidents of Epworth Leagues.

E. L. Shepard presented a memorial asking a change of the Kentucky Conference from the fifth General Conference District to the seventh, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

General Conference Districts.

#### MICHIGAN.

N. L. Bray presented a memorial asking the General Conference of 1892 to grant to the Michigan and Detroit Conferences an enabling act providing for division of territory, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Enabling act.

#### MINNESOTA.

H. C. Jennings presented a memorial, signed by E. R. Lathrop, concerning change of paragraph 554 of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Change of Discipline.

William McKinley presented a memorial relating to a change in the mode of reporting benevolent collections in the Annual Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Benevolent collections.

#### NEWARK.

J. F. Dodd presented a memorial from the pastor and trustees of St. John's Church, Newark, N. J., and one

St. John's and St. Mark's churches.

**MAY 10.** from the trustees of St. Mark's Church, Montclair, N. J.,  
EIGHTH DAY. which were referred to the Committee on Boundaries.  
*Morning.*

## NEW YORK.

Conference  
claimants.

J. M. King presented a memorial embodying the action of the New York Conference, April 4, 1892, asking for a repeal of the action of the last General Conference relating to the Board of Conference Claimants, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Absence  
from pastoral  
work.

Also, one embodying the action of the New York Conference, April, 1892, asking for a paragraph in the Discipline providing for the temporal leave of absence from pastoral work, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Duties  
of several  
boards.

Also, one embodying the action of the New York Conference, April, 1892, asking for more explicit definition of the duties and powers of the several boards, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Change in  
boundaries.

Also, one embodying the action of the Delaware Conference, March 28, 1892, and approved by the New York Conference, April 1, 1892, asking for a change of the boundary of the Delaware Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

Also, one embodying the action of St. Mark's Church Quarterly Conference protesting against change of Conference boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

## NEW YORK EAST.

Conference  
studies.

G. P. Mains presented a memorial from the New York East Conference concerning Conference studies, which was referred to the Committee on Education.

## NORTH DAKOTA.

Lay  
delegates.

F. J. Young presented a memorial from the Valley City Charge concerning lay delegates, which was referred to the Committee on Equal Representation.

## NORTH NEBRASKA.

Division of  
Missionary  
Society.

D. C. Winship presented a memorial from the North Nebraska Conference relating to the division of the

Missionary Society, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

**MAY 10.**

**EIGHTH  
DAY.**

*Morning.*

#### NORTH OHIO.

John Mitchell presented a memorial relating to Statistical Blank No. II, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Statistics.

Also, one in reference to powers and duties of estimating committees, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Estimating  
committees.

Also, one in reference to matter of raising supplies for support of the ministry, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Ministerial  
support.

G. A. Hughes presented a memorial relative to a change of paragraph 242 of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Change of  
Discipline.

Also, one relative to an amendment of the ritual in the ordinance of baptism of adults, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Baptism.

#### OHIO.

J. C. Arbuckle presented a memorial relating to probationary membership, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Probationers.

Also, one concerning change of name of the General Missionary Committee, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Missionary  
Committee.

J. C. Jackson, for himself and others, presented a memorial concerning church letters, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Church  
certificates.

#### PHILADELPHIA.

J. H. Hargis presented a memorial, signed by H. A. Monroe of the Delaware Conference and others, relating to District Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

District  
Conferences.

#### PITTSBURG.

Samuel Hamilton presented a memorial concerning lay representation in the Bishop's Cabinet, which was referred to the Committee on Equal Representation.

Lay representation.

C. W. Smith presented a memorial relating to the Sunday closing of the Columbian Exposition, which was referred to the Committee on Columbian Exposition.

Columbian  
Exposition.



**MAY 10.**EIGHTH  
DAY.*Morning.*  
Sunday  
school  
teachers.

Probation.

## SAINT LOUIS.

G. W. Hughey presented a memorial concerning the manner of electing Sunday school teachers, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Also, one concerning the probationary system in the Church, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

## SAINT LOUIS GERMAN.

Ministers in  
Quarterly  
Conference.

William Koenke presented a memorial on ministerial membership in Quarterly Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

## SAVANNAH.

Official  
paper.

C. O. Fisher presented a memorial on the establishment of an official paper at Atlanta, Ga., which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

General  
Conference  
quorum.

T. A. Fortson presented a memorial concerning the quorum of the General Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

## SOUTH INDIA.

India  
Mission.

J. E. Robinson presented a memorial from the Central Conference of India relating to Conferences in the India mission field, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

## SOUTH KANSAS.

District  
Conferences.

C. R. Rice presented a memorial relating to the repeal of the paragraph relating to the District Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Change in  
Discipline,  
¶ 243.

H. W. Chaffee presented a memorial relating to amendment of paragraph 243, section 1, of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

¶ 189.

Also, one concerning the amending of paragraph 189, section 12, of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

## TROY.

Epworth  
League.

J. H. Coleman presented a memorial from the Troy Conference concerning the Epworth League, which was referred to the Committee on the Epworth League.

## UPPER IOWA.

J. C. Magee presented a memorial from himself and two others concerning a change in Discipline referring to local church conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

MAY 10.

EIGHTH  
DAY.Morning.  
Local  
church  
conferences.

## WASHINGTON.

H. A. Carroll presented a memorial relating to the number of stewards in pastoral charges, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Stewards.

## WEST NEBRASKA.

John Dryden, for himself and others, presented a memorial concerning the election of delegates to the Lay Electoral Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Lay Representation.

Lay  
delegates.

## WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 11.

MAY 11.

NINTH DAY.

Morning.

The Conference assembled at the usual hour, Bishop I. W. Joyce in the chair.

Bishop  
Joyce  
presiding.

The religious services were conducted by T. B. Shepard, of the Northern New York Conference.

Devotional  
services.

The Journal of yesterday's session was read and approved.

Journal  
approved.

William Swindells moved that the reading of so much of the Journal as refers to memorials be discontinued from this time, which was carried.

On motion of F. D. Blakeslee, the rules were suspended to receive the report of the Committee on the Centennial of the General Conference. The committee presented their report, which was received and adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 504.)

Centen-  
nial of the  
General  
Conference.

Sandford Hunt moved the suspension of the rules in order to receive the report of the Trustees of the Chartered Fund. The rules being suspended, the report was presented, and referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Chartered  
Fund.

William Lawrence moved to suspend the rules to present Report No. I of the Committee on Temporal Economy for the confirmation of George I. Bodine as Treasurer of the Chartered Fund in the place of John

Temporal  
Economy  
No. I.

**MAY 11.** F. Keen, deceased. The rules were suspended and the report adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 458.)

**NINTH DAY.**  
*Morning.*  
Secretary to  
edit reports.

Sandford Hunt moved that the Secretary of the General Conference be authorized to edit all reports of the benevolent societies for publication in the official Journal, and that none exceed twenty-five pages in length. Adopted.

The call of the Conferences was then taken up for resolutions. G. E. Ackerman presented a resolution touching the greater efficiency of the work of the Church among the masses, which was read, and referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

L. R. Fiske presented the following from the Committee on Delegates, which was read and adopted :

Special ses-  
sion ordered.

*Resolved*, 1. That the Conference hold a special session on the evening of Friday, May 13, for the reception of the fraternal delegates from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Church in Canada.

Fraternal  
delegates.

2. That all fraternal delegates be granted the freedom of the platform, and they be invited to occupy seats thereon.

Presbyte-  
rian General  
Assembly.

A. J. Kynett moved that the commissioners to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, now on their way to Portland, Ore., be invited to visit this General Conference, and that a committee of five, including one of the Bishops, be appointed to convey this invitation, which was adopted.

Locating  
preachers.

W. S. Edwards presented a resolution for the revision of the Discipline so as to locate preachers going into secular business, which was read and referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Districting  
the Bishops.

E. J. Gray presented a resolution concerning the assignment of the Bishops to districts, which was read, and referred to the Committee on Episcopacy, to report on or before May 17.

Election of  
editors, etc.

He also presented a resolution favoring the election of the editors and general secretaries by the Book Committee, or by the various Boards, and not by the General Conference, which was read, and referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Biography  
of Bishop  
Simpson.

J. R. Keyes presented a resolution instructing the Book Agents at Cincinnati to have prepared and published a biography of Bishop Simpson, which was read,

and on motion of J. W. Eaton it was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

**MAY 11.**  
**NINTH DAY.**  
*Morning.*  
Time limit.

Harvey Webb presented a resolution favoring the removal of the time limit from the pastorate, which was read, and referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

H. C. DeMotte presented a resolution with regard to the formation of the standing committees of the General Conference, which was read, and referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Standing committees.

W. A. Smith presented a resolution relating to the division of the Missionary Society into a home and foreign department, which was read, and referred to the Committee on Missions.

Division of Missionary Society.

H. B. Williams presented a paper concerning the posture in prayer, which was read, and referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Prayer.

Amos Shinkle moved that all persons having funds to defray the expenses of the General Conference pay the same to Amos Shinkle, the treasurer of the commission, which was adopted.

Expenses of General Conference.

Amos Shinkle moved that, until after further notice, all announcements shall be made at 12 o'clock noon.

Notices.

A motion to lay the resolution on the table was lost.

F. A. Rikken moved the previous question, which was ordered, and the motion of Amos Shinkle was adopted.

The Bishops announced the committee to convey the invitation of this body to the commissioners to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. (See *Appendix*, p. 437.)

N. T. DePauw offered the following, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Secretaries of the benevolent societies of the Church, in their financial statements, report salaries and expenses separate from other expenditures, so that the percentage of expense to receipts may be known by all contributors.

Financial statements of benevolent societies.

W. F. Warren presented a resolution concerning the revision of the first chapter of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on the Revision of the Discipline.

Revision of the Discipline.

T. B. Neely moved that W. F. Warren be added to

**MAY 11.** the Committee on the Revision of the Discipline, which prevailed.  
**NINTH DAY.**

*Morning.*  
 Epworth  
 League.

The Committee on the State of the Church returned a paper proposing a change in the Discipline concerning the Epworth League, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Lay  
 delegates.

Also, a paper on lay delegation, which was referred to the Committee on Equal Representation.

Evangelists.

Also, a paper on evangelists, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Resident  
 pastors.

J. M. Buckley moved that the chairman of the local committee be requested to place some chairs in a convenient place on the platform, and that the General Conference authorize him to invite the pastors of the churches whose buildings we are using for our purposes, and such other ministers as he may see fit, to occupy seats on the platform from time to time. Adopted.

¶ 170.

T. B. Neely presented a resolution changing paragraph 170 of the Discipline, which was read, and referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Equal rep-  
 resentation.

John Field presented a memorial from a meeting of the lay members of this Conference concerning equality of representation, which was read, and referred to the Committee on Equal Representation.

Rev. Dr.  
 J. J. Tigert.

J. C. Hartzell presented to the Chair the Rev. John J. Tigert, D.D., LL.D., fraternal messenger to this Conference from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, who was in turn introduced to the Conference by the Bishop.

Sunday  
 school  
 periodical.

J. A. Field presented a resolution concerning the publication of a periodical in the interest of Sunday school superintendents, which was read, and referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools and Tracts.

Course of  
 Study.

William Jones presented a resolution concerning the introduction into the ministerial Course of Study of Blackstone and Greenleaf on Evidence, which was read, and referred to the Committee on Revisals.

*General  
 Conference  
 Journals.*

W. P. Thirkield presented a resolution authorizing the Book Agents at New York to present to our theological and literary institutions one set each of the *General Conference Journals* and of the *General Minutes*.

J. E. Searles, Jr., moved to refer the above paper to the Committee on the Book Concern.

MAY 11.  
NINTH DAY.  
Morning.

E. D. Whitlock moved, as a substitute, to refer the same to the Committee on Education.

W. L. McDowell moved to lay the substitute on the table, which prevailed.

The vote recurring upon the motion of J. E. Searles, Jr., the resolution was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Edward Lee presented a resolution concerning the retention of an episcopal residence in the State of Texas, which was read, and referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Episcopal residence.

J. W. Eaton presented a resolution concerning the organic union of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which was read, and referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Organic union.

J. W. Eaton moved that until otherwise ordered all notices shall be given at 12:45 P. M., which was adopted.

Notices.

Benjamin Brown presented a paper asserting the loyalty of the colored membership to the Church, which was read.

Colored members.

Thomas Hanlon moved that the said paper be referred to the Committee on the State of the Church, and also called for the previous question, which call the Conference sustained.

The main question being put, the paper of Benjamin Brown was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

The Bishops presented a revisal of the law concerning the relation of local preachers and exhorters to the Quarterly Conferences, which was received, and ordered to be referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Local preachers and exhorters.

D. S. Monroe moved that we now resume the consideration of the report of the Constitutional Commission.

Constitution.

By unanimous consent, J. M. Buckley presented Report No. I of the Committee on Episcopacy, which was read and adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 438.)

Episcopacy, Report No. 1.

D. A. Whedon announced that A. C. Titus, lay delegate from the New England Southern Conference, had

A. C. Titus.



**MAY 11.**  
NINTH DAY.  
*Morning.*  
Constitution.

arrived. He was accordingly seated and marked as present.

The motion of D. S. Monroe was carried, and the Conference resumed the consideration of the report of the Constitutional Commission.

The substitute of J. C. Hartzell, that Bishop Merrill address the Conference concerning that portion of the report now under consideration, was accepted and adopted.

G. H. Bridgman moved to amend that part of the report now under consideration by changing the last paragraph on page 5 so that it shall read as follows :

Amendment  
of G. H.  
Bridgman.

The present Constitution of the delegated Conference is the document drawn up and adopted by the General Conference of 1808, but modified since that time in accordance with the specifications and restrictions of the original document; and now consists of paragraphs 55-64 inclusive, in the Discipline of 1888, excepting paragraphs 56, 57, and 58, and whatever else in this chapter relates to the method of working the plan of lay delegation.

J. D. Hammond moved to amend the amendment so that the first part of the report of the Commission end with the word "document" in the sixth line from the bottom of page 5, so that the section in question shall read :

Amendment  
of J. D.  
Hammond.

Therefore the present Constitution of the delegated General Conference is the document drawn up and adopted by the General Conference of 1808, but modified since that time in accordance with the specifications and restrictions of the original document.

J. F. Goucher moved, as a substitute for all, the following :

Substitute  
of J. F.  
Goucher.

The section on the General Conference in the Discipline of 1808, as adopted by the General Conference of 1808, has the nature and force of a Constitution.

That section, together with such modifications as have been adopted since that time in accordance with the provisions for amendment in that section, is the present Constitution, and is now included in paragraphs 55 to 64 inclusive in the Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church of 1888, excepting :

1. The change of the provision for calling an extra session of the General Conference from a unanimous to a two thirds vote of the Annual Conferences; and,

2. That which is known as the plan of lay delegation as recommended by the General Conference of 1868 and passed by the General Conference of 1872.

Notices.

Pending the discussion, the Order of the Day was taken up at 12:45, being the giving of notices.

Adjourned.

On motion, the Conference adjourned. The doxology was sung, and Bishop Joyce pronounced the benediction.

The following RESOLUTIONS were passed to the Secretary :

MAY 11.  
NINTH DAY.  
Morning.

#### ALABAMA.

G. E. Ackerman presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church :

*Whereas*, There is much unrest among the masses concerning the attitude of the Church toward them ; and,

*Whereas*, There is a growing feeling that the Church is coming to care more for wealth and luxury, for magnificent temples with costly adornings and expensive service, than for reaching and lifting up the poor and friendless ; therefore,

*Resolved*, 1. That while we do not in any sense believe our Church has lost her love for the poor, we do recognize a tendency toward worldliness as seen in the manifest evil of abandoning down town localities, of paying more money for music than for benevolences in some churches, and making the Sunday services in God's house a dress parade.

2. That we urge upon all our people the importance of maintaining places of worship in the crowded down town districts of our great cities.

3. Of maintaining reading rooms, open six evenings in the week, in all our churches in large towns.

4. Of going out after the people seven days in the week, not leaving all pastoral visiting to the preachers.

5. Of making every possible effort to minister to the bodies as well as to the souls of men, thus convincing them that we have the spirit of Christ and esteem rich and poor alike in the work and worship of God.

Attitude of  
the Church.

#### BALTIMORE.

W. S. Edwards presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy :

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Itinerancy be requested to consider the propriety of preparing for insertion in the Discipline a clause to the effect that when a member of an Annual Conference, without reason furnished by impaired health of himself or family sufficient to disqualify him for pastoral work, goes into secular business, he ought to locate, and at the session of his Conference after the knowledge of such engagement in secular business is obtained he shall be asked by the presiding Bishop to locate. Should he refuse to do so, and continue as aforesaid, the Conference may locate him at the following session after investigation of the case and recommendation that this be done by a committee of five of its members duly appointed.

Non-  
effective  
ministers.

#### CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

D. S. Monroe presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

*Resolved*, That after the word "appointed," paragraph 99, section 3, question 11, of the Discipline, there shall be added, "for the ensuing Conference year," so as to read : "11. What committees shall be appointed for the ensuing Conference year?"

¶ 99.

MAY 11.  
NINTH DAY.  
Morning.

Also, the following, which was referred to the same committee :

¶ 157.

*Resolved*, That in paragraph 157, section 2, of the Discipline, after the words "full connection," there be added, "Provided they are recommended by the Quarterly Conference."

J. Max Lantz offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Sunday  
School  
Missionary  
Society.

*Resolved*, That in paragraph 355 of the Discipline, line 4, after the words "Missionary Society," there be inserted the words "and a collection taken at least once a month," so as to read : "It shall be the duty of the preacher in charge to see that each Sunday school in our churches and congregations is organized into a missionary society, and a collection taken at least once a month, under such rules and regulations as the pastor, the superintendent, and the teachers may prescribe," etc.

¶ 86.

*Resolved*, That in paragraph 36, section 5, line 9, of the Discipline, after the words "any other," there be inserted the words "Methodist Episcopal," so as to read, "any other Methodist Episcopal Church."

M. K. Foster offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

¶ 177.

*Resolved*, That in paragraph 177, section 4, of the Discipline, first line, after the word "to," be added, "appoint the time of, and to," so as to read, "It shall be his duty to appoint the time of, and to be present at," etc.

E. J. Gray presented the following, which was read, and referred to the Committee on Episcopacy :

Episcopal  
districts.

*Whereas*, There is a profound and widespread conviction among our preachers and people that the efficiency of the episcopacy will be greatly increased and the growth of the Church and her institutions greatly promoted by the assignment of each Bishop to a prescribed territory for a period of years; and,

*Whereas*, The general supervision of the whole work by the Bishops severally is practically impossible; therefore,

*Resolved*, 1. That the Committee on Episcopacy shall consider and report to the General Conference on or before the seventeenth day of May upon the advisability of dividing the territory occupied by the Methodist Episcopal Church into as many episcopal districts, less one, as there are effective bishops at the close of this General Conference, said districts to be composed, in so far as practicable, of contiguous Conferences.

2. That such division shall leave the senior Bishop without a prescribed district, that he may preside at Conferences in case of death or disability of any bishop or arrange for such presidency by another bishop, and travel through the connection as, in his judgment, the exigencies of the work may demand.

3. That when such districts are formed the Board of Bishops shall so arrange the work as to assign to the same Bishop the supervision of the same district and the same Conferences during the period of four years.

Also, the following, which was read, and referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy :

General  
Conference  
officers.

*Whereas*, The election of agents, secretaries, and editors, whose duties are rather local than general, consumes much of the time of each General Conference; and,

*Whereas*, The peculiar requirements of the places to be filled and the special fitness of the person to fill them can only be known by a comparatively small portion of the body; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to consider and report to the General Conference on or before the eighteenth day of May upon the advisability of such change in the Discipline as will make all officers of the General Conference except the General Superintendents elective, as follows: the editor of the *Methodist Review*, the editors of the various official papers under the control of the General Conference, and the Secretary of the Sunday School Union and Tract Societies by the Book Committee; the Secretary of the Board of Education by the Board of Education; and the secretaries of the other benevolent societies by the General Committee appointed and to be appointed by the General Conference.

**MAY 11.**  
**NINTH DAY.**  
*Morning.*

#### EAST OHIO.

J. R. Keyes presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern:

*Whereas*, The life-history of the late Bishop Simpson is in a peculiar manner the precious legacy of the Methodist Episcopal Church; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Book Agents at Cincinnati be and are hereby instructed to secure the writing of a biography of Bishop Simpson, if they find it practicable, and publish the same, to be sold at a price not to exceed one dollar and fifty cents per copy.

Biography  
of Bishop  
Simpson.

Harvey Webb presented the following, which was read, and referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

*Whereas*, There are circumstances which clearly show and prove that the time limit in our pastorate makes seriously against its fullest usefulness; and,

*Whereas*, The annual appointment secures all needful check and safeguard to our itinerancy; therefore,

*Resolved*, 1. That the removal of the time limit from the pastorate is demanded for the best good of Methodism;

2. That the necessary action to effect such change in our rule should be enacted at this session of the General Conference.

Time limit.

#### ILLINOIS.

H. C. Demotte presented the following, which was read, and referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy:

*Whereas*, The present method of constituting the standing committees of the General Conference, by reason of the increase in the number of Conferences, gives too large committees for convenient and expeditious work; and,

*Whereas*, This same method places the members of the Conference on more committees than they can regularly attend, thus disturbing the careful and deliberate action of the committees; therefore,

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this General Conference that the standing committees shall hereafter each consist of three members from each General Conference District, to be nominated by the delegates of each district, respectively, and approved by the General Conference; provided that no member shall be appointed on more than one standing committee until all members from his district shall have been so assigned.

Organiza-  
tion of  
standing  
committees.

**MAY 11.**  
NINTH DAY.  
*Morning.*  
Division of  
Missionary  
Society.

W. A. Smith presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Missions:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Missions be requested to consider the advisability of dividing the Missionary Society into home and foreign departments, keeping such departments under the same management.

#### IOWA.

H. B. Williams presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Epworth  
League.

*Whereas*, Eight thousand Epworth Leagues are endeavoring to teach their four hundred thousand members loyalty to the doctrines and customs of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and,

*Whereas*, Paragraph 43, section 1, of the Discipline, concerning uniformity in public worship, recommends that the minister and the people shall kneel during the opening prayer; and,

*Whereas*, This rule is disregarded by some of our Bishops and ministers, who stand or sit during the opening prayer; and,

*Whereas*, The disregard of this time-honored custom by our prominent men is a bad example, and the cause of discontent among our people, and tends to confusion in our churches; therefore,

*Resolved*, That this General Conference shall either adopt a form of service that will be binding upon all our ministers, of whatever order, or request the prominent ministers, as well as the more humble, to conform to our present disciplinary rule.

#### KANSAS.

G. S. Dearborn presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Missions:

Woman's  
Home and  
Woman's  
Foreign  
Missionary  
Society.

*Whereas*, The two missionary societies known as the Woman's Foreign and Home Missionary Societies are not essentially dissimilar in their aims; and,

*Whereas*, Economy of administration would be promoted by their union; and,

*Whereas*, United, the training schools for deaconesses could best be cared for and directed by the management of such societies consolidated; therefore,

*Resolved*, That this General Conference recommend such union, and that legal measures be employed necessary to secure it.

S. E. Pendleton presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Missions:

Bishop  
Taylor's  
work.

Inasmuch as Bishop Taylor is growing old and is declining in strength, and must soon cease from his labors in Africa, owing to the vastness and importance of the work he has inaugurated and thus far carried forward, we would urge the Committee on Missions to report a plan of assistant supervision for the African mission work, such as will insure the details sufficiently to secure intelligent and successful administration when he shall have ceased to be effective, or enters into his rest.

T. B. Sweet presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern:

Imprints on  
publications.

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Book Concern be requested to



inquire and report whether it is not expedient that all publications of the Book Concern should have the following imprint on them:

"Published by the Methodist Episcopal Book Concern."

All reference to the names of the Agents temporarily in charge of the Concern to be eliminated, particularly upon all books published by and for the Church.

To report also as to the expediency of having but one Book Concern, to be managed by three Agents.

To examine also into the possibility and desirability of getting the books published by the Church into the general trade, in order that a more wide distribution of the same may be made.

Also, the following, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy:

*Whereas*, It is desirable to eliminate from the work of the General Conference, so far as possible, all elections for officers of the various boards, concerns, societies, and corporations connected with and controlled by said Conference, to the end that the time needed for legislation and the careful consideration of the great questions vitally connected with the progress of the Church may not be abridged or absorbed by such elections;

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Temporal Economy consider and report upon the advisability of 'so changing the Discipline that only the boards, committees, trustees, or directors necessary to manage the Book Concern, Missionary Society, Church Extension Society, Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society, Board of Education, Sunday School Union and Tract Society, Epworth League and other societies, be elected by the General Conference, leaving the executive officers of all such boards, corporations, and societies, heretofore elected by this Conference, to be elected or appointed by such boards, committees, trustees, or directors for their respective organizations.

**MAY 11.**  
**NINTH DAY.**  
*Morning.*

General  
Conference  
officers.

#### MAINE.

W. F. Berry presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

*Whereas*, Many of our smaller charges are supplied by local preachers, selected and appointed by the presiding elders; and,

*Whereas*, These local preachers are amenable solely to the Quarterly Conference of the charge they serve, or to a District Conference; and,

*Whereas*, They practically, as preachers in charge, represent the Annual Conference, and are so regarded by the community where they labor, and—to a considerable extent—by the churches which they serve; and,

*Whereas*, The supervision of these supplies by the Quarterly Conference is largely superficial, and their examinations in the prescribed studies is too frequently a farce; and,

*Whereas*, The selection and appointment of these supplies is solely in the hands of one person, contrary to the entire analogy of our Church; and,

*Whereas*, Not unfrequently improper and unworthy persons are employed, resulting in great injury to the Church and the cause of Christ; therefore,

*Resolved*, 1. That all local preachers acting as supplies, or expecting to supply, shall attend the session of the Annual Conference; they shall be examined in character and personal fitness by a Committee

Local  
preachers.



**MAY 11.**  
**NINTH DAY.**  
*Morning.*

on Conference Relations, and in the prescribed studies by a Conference Literary Committee appointed for that purpose. Said committees shall report to the Annual Conference, and the presiding elders shall be permitted to employ as supplies only such local preachers as are recommended by these committees and authorized by the Annual Conference.

2. That the presiding elders shall be permitted to employ in the interim of the Annual Conference, as supplies, only such local preachers as have been examined and recommended by the above mentioned committees, or by three effective elders contiguous to the proposed supply, or to the charge to be supplied, said effective elders to be appointed by the chairmen of the above mentioned committees, and to act for them.

#### NEW ENGLAND.

W. F. Warren presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on the Revision of the Discipline:

Change of  
 Discipline.

*Whereas*, The opening section of Chapter I of the Discipline, on the origin of the Methodist Episcopal Church, should be made more worthy of its place and importance; therefore,

*Resolved*, That a committee of five, including as chairman the next editor of the Discipline, be appointed to revise the aforesaid section of Chapter I, paragraphs 1 and 2.

#### NORTHWEST INDIANA.

Oliver Gard offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Amend  
 ¶ 275.  
 Divorce.

*Whereas*, In almost every charge there are those who have been deserted and divorced, without fault or misconduct; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the words "or desertion" be added to paragraph 275, and follow the word "adultery" in said paragraph.

#### OHIO.

John C. Jackson presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Public  
 worship.

*Whereas*, Reverence and decorum are indispensable elements of true worship, and should be manifested outwardly as well as exist in the heart; and,

*Whereas*, All Protestant sects of other lands, as well as many of our own country, exhibit this spirit by the appropriate custom of bowing the head in prayer after entering the church pew; therefore,

*Resolved*, That we so amend paragraph 43 of the Discipline as to have it read, after the words "the Lord's day," at the close of the first two lines, as follows:

"We earnestly recommend that all of our members, immediately after taking their seats in church, shall bow the head in silent invocation for God's blessing upon the services of the hour; and in order to secure this fully it shall be the duty of the pastor occasionally to call attention to this recommendation as the case may require."

## PHILADELPHIA.

MAY 11.  
NINTH DAY.  
Morning.

T. B. Neely presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

*Resolved*, That paragraph 170 of the Discipline be amended by striking out the word "should" in the first line and inserting "shall;" strike out "episcopal" in the second line and insert "missionary," so that the paragraph will read, "A Missionary Bishop shall receive his support from the missionary funds."

Missionary  
Bishops.

## SAINT LOUIS.

William Jones presented the following, which was read, and referred to the Committee on Revisals:

*Whereas*, It is important, in order to avoid mistakes in the administration of ecclesiastical law and be able to discriminate clearly as to what proof is pertinent to the support of any given proposition, the administrator should have positive knowledge of fundamental law and be familiar with the ordinary laws of evidence; therefore,

Course of  
Study.

*Resolved*, That we courteously request the Bishops to incorporate into the Course of Study in the third or fourth year Cooley's edition of Blackstone and Greenleaf's *Rules of Evidence*, the first volume.

J. A. Field presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools and Tracts:

*Whereas*, We have no helps especially adapted to the use of the Sunday school superintendent; and,

Sunday  
school super-  
intendents'  
journal.

*Whereas*, Such a publication giving suggestions as to the management of the school and the discharge of his duties is greatly needed; and,

*Whereas*, Other religious publishing houses are issuing such publications with profit to the publishers and aid to the superintendents; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the editor of our Sunday school periodicals be instructed to arrange for the publication of such a periodical at an early day, which will give rules for the government of schools, suggestions that will aid the superintendent in the discharge of his duties, and illustrations, blackboard lessons, and such other matter as will be of service to the superintendent.

## SAINT LOUIS GERMAN.

J. L. J. Barth presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Deaconess Work be requested to consider the propriety of organizing the German deaconess work of the United States, and creating a central organization of the same.

Deaconess  
work.

## SAVANNAH.

T. A. Fortson presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

*Whereas*, There is now in the hands of the Committee on Revisals a resolution to so change paragraph 95 of the Discipline as to prohibit persons not members of our Church from being members of our Quarterly Conferences; therefore,

¶ 95.  
Members of  
Quarterly  
Conferences.

**MAY 11.**  
NINTH DAY.  
Morning.

*Resolved*, That the words "including all the trustees, except such trustees and Sunday school superintendents as are not members of the Methodist Episcopal Church," in sections 5, 6, 7, and 8 of paragraph 103 of the Discipline, be stricken out, so that said paragraph shall read as follows:

"¶ 103. Whenever the Quarterly Conference of any charge shall desire it, it may organize, and continue during its pleasure, an Official Board, to be composed of all the members of the Quarterly Conference. The Official Board may hold its meetings at such times as it may determine, and shall be presided over by the preacher in charge, or, in his absence, by a chairman *pro tempore*, elected by the meeting. When so organized the Official Board may discharge the duties belonging to the Leaders and Stewards' Meeting, except the special duties pointed out in questions 3 to 8 inclusive, in paragraph 102 of the Discipline. It may also devise and carry into effect suitable plans for providing for the finances of the Church, and discharge such other duties as the Quarterly Conference may from time to time commit to it, not otherwise provided for in the Discipline. The Board shall keep a record of its proceedings, and send the same to the fourth Quarterly Conference for approval."

W. P. Thirkield presented the following, which was read, and referred to the Committee on the Book Concern:

*General  
Conference  
Journals.*

*Resolved*, 1. That the Book Agents at New York be authorized to furnish without cost to all of our theological and literary institutions making formal application for the same one set each of the *General Conference Journals* and of the *General Minutes*, where this can be done without unduly depleting the stock of said publications; and,

2. That the Local Book Committee be authorized to pass on all such applications.

#### SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

M. A. Smith presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Temperance:

Eucharist.

*Resolved*, That the use of fermented wine and leavened bread be prohibited in the administration of the Lord's Supper.

#### TEXAS.

Edward Lee presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

Episcopal  
residence.

*Whereas*, Texas is rapidly becoming the great center of population of the great Southwest, and now numbers more than two million inhabitants, made up of thirteen nationalities, and is daily increasing; and,

*Whereas*, The United States government is making large appropriations to the various harbors, and great cities are being built on its seacoast, such as Galveston, Velasco, etc., and many others in the interior are springing up throughout the entire State, and our churches and schools are being planted all over the State; and,

*Whereas*, The last General Conference gave us an episcopal resident in the person of our beloved Bishop D. A. Goodsell, who has been of incalculable value to our great State; therefore,

*Resolved*, That it be the sense of this General Conference that the episcopal residence be continued.

## TROY.

MAY 11.

NINTH DAY.  
Morning.

J. W. Eaton presented the following, which was read, and referred to the Committee on the State of the Church:

*Resolved*, 1. That while we greatly rejoice in the fact that cordial fraternal relations exist between the two great and growing bodies of Methodism known as the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, it is yet the judgment of this General Conference that the highest interests of the kingdom of Christ our common Lord demand the earliest possible organic union of these two Churches.

Organic  
union.

2. That a commission, consisting of our seven senior Bishops and five ministers and five laymen, to be appointed by the Board of Bishops, be constituted, whose duty it shall be to communicate this, our action, to the Board of Bishops and the next General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; and if it shall be by them favorably received (as we doubt not it will be), then to co-operate with them in considering what can best be done the most certainly and speedily to further the accomplishment of this greatly to be desired end; and to report their proceedings and conclusions to the General Conference of 1896.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

*Whereas*, It is desirable that the order of worship in our churches should be substantially the same in all places; and,

Order of  
worship.

*Whereas*, There is now great and perplexing lack of such uniformity; therefore,

*Resolved*, 1. That the Board of Bishops be requested to prepare and promulgate two forms or orders of both morning and evening worship, one to be an adaptation or abridgment of the service prepared by Mr. Wesley, and now substantially in use by the Wesleyan Church in England, and the other to consist of singing, reading of the Scriptures, and prayer, in such order as may be judged best by the said Board of Bishops.

2. That when such forms or orders of worship shall have been promulgated, each local church shall by its Quarterly Conference elect which of the two forms or orders of worship shall be used by said local church; but all our preachers and churches shall use the one or the other at both the morning and evening service on the Lord's day.

## UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

J. A. Williams offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

*Whereas*, One fifth of the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church are south of Mason and Dixon's line; and,

Episcopal  
supervision.

*Whereas*, A greater amount of episcopal supervision is greatly needed; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Episcopacy be requested to take into consideration the location of an episcopal residence in the central South.

J. C. Eckles presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries:

*Whereas*, A large number of the members of the Upper Mississippi Conference have by petition requested that the General Conference

Enabling  
act.

**MAY 11.**  
**NINTH DAY.**  
*Morning.*

grant an enabling act, by which that part of the Upper Mississippi Conference known as the white work in Mississippi may during the quadrennium be transferred to such other Conference as may seem best; therefore,

*Resolved,* That such request be granted by the General Conference.

#### WASHINGTON.

Benjamin Brown presented the following, which was read, and referred to the Committee on the State of the Church :

Colored  
 membership.

*Whereas,* The Methodist Episcopal Church has done so much to Christianize, educate, and elevate the colored race; and,

*Whereas,* The work of rescue in 1844 is inestimably memorable; and,

*Whereas,* We have been misrepresented as to our position in the Church, and we feel that we are a part and parcel of the grand old Church which has always acknowledged the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man without distinction; and,

*Whereas,* The sentiment of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as voiced in the Episcopal Address and indorsed by the General Conference, renewed its allegiance to the colored members of said Church and Conference; and,

*Whereas,* Reference has been made by said Address to the suggestions from without, that the colored brethren have reached a state where total severance from their white brethren would be to the advantage of the race; therefore,

*Resolved,* That it is the sense of the colored members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the General Conference here assembled that all our church buildings are insured; and, notwithstanding their constant effort, many churches remain uninsured, thus jeopardizing our interests; and,

*Whereas,* Our twenty-two thousand churches and parsonages are annually paying extravagant premiums upon policies, and many are uninsured because of inability to meet these excessive demands; therefore,

*Resolved,* That in the judgment of the constituency in whose interests we appeal we should organize a Mutual Assessment Insurance Association auxiliary to the Board of Church Extension.

#### WEST NEBRASKA.

C. A. Mastin presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Church Extension:

Insurance.

*Whereas,* The Discipline provides that the presiding elder shall see that all our church buildings are insured; and, notwithstanding their constant effort, many churches remain uninsured, thus jeopardizing our interests; and,

*Whereas,* Our twenty-two thousand churches and parsonages are annually paying extravagant premiums upon policies, and many are uninsured because of inability to meet these excessive demands; therefore,

*Resolved,* That in the judgment of the constituency in whose interests we appeal we should organize a Mutual Assessment Insurance Association auxiliary to the Board of Church Extension.

B. L. Robinson presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy:

Support of  
 the Church.

*Whereas,* There are in the Methodist Episcopal Church certain members who, being able, yet for some fancied grievance or other reason refuse to contribute of their substance to the support of the Gospel, and believing such members a drawback to the success of the Church in every respect; therefore, be it



*Resolved*, That such members of the Methodist Episcopal Church who for six months, being able, yet refuse to contribute to the support of the Gospel, be dropped from the membership of the Church. **MAY 11.**  
NINTH DAY.  
Morning.

## WYOMING.

A. J. Van Cleft offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on the Epworth League:

*Resolved*, That this General Conference is opposed to the appointment of a General Secretary to take charge of our Epworth League work. Epworth League.

Austin Griffin offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on the Epworth League:

*Resolved*, That the presidents of the chapters of the Epworth League on the circuit or station shall sustain the same relation to the Church as Sunday school superintendents; to wit, their election shall be approved by the Quarterly Conference. They shall also be approved as members of the Quarterly Conference. Epworth League.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary:

## AFRICA.

W. T. Hagan presented a memorial asking for a change in the present boundaries and name of the Africa Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries. Boundaries.

Also, one asking for a change in the time of holding Children's Day in Liberia to the second sabbath in February, which was referred to the Committee on Re-visals. Children's Day.

## BALTIMORE.

J. E. Ingram presented a memorial from the National Association of Local Preachers in reference to representation in the Annual and General Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Equal Representation. Local preachers' representation.

Also, one from the National Association of Local Preachers protesting against paragraph 222, section 5, of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy. ¶ 222.

## CALIFORNIA.

C. V. Anthony presented a memorial, signed by E. D. McCreary and others, asking that the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor be recognized, which was referred to the Committee on the Epworth League. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.

Also, one signed by W. S. Urmy asking for a change ¶ 189.



**MAY 11.** in the Discipline, paragraph 189, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

**NINTH DAY.**  
*Morning.*  
Norwegian  
and Danish  
work.

Also, one, signed by C. J. Larsen and others, concerning the Norwegian and Danish work on the Pacific coast, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

#### CENTRAL GERMAN.

Missionary  
Bishops.

Jacob Rothweiler presented a memorial asking that the Third Restrictive Rule be amended—that part relating to Missionary Bishops—which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

#### CENTRAL ILLINOIS.

¶ 99.

M. A. Head presented a memorial, signed by himself and others, concerning a change in paragraph 99 of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Trustees.

C. O. McCulloch presented a memorial asking for a plainer construction of paragraph 323 of the Discipline, relating to trustees of our church property, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Church  
Extension  
Funds.

Also, one, signed by himself and others, concerning the Board of Administration of Church Extension Funds, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

#### CENTRAL NEW YORK.

Conference  
claimants.

U. S. Beebe presented a memorial from the Syracuse Methodist Preachers' Association, signed by T. R. Green, President, and C. M. Eddy, Secretary, against the election of a General Secretary in the interests of superannuates, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Consolidation  
of  
societies.

Also, one from the same association, signed by the same officers, concerning the consolidation of our benevolent societies, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

#### CENTRAL OHIO.

South  
American  
Mission.

L. A. Belt presented a memorial from the South American Mission concerning the South American Mission press, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

## CINCINNATI.

**MAY 11.**  
**NINTH DAY.**  
*Morning.*  
 Ritual.

John Pearson presented a memorial, signed by C. W. Drees and others, concerning the revision of ritual forms of baptism, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

A. B. Leonard presented a memorial from Troy, O., in regard to amusements, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Amuse-  
ments.

## DAKOTA.

A. W. Adkinson presented a petition in behalf of the English and Spanish missions of New Mexico for the renewing of enabling acts of 1888, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Spanish  
missions.

## DES MOINES.

L. M. Mann presented a memorial, signed by himself and seventeen others, concerning an episcopal residence in Des Moines, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Episcopal  
residence.

## DETROIT.

Arthur Edwards offered a memorial, signed by N. Norton Clark, Pastor of Plymouth Church, and J. L. Hudson, Presiding Elder of Detroit District, asking that paragraph 102 of the Discipline be discontinued and paragraph 108 be changed, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

¶¶ 102, 108.

W. H. Shier presented a memorial from the Woman's Home Missionary Society concerning deaconess work, which was referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

Deaconess  
work.

J. H. Potts presented a memorial from the Woman's Home Missionary Society in relation to deaconesses, which was referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

Deaconess  
work.

## GENESEE.

J. E. Williams and others presented a resolution from the Genesee Conference Epworth League Convention concerning organization of the Epworth League, which was referred to the Committee on the Epworth League.

Epworth  
League.

**MAY 11.****NINTH DAY.***Morning.*Bishop  
Ninde.**KANSAS.**

G. S. Dearborn presented a memorial protesting against the removal of Bishop Ninde from Topeka, Kan., which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

**MICHIGAN.**

Time limit.

W. I. Cogshall presented a memorial, signed by James Baley and sixty-five others, asking for the removal of the time limit, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also, one from G. S. Hickey and three others relating to evangelists, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

**MINNESOTA.**Course of  
study.

G. H. Bridgman presented a memorial, signed by C. M. Heard and eight others, concerning the Disciplinary Course of Study for traveling preachers and Conference examinations, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Quarterly  
Conference.

H. R. Brill presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference concerning the election of members of Quarterly Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Equal Representation.

School of  
Theology.

C. M. Heard presented a memorial, signed by J. F. Chaffee and two others, concerning a plan for Conference School of Theology, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

**MISSISSIPPI.**Common  
schools.

S. L. Jones presented a memorial in regard to common schools and the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society, which was referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South.

**NEWARK.**Home  
mission.

J. F. Dodd presented a memorial concerning home mission work, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

**NEW ENGLAND.**Home  
Missionary  
Society.

J. W. Hamilton presented a memorial on Home Missionary Society, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

W. F. Warren presented a memorial asking that a change be made in the opening section of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

**MAY 11.**  
NINTH DAY.  
Morning.  
Change in  
Discipline.

G. S. Chadbourne presented a memorial asking for the amendment of paragraphs 200-202 of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Education.

¶ 200-202.

#### NEW ENGLAND AND NEW ENGLAND SOUTHERN.

##### (Joint Memorial.)

G. S. Chadbourne presented a memorial asking for an enabling act, so that a Swedish mission district may be established, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Enabling  
act.

Also, one asking for the change of paragraph 494 in the Discipline, in regard to the boundaries of the above Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

S. C. Keeler presented a memorial, signed by himself and others, concerning a change of the Discipline, paragraphs 280 and 325, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

¶ 280, 325.

#### NEW JERSEY.

J. B. Faulks presented a memorial asking that no change be made in the Discipline in regard to the probationary term, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Probation.

H. G. Williams presented a memorial concerning the election of Annual Conference officers, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Annual  
Conference  
officers.

#### NEW YORK EAST.

C. S. Wing presented a memorial asking for the amendment of paragraph 242 of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

¶ 242.

#### NORTH CAROLINA.

C. N. Grandison presented a memorial concerning the *Southwestern Christian Advocate*, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

*South-  
western  
Christian  
Advocate.*

**MAY 11.**

NINTH DAY.

*Morning.*Liquor  
traffic.

## NORTH DAKOTA.

F. J. Young presented a resolution of the Lay Electoral Conference, setting forth the action of the people of North Dakota in suppressing the liquor traffic, and the general observance of the law and its beneficial effects, which was referred to the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition.

## NORTH INDIA.

Malaysia  
Mission.

E. W. Parker presented a memorial from the Malaysia Mission asking that it be organized into a Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Boundaries.

Also, one concerning a change in the Central Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Second  
Restrictive  
Rule.

Also, one asking for a change in the Second Restrictive Rule, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

General  
Conference  
delegates.

Also, one concerning the election of delegates to the General Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Missionary  
Society.

Also, one asking for a change of Constitution of Missionary Society, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

## NORTH OHIO.

Missionary  
Society.

John Mitchell presented a memorial asking for a change in the Constitution of the Missionary Society, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

## NORTHWEST SWEDISH.

Boundaries.

Alfred Anderson presented a memorial, signed by C. G. Nelson and others, concerning a division of the Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

Also, one, signed by N. M. Liljegren and others, concerning the same subject, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

Also, one, signed by Andrew Farrell and others, concerning the same subject, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

Also, one, signed by Andrew G. Johnson and others, concerning the same subject, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

Also, one in relation to a division of the Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Also, one concerning a Swedish Book Concern, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

**MAY 11.**  
**NINTH DAY.**  
*Morning.*  
Swedish  
Book  
Concern.

#### NORWAY.

Adres Olsen presented a memorial, signed by M. Larsen and others, on lay representation, which was referred to the Committee on Equal Representation.

Lay representation.

#### OHIO.

D. H. Moore presented a memorial asking for a new plan for church extension, which was referred to the Committee on Church Extension.

Church extension.

F. S. Coultrap presented a memorial asking that paragraph 245 of the Discipline be amended, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

¶ 245.

J. W. Dillon presented a memorial relating to the probationary system, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Probationers.

Carmi Alderman presented a memorial in respect to the election of the Stewards, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Stewards.

#### PHILADELPHIA.

S. W. Thomas presented a memorial concerning changes in the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Changes in Discipline.

Also, one concerning a change in paragraph 99 of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

¶ 99.

T. B. Neely presented a memorial concerning a change in paragraph 170 of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

¶ 170.

#### ROCK RIVER.

F. M. Bristol presented a memorial, signed by J. W. Waughop, with reference to self-seeking on the part of delegates to the General Conference, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

General Conference delegates.

#### SAINT LOUIS GERMAN.

William Koeneke presented a memorial in relation to a German episcopal district, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Episcopal residence.



**MAY 11.**

NINTH DAY.

*Morning.*Episcopal  
districts.

## SOUTHEAST INDIANA.

W. F. Stevens presented a memorial from Aurora Quarterly Conference, signed by E. L. Dolph, chairman, and G. W. Wood, secretary, concerning the districting of the Bishops, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

## WEST NEBRASKA.

Electoral  
Conferences.

J. N. Dryden presented a memorial asking a change in paragraph 58 of the Discipline, concerning election of delegates to the Lay Electoral Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Probation-  
ers.

C. A. Mastin presented a memorial on a change of the time of probation, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Presiding  
elders.

Also, one in relation to the election of presiding elders, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

## WEST VIRGINIA.

¶ 544.

L. A. Martin presented a memorial asking for a change in paragraph 544 of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Baptism.

C. H. Lakin presented a memorial asking that unordained preachers be permitted to "baptize" under certain restrictions, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Boundaries.

L. H. Jordan presented a memorial asking for a change in description of boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

## WILMINGTON.

¶ 99.

W. L. S. Murray presented a memorial to revise paragraph 99, question 11, of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

## WISCONSIN.

Church  
worship.

R. W. Bosworth presented a memorial concerning forms of church worship, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

## WYOMING.

Stewards.

Austin Griffin presented a memorial, signed by himself, concerning the election of stewards, which

was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

The Board of Bishops presented a memorial relating to local preachers' ordination, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

**MAY 11.**

**NINTH DAY.**

*Morning.*

Local preachers' ordination.

### THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 12.

**MAY 12.**

**TENTH DAY.**

*Morning.*

Bishop Newman presiding.

Devotional services.

Journal read and approved.

Call of Conferences.

The Conference convened at the usual hour, Bishop J. P. Newman presiding.

The devotions were conducted by W. R. Halstead, of the Indiana Conference.

The Journal of the ninth day was read and approved.

The roll of the Conference was called for resolutions and memorials.

John Lanahan presented the following, to be read and printed:

*Resolved*, That in applying the rule the Bishops may count five years in ten following the appointment of a preacher since 1888.

Appointment of preachers.

¶ 222.

A. B. Leonard presented a resolution concerning the practicability of modifying section 5, paragraph 222, of the Discipline, which was read, and referred to the Committee on Revisals.

The Committee on Itinerancy returned a paper relating to the districting of Bishops, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Papers returned.

They also returned a paper which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Harvey Webb presented a resolution making the price of the next edition of the Discipline to be ten cents a copy, which was read.

Price of the Discipline.

Sandford Hunt moved that the above be referred to the Committee on the Book Concern, which prevailed, and the said paper was so referred.

The Book Agents presented the following, which was read and adopted:

*Whereas*, In the chapter of the Discipline relating to publishing houses inaccuracy in language is found, and other parts have become obsolete, and some rearrangement is necessary to place certain paragraphs under their proper headings, your memorialists hereby petition the General Conference to authorize the Committee on the Book Concern to revise the chapter on this subject and report such proposed revision for the action of this body.

Inaccuracy in the Discipline.

MAY 12.

TENTH DAY.

Morning.

Freedmen's  
Aid and  
Southern  
Education  
Society.

Sandford Hunt moved the adoption of the above paper, which prevailed.

J. F. Spence presented a resolution calling for the election of two coordinate Secretaries of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society, which was read, and referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South.

R. S. Rust.

A. B. Leonard moved that the Conference invite Dr. R. S. Rust, Honorary Corresponding Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society, to occupy a seat on the platform, which was adopted.

Western  
Book  
Concern.

N. T. DePauw presented a resolution recommending that the form of financial statement made by the Western Branch of the Book Concern be hereafter used by both agencies, which was read, and referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Board of  
Education.

N. T. DePauw moved the appointment of a special committee, to consist of four laymen and three ministers, on the advisability of the consolidation of the Board of Education with the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society, which was adopted.

General  
Conference  
Journal.

A. R. Jones presented a resolution to reduce the price of the *General Conference Journal*, which was read, and referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Freedmen's  
Aid and  
Southern  
Education  
Society.

L. M. Hagood presented a resolution desiring an inquiry into the matter of the indebtedness of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society, which was read, and referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South.

Education.

C. M. Heard presented a resolution touching the work of ministerial education in our Annual Conferences.

F. S. Coultrap moved that it be referred to the Committee on Itinerancy, which was adopted.

Course of  
Study.

William Swindells moved that all papers relating to the Course of Study of our ministers be referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

G. W. Smith moved to amend by adding, "All papers relating to methods of examination in the Course of Study," which was accepted by William Swindells.

Excursion  
to Lincoln.

C. F. Creighton, as a matter of privilege, asked the desire of the Conference as to the proposed excursion to the city of Lincoln on Saturday next.

S. P. Wilson moved that we defer the excursion one week. Laid on the table.

**MAY 12.**  
**TENTH DAY.**  
*Morning.*

John Miley moved that we carry out the program, which prevailed.

F. S. Coultrap moved to amend the motion of William Swindells, so that all these papers on the Course of Study shall be referred to the Committee on Education.

W. H. Burns moved to lay the amendment of F. S. Coultrap on the table, and it was laid on the table, and the motion of William Swindells was adopted.

D. S. Monroe moved that the Order of the Day be taken up, being the consideration of the report of the Constitutional Commission.

Constitutional Commission.

By unanimous consent, Bishop Thomas Bowman presented a communication from the Young Men's Christian Association on the subject of a religious exhibit at the World's Fair, which was referred to the Committee on the Columbian Exposition.

Y. M. C. A.

The motion of D. S. Monroe was adopted, and the Conference resumed the consideration of the report of the Constitutional Commission.

Constitutional Commission.

Pending the discussion of the substitute presented by J. F. Goucher a motion was made to extend the time of William Lawrence to ten minutes.

William Lawrence.

L. C. Queal moved to amend by extending the time of all the speakers.

S. P. Wilson moved to lay the amendment of L. C. Queal on the table, and it was laid on the table.

The vote being on the original motion, the time of William Lawrence was not extended.

W. F. Warren moved that William Lawrence have permission to print the remainder of his remarks in the *Daily Christian Advocate*.

J. M. Buckley moved to lay the motion of W. F. Warren on the table, which prevailed.

J. B. Graw called for the previous question, which was sustained by the Conference.

J. M. Buckley moved to lay the amendment of J. D. Hammond on the table, which prevailed.

M. C. McGregor moved that the amendment of G. H. Bridgman be laid on the table, and it was carried.

**MAY 12.****TENTH DAY.***Morning.*

Substitute  
of J. F.  
Goucher  
adopted.

Jacob Rothweiler moved that the substitute of J. F. Goucher lie on the table, which was lost.

The vote being taken on the substitute of J. F. Goucher, it was accepted and adopted.

T. B. Neely moved that the further consideration of the report of the Constitutional Commission be the Order of the Day for Monday, after the call of the Conference.

To postpone  
indefinitely.

J. M. Buckley moved, as a substitute, that the whole matter be indefinitely postponed with the instructions to have the report published in the papers of the Church, and presented to the next General Conference.

William Swindells called for the previous question on the substitute of J. M. Buckley, which the Conference sustained.

J. D. Hammond moved that the substitute of J. M. Buckley lie on the table, which was lost.

The vote being about to be taken on the substitute of J. M. Buckley, A. J. Kynett, a ministerial delegate, called for a vote by orders, which was not sustained, the vote being 43 in favor to 190 against.

W. T. Friedley moved that the original motion and the substitute both lie on the table, which was lost.

The vote was taken on the substitute of J. M. Buckley, and it was accepted by a vote of 233 to 190.

A. J. Kynett moved that the subject be referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

J. B. Graw moved to lay the motion for reference on the table, and, a vote being taken thereon, it was laid on the table.

T. B. Neely moved that the whole matter be recommended to the Commission.

John Field moved to lay the motion of T. B. Neely on the table, which prevailed.

Adopted.

The question recurring on the adoption of the substitute of J. M. Buckley, it was adopted.

Dr. Cottrell.

J. C. Hartzell presented to the Chair the Rev. Dr. E. Cottrell, fraternal delegate from the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church of America, and he was introduced by the Chair to the Conference.

Fraternal  
delegates.

By consent, J. C. Hartzell moved that we receive tomorrow night the fraternal delegates from the Canada

Methodist Church, the Independent Methodist Church, and the Colored Methodist Church of America, and that next Tuesday night we receive the fraternal delegate from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which was ordered.

**MAY 12.**  
TENTH DAY.  
*Morning.*

M. S. Hard moved that the Committee on Memoirs be requested to include the late W. H. Olin among those who shall have memoirs of five minutes. Adopted.

Memoirs.

Sandford Hunt moved that the Committee on Memoirs present a five-minutes memoir of the late J. S. Smart, which was passed.

By consent, J. B. Graw presented Reports No. I and No. II of the Committee on Revisals.

Revisals,  
Reports  
Nos. 1 and 2.

The notices were given.

On motion of D. S. Monroe, the Conference adjourned.

The doxology was sung, and J. F. Spence pronounced the benediction.

The following RESOLUTIONS were passed to the Secretary :

#### CINCINNATI.

A. B. Leonard presented the following, which was read, and referred to the Committee on Revisals :

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the propriety of excluding or modifying section 5, paragraph 222, of the Discipline.

¶ 222.

#### EAST OHIO.

Harvey Webb presented the following, which was read, and referred to the Committee on the Book Concern :

*Whereas*, There is a very limited number of our Discipline sold each quadrennium; and, Price of the Discipline.

*Whereas*, It is conceded that to reduce the price would increase the sale; and,

*Whereas*, The widespread ignorance among our own people of our rules, methods, and government is a great calamity; therefore,

*Resolved*, That this General Conference do authorize our Book Concern to publish and place on sale the next issue of the Discipline at ten cents per copy.

#### FLORIDA.

A. R. Jones presented the following, which was read, and referred to the Committee on the Book Concern :

*Resolved*, That this General Conference authorize the Book Concern and Book Agents to reduce the price of the *General Conference Journal* from \$4 to \$2.50, and that all pastors who are serving sta-

*General  
Conference  
Journal.*



**MAY 12.**  
TENTH DAY.  
*Morning.*

tions and not circuits, who may be at a remote distance from a depository, be allowed, upon application to the Book Concern, to become special local agents of our Church literature.

#### HOLSTON.

J. F. Spence presented the following, which was read, and referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South :

Freedmen's  
Aid and  
Southern  
Education  
Society.

*Whereas*, The rapid growth and vital importance of the work of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society demand an increase in the work of the Corresponding Secretary ; therefore,

*Resolved*, 1. That it is the sense of this Conference that there should be two coordinate secretaries elected at this session.

2. That the Board of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society be requested to appoint, if necessary, two assistant secretaries, one of whom shall be a colored man.

#### ILLINOIS.

W. H. Webster presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church :

General  
Conference  
officers.

*Whereas*, It has been stated and charged during the last few months that improper influences are sometimes used to secure the election of persons to official positions in the Church, and statements of this kind have obtained a wide currency ; and,

*Whereas*, If the charges thus made be well founded the Church should take all necessary steps to abate the evil ; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the State of the Church be instructed to inquire and report (1) whether there be good reasons to believe that improper influences are used to any large extent to secure the election of persons to official positions in the gift of the General Conference, and (2) what measures, if any, are needed to prevent the practice of what is called ecclesiastical politics in the Church.

#### INDIANA.

N. T. DePauw presented the following, which was read, and referred to the Committee on the Book Concern :

Book  
Concern.

*Whereas*, The Eastern Book Concern, in its quadrennial report of assets and liabilities, lists its machinery, tools, presses, plates, paper, and materials as merchandise ; and,

*Whereas*, These things are not merchandise ; and,

*Whereas*, It is desirable that both reports of Eastern and Western Agents shall follow the same form ; therefore,

*Resolved*, That in all future reports the form adopted by the Western Agents be adopted by both agencies, excepting that in the manufacturing department presses, plates, etc., and, in fact, all machinery and tools, shall form one item, and the supplies for said departments—that is, paper, material, etc.—shall form another and separate item.

#### LEXINGTON.

J. M. Peters presented the following, which was read, and referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South :

*Whereas*, The quadrennial report of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society shows an increase of the entire expenditures over the entire receipts of \$163,542, and an increase in the debt of the society of \$29,783 during the past four years, while the increase in the receipts during the same period was \$357,196; and,

*Whereas*, The report further shows that a large sum has been expended for school property at Athens, Tenn., and Fort Worth, Tex., during the four years, and it is generally reported that the society has also largely increased its appropriations to the university at Athens; and,

*Whereas*, The report shows a considerable increase in the number of white schools, while there has been little or no increase in the number of colored schools; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South be directed to immediately inquire into this matter and report to the General Conference the present indebtedness of the society, and the increase of the debt incurred in extending the schools among the whites in the South.

**MAY 12.**  
**TENTH DAY,**  
*Morning.*  
School  
at Athens,  
Tenn.

#### MINNESOTA.

C. M. Heard presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy :

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Itinerancy be instructed to consider and report a plan by which the work of ministerial education in the several Annual Conferences in the use of the disciplinary Course of Study can be unified and more successfully carried on, and be made a means of elevating the standard of theological attainment among the preachers.

Education.

#### ROCK RIVER.

B. F. Sheets presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy :

*Whereas*, Evangelists, both ordained and unordained, are fully authorized and distinctly recognized by the New Testament; and,

*Whereas*, There is a legitimate and increasing demand throughout the Church for the labors of such persons as are especially gifted in this line, and many are responding to the call, and God honors their labors; and,

*Whereas*, This demand is also bringing into the field many self-constituted, irresponsible, and unreliable persons, who, in many instances, disturb the peace of the Church and antagonize its constituted authority; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the General Conference take such action as will authorize the official recognition and appointment of duly accredited persons, ordained and unordained, to the evangelistic work.

Evangelists.

#### WEST NEBRASKA.

C. A. Mastin presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern :

*Whereas*, Brethren have been appointed counsel for the Church in cases of appeal; and,

*Whereas*, Such counsel have been compelled to pay their own expenses in securing evidence and in defending the Church interest, which amounts to a sum they are unable to donate to the Church in defending the majesty of its law; and,

Expense  
of appeals.

**MAY 12.** *Whereas*, The Book Committee pays the triers of appeals, but refuses to pay the counsel, declaring it is not thus instructed to do; **TENTH DAY.** therefore,  
*Morning.*

*Resolved*, That in the interest of justice we respectfully ask the General Conference to instruct the Book Committee to pay the counsel of the Church in cases of appeal.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary:

#### AFRICA.

New  
Conference.

W. T. Hagan presented a memorial from Bishop Taylor, himself, and others concerning the formation of a new Conference in Africa, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

#### CENTRAL ALABAMA.

¶ 196.

A. W. McKinney presented a memorial asking a change of paragraph 196, item 5, of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Solemnization of  
marriage.

Also, one relating to marriages solemnized by local preachers, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

#### CENTRAL NEW YORK.

*Northern  
Christian  
Advocate.*

L. C. Queal presented a memorial from L. D. Watson and others concerning a desired change in the editorship of the *Northern Christian Advocate*, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

#### CENTRAL OHIO.

Sunday  
school super-  
intendents.

A. C. Barnes presented a memorial on election of Sunday school superintendents by the Quarterly Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Probation.

Also, one doing away with the period of probation, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

#### CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

Boundaries.

M. K. Foster presented a memorial concerning Conference boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

#### CINCINNATI.

Deaconess  
work.

A. B. Leonard presented a memorial from Mrs. R. S. Rust and others on deaconess work, which was referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

Also, another from the same on deaconess work, which was referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

**MAY 12.**  
TENTH DAY.  
Morning.

J. N. Gamble presented a memorial from the Trustees of the Chicago Deaconess Home concerning deaconesses and deaconess homes, which was referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

Deaconess  
work.

#### DAKOTA.

A. W. Adkinson presented a memorial on an enabling act for the Utah Mission, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Enabling  
act.

#### EAST OHIO.

R. M. Freshwater presented a memorial on election of Sunday school superintendents, which was referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools and Tracts.

Sunday  
school super-  
intendents.

W. H. Rider presented a memorial on marriage and divorce, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Divorce.

#### ILLINOIS.

W. A. Smith presented a memorial on establishing an order of lay deacons, which was referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

Lay  
deacons.

#### ITALY.

William Burt presented a memorial concerning our relations to other Methodist bodies in mission fields, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Methodist  
missions.

#### LOUISIANA.

J. C. Hartzell presented a memorial from the Louisiana Conference asking for a mission in southwestern Louisiana and southeastern Texas, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Missions.

Also, one from ministers on same subject, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Missions.

Also, one, signed by others, on the same subject, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Missions.

#### NEW ENGLAND.

W. F. Warren presented a memorial embodying the quadrennial report of the Woman's Foreign Mis-

Woman's  
Foreign  
Missionary  
Society.

**MAY 12.** sionary Society, which was referred to the Committee  
**TENTH DAY.** on Missions.

*Morning.*

† 376.

Also, one from the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society asking a change of paragraph 376, section 4, in the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

#### NEW ENGLAND SOUTHERN.

† 222.

S. O. Benton presented a memorial, signed by himself and five others, relating to change of Discipline, paragraph 222, section 5, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

#### NEW YORK.

American  
Sabbath  
Union.

J. M. King presented a memorial on the subject of the American Sabbath Union, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

#### NORTH GERMAN.

Woman's  
Foreign  
Missionary  
Society.

J. G. Bauer presented a memorial from the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society on changes in regulations of the society, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

#### NORTH INDIA.

Central  
Conference.

E. W. Parker presented a memorial concerning change of Discipline on Central Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

#### NORTHWEST SWEDISH.

Swedish  
publications.

Alfred Anderson presented a memorial concerning Swedish publications, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Epworth  
League.

C. G. Nelson presented a memorial embodying the action of a convention of the Epworth League, held in Chicago, Ill., April 27, 1892, concerning the Epworth League, which was referred to the Committee on the Epworth League.

Swedish  
tracts.

Also, one embodying the action of the Chicago Ministerial Association, Northwest Swedish Conference, requesting an appropriation for Swedish tracts, which was referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools and Tracts.

## OREGON.

H. K. Hines presented a memorial concerning the *Pacific Christian Advocate*, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

M. C. Wire presented a memorial concerning the North-west Norwegian and Danish Mission, which was referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools and Tracts.

MAY 12.

TENTH DAY.

Morning.

*Pacific  
Christian  
Advocate.*Norwegian  
and Danish  
Mission.

## PHILADELPHIA.

W. L. McDowell presented a memorial concerning a change of Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Change of  
Discipline.

## ROCK RIVER.

H. B. Ridgaway presented a memorial proposing a change of paragraph 162, page 102, of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

¶ 162.

F. A. Hardin presented a memorial containing a form for Statistical Table No. I, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Statistics  
No. I.

Also, one containing a form for Statistical Table No. II, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Statistics  
No. II.

W. H. Burns presented a memorial from Rock River Conference concerning Conference Treasurer's report, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Conference  
Treasurers.

## SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

O. H. Clark presented a memorial affecting rule on prohibition, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Prohibition.

## SOUTH KANSAS.

Hugh McBirney presented a memorial concerning the ordination of local preachers, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Local  
preachers.

## TEXAS.

H. B. Pemberton presented a memorial concerning a change in paragraph 277, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

¶ 277.

Also, one concerning the publication of the *Epworth Herald*, which was referred to the Committee on the Epworth League.

*Epworth  
Herald.*



**MAY 12.**

## TROY.

TENTH DAY.

Morning.

Equal representation.

J. H. Coleman presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference concerning equal representation, which was referred to the Committee on Equal Representation.

## WEST WISCONSIN.

Students.

G. W. Case presented a memorial concerning our theological students, which was referred to the Committee on Education.

**MAY 13.**

ELEVENTH

DAY.

Morning.

Bishop  
Goodsell  
presiding.Devotional  
services.Journal  
approved.Luigi  
Mando.J. H. Ash-  
ling.J. M. Buck-  
ley.Call of  
Conferences.Advertis-  
ements.Centennial  
of the  
General  
Conference.

## FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 13.

The General Conference assembled at the usual hour, Bishop D. A. Goodsell presiding.

The religious services were conducted by Thomas Harroun, of the Wyoming Conference.

The Journal of the tenth day was read and approved.

Luigi Mando, lay delegate from Italy, having arrived, he was seated and marked present.

Charles Ott having been called home, J. H. Ashling, a reserve delegate, was seated in his place during his absence, it being understood that the reserve would make no charge for expenses.

G. P. Mains moved that J. M. Buckley being displaced from his seat by the arrival of the lay delegate from Italy, he be allowed to occupy a chair at any convenient point near his former seat.

S. E. Pendleton moved that the motion lie on the table, which prevailed.

The call of the Conferences was taken up for appeals, resolutions, and miscellaneous business.

W. H. Beach presented a resolution concerning advertisements on the covers of the *Teachers' Journal* and the *Senior Berean Quarterly*, and other Sunday school publications, which was read, to be put on its passage.

M. S. Hard moved its reference to the Committee on the Book Concern. Adopted.

F. D. Blakeslee called attention to the fact that the Conference had assigned next Tuesday night for the celebration of the Centennial of the General Con-

ference, and had also resolved to receive fraternal delegates on the same night.

William Jones moved to reconsider the motion whereby next Tuesday night was assigned for the celebration of the Centennial of the General Conference, which prevailed.

W. N. Brodbeck moved, as a substitute, that the Centennial celebration be on next Thursday evening, the 19th inst., in this room, which was accepted and adopted.

J. B. Maxfield moved, in view of the arrival of the trains bearing the commissioners to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, the memorial service be postponed until 11 o'clock on Monday, and made the Order of the Day for that hour, which was adopted.

J. C. Hartzell moved that when we adjourn, we adjourn to meet at 8 o'clock to-night for the reception of the fraternal delegates, which prevailed.

J. E. Searles, Jr., moved the reconsideration of the vote taken yesterday accepting the invitation to visit the city of Lincoln.

C. G. Hudson moved to lay the motion for reconsideration on the table, which prevailed.

The committee to invite the commissioners to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church to visit this body made report that the commissioners were unable to accept the invitation of this Conference on account of their arrangements with the railways, and gave account of the services at the time the committee conveyed to them the invitation of the Conference.

C. J. Little moved to reconsider the vote by which the memorial services were postponed, which was carried.

He also moved to lay on the table the motion to postpone said services, which prevailed.

Thomas Hanlon presented a resolution, to be put on its passage, concerning the relation of the Church to the conflict between capital and labor, and expressing sympathy with the masses, which was read.

G. P. Mains moved the reference of the resolution to the Committee on the State of the Church, which was ordered.

**MAY 13.**  
ELEVENTH  
DAY.  
*Morning.*

Presbyterian  
General  
Assembly.

Evening  
session.

Visit to  
Lincoln.

Presbyterian  
General  
Assembly.

Memorial  
services.

Capital  
and labor.

**MAY 13.**ELEVENTH  
DAY.*Morning.*  
Referring  
papers.

J. W. Eaton moved that when a resolution is presented, the subject-matter of which has already been referred to a committee, that paper shall be referred to such committee, which was adopted.

John Miley, Chairman of the Committee on the State of the Church, returned several papers, which were referred to appropriate committees.

J. M. Buck-  
ley.

J. M. Buckley asked that he might be permitted to occupy the seat of M. S. Hard, one of the secretaries, to which unanimous consent was given.

¶ 57 and  
58.

J. O. Peck presented a resolution proposing to change paragraphs 57 and 58 of the Discipline, which was read, and, on motion of M. L. Curl, was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Report of  
Woman's  
Home  
Missionary  
Society.

G. P. Mains presented the quadrennial report of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

¶ 56.

A. E. Mahin and C. G. Hudson presented a resolution proposing to change paragraph 56 of the Discipline by inserting the words "who may be either men or women" after the word "laymen" in the second line of that paragraph, which was read, and put on its passage.

M. S. Hard moved its reference to the Committee on Equal Representation, which was ordered.

Course of  
Study.

B. A. Kemp presented a resolution concerning the Course of Study, which was read, and referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Probation.

J. B. Maxfield presented a resolution concerning the length of time of probation for membership, which was read, and referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Relation of  
the Bishops  
to the Book  
Committee.

E. D. Whitlock presented a resolution concerning the relation of the Bishops to the Book Committee during the election of editors and Book Agents, and asking its reference to the Committee on Judiciary.

H. R. Brill moved that this and all such papers of like import be referred to the Committee on Revisals.

C. G. Hudson moved, as a substitute, that the Committee on Judiciary be hereby authorized to propose any changes touching this matter as may seem to them necessary.

S. P. Wilson called for the previous question on the

substitute of C. G. Hudson, and the Conference sustained the call.

**MAY 13.**  
ELEVENTH  
DAY.  
*Morning.*

The main question being put, the substitute was accepted and adopted.

C. F. Creighton presented to the Conference a telegram from the Mayor of the city of Lincoln, urging the Conference to come, "rain or shine."

Visit to  
Lincoln.

William Lawrence moved that C. F. Creighton be instructed to respond thereto that the Conference will assuredly come.

G. L. Knox moved that the chairman of the delegation secure tickets for each delegate and their wives for the excursion to Lincoln. Adopted.

The Bishops announced the Committee on the Consolidation of the Board of Education and the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society. (See *Appendix*, p. 436.)

D. H. Moore called for the Order of the Day, being the memorial services, which was sustained.

Memorial  
services.

The Conference proceeded to hold the memorial services.

Bishop Thomas Bowman was called to the chair.

Bishop  
Bowman  
presiding.

The Rev. John Lanahan then read the Scripture lesson, 1 Cor. xv, 41-48.

Scripture  
lesson.

Bishop R. S. Foster announced hymn 991, beginning,

"Servant of God, well done!"

The Rev. A. S. Hunt led in prayer.

The Rev. Sandford Hunt read the memoir of J. M. Phillips, Esq.

The Rev. A. B. Leonard next read the memoir of the Rev. J. H. Bayliss, D.D.

The Conference then sang one stanza, beginning,

"There's a land that is fairer than day."

The Rev. J. M. Buckley read the memoir of General C. B. Fisk.

The Rev. D. H. Moore read the memoir of the Rev. J. M. Trimble, D.D.

Bishop H. W. Warren read hymn 998, beginning,

"I would not live away."

**MAY 13.****ELEVENTH  
DAY.***Morning.*Further  
services  
postponed.Missions,  
No. 1.Baptist  
Convention.

Adjourned.

The Rev. Arthur Edwards read the memoir of the Rev. B. St. James Fry, D.D.

Sandford Hunt moved the extension of the time until the completion of the memorial services.

J. E. Bills moved, as a substitute, that the remaining portion of the memoirs be postponed until Monday morning at 11 o'clock, which was accepted and adopted.

Notices were given.

Committee on Missions presented Report No. I.

W. P. Thirkield moved that the Secretary be instructed to send a telegram to the General Baptist Convention expressing the fraternal sentiments of this body, which was ordered by unanimous consent.

The Conference adjourned by expiration of time.

The doxology was sung, and J. F. Dodd pronounced the benediction.

The following RESOLUTIONS were passed to the Secretary :

#### DETROIT.

W. H. Shier presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

¶¶ 57 and  
58.

*Resolved*, That paragraphs 57 and 58 of the Discipline be and are hereby amended so as to read :

¶57. A Lay Electoral Conference shall be constituted quadrennially within the bounds of each Annual Conference for the purpose of electing lay delegates to the General Conference. It shall be composed of lay members, one from each pastoral charge within its bounds, chosen by the members of such pastoral charges who are not less than twenty-one (21) years of age, at a meeting held for that purpose, within ninety days preceding the session of the Lay Electoral Conference. The pastor shall give at least two weeks' notice of such meeting, and shall preside at it; but in case of his absence the meeting shall elect a chairman and proceed with the business. Lay members not less than twenty-five years of age and holding membership in the charges electing them are eligible to membership in the Lay Electoral Conference.

¶58. The Lay Electoral Conference shall assemble at the seat of the Annual Conference at 10 o'clock A. M. on the second day of the session immediately preceding the General Conference, unless the General Conference shall provide otherwise, and on assembling the Electoral Conference shall organize by electing a chairman and secretary, shall adopt its own rules of order, and shall determine the validity of the credentials of its delegates. *Provided*, that no lay member shall be chosen a delegate, either to the Electoral Conference or to the General Conference, who shall be under twenty-five years of age or who shall not have been a member of the Church in full connection for one year preceding the election.

## LITTLE ROCK.

W. R. R. Duncan presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools and Tracts :

MAY 13.

ELEVENTH  
DAY.  
Morning.

*Whereas*, No part of our work is more effective in the training of the young and in preparing them for usefulness in the Church, as well as in the home and in the State, than the Sunday school ; and,

*Whereas*, This branch of Church work is the most neglected in the South, and especially among the colored people, owing to a lack of proper instruction as to its importance and the need of system and method as to its performance ; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Board of Managers of the Sunday School Union be requested to employ a sufficient number of agents, who shall travel through the Conferences of these neglected parts, hold institutes, and give such other instruction as may seem best to the Board and to the Conferences to be served.

Agents for  
Sunday  
School  
Union.

## NEWARK.

W. H. Beach presented the following, which was read, and referred to the Committee on the Book Concern :

*Whereas*, The covers of several of our Sunday school publications, and particularly the *Teachers' Journal* and *Senior Berean Quarterly*, are defaced with secular advertisements, to the detriment of the best interests of the scholars by drawing their minds from the study of the word in the Lord's house and on his holy day, and attracting their attention to matters of purely a business character ; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Book Agents and those having in charge the editing and printing of these important periodicals are hereby instructed to desist from publishing all such advertisements in them or on the covers of the same.

Advertise-  
ments.

## NEW JERSEY.

Thomas Hanlon presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church :

*Whereas*, The conflict between capital and labor is widespread and of very serious import ; and,

*Whereas*, We believe that the Gospel alone contains an adequate remedy for the evils complained of in this controversy ; and,

*Whereas*, The sympathies of the Church, other things being equal, ought always to be with the common people ; therefore,

*Resolved*, 1. That we recognize with growing apprehension the progress of this conflict.

2. That we pledge to the toiling masses our sympathies in this unhappy strife.

3. That we will, both in the pulpit and out of it, do what in our power lies to effect a reconciliation between the parties in this conflict on the Gospel basis of the universal brotherhood of man.

Capital and  
Labor.

## NORTH INDIANA.

A. E. Mahin presented the following, which was read, and referred to the Committee on Equal Representation :

*Whereas*, This General Conference has declared by vote that the plan of lay delegation is statutory and not constitutional ; therefore, be it

Lay  
delegation.



**MAY 13.**  
ELEVENTH  
DAY.  
*Morning.*

*Resolved*, That paragraph 56 of the Discipline be amended by inserting after the word "laymen," in the second line of said paragraph, the words "who may be either men or women," so that it shall read: "The lay delegates shall consist of two laymen, who may be either men or women."

B. A. Kemp presented the following, which was read, and referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Course of  
Study.

*Resolved*, 1. That this General Conference instruct the Bishops to prepare the Course of Study for our English-speaking Conferences in such a way that all the classes shall study the same books at the same time.

2. That they prepare a second Course of Study of a higher grade upon the same general themes and after the same plan, and that this second course be not required, but recommended, to those who have completed the first.

3. That they appoint an editor to edit a paper or magazine in which he shall publish the questions, notes, helps, plans of study and of examinations, and such other matter as may be helpful to those studying or conducting examinations.

4. This paper or magazine shall be published by one of our Book Concerns and form a part of both these Courses of Study.

#### NORTH NEBRASKA.

J. B. Maxfield presented the following, which was read, and referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Probation.

*Whereas*, The time has come when the larger part of our accessions to membership come from the Sunday schools, and from communities already acquainted with our doctrines and polity; therefore, the term of trial or probation for full membership for six months should be so amended as to leave the time of probation discretionary with the pastor and local officary in each case instead of an arbitrary time of six months; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the words "has been at least six months on trial" be stricken out of article 3, paragraph 36, of the Discipline, and also the words "for six months on trial" be stricken out of paragraph 554 of the Discipline.

#### NORTH OHIO.

W. F. Whitlock presented the following, which was read, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary:

Bishops and  
the Book  
Committee.

*Whereas*, The right of the Bishops to take part in the deliberations of the Book Committee pending the election of an editor or agent has been questioned; and,

*Whereas*, Several members of the Book Committee of the last quadrennium have filed a petition (see page 15 of the report of the Book Committee) asking the General Conference to define the duties and rights of our General Superintendents in the election of agent or editor by the Book Committee; therefore,

*Resolved*, That this question be referred to the Committee on Judiciary, with instruction to consider it and report their conclusion to this body.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary :

## CENTRAL ILLINOIS.

J. G. Evans presented a memorial, signed by himself, concerning a change in the Discipline, paragraph 250, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

M. A. Head presented a memorial, signed by himself and two others, for a change of boundaries between the Rock River and Central Illinois Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

MAY 13.  
ELEVENTH  
DAY.  
Morning.  
¶ 250.

Boundaries.

## DAKOTA.

C. B. Clark presented a memorial in regard to interest on donations by the Board of Church Extension, which was referred to the Committee on Church Extension.

Also, one in relation to the office of evangelist, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Board of  
Church  
Extension.

Evangelists.

## EAST OHIO.

A memorial from F. A. Arter was presented in relation to the entertainment of the next General Conference at Cleveland, O., which was referred to the Committee on the Entertainment of General Conferences.

General  
Conference  
Entertain-  
ment.

## ERIE.

A memorial from A. J. Merchant was presented concerning literary and verbal correction in the minutes, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Minutes.

## ILLINOIS.

W. A. Smith presented a memorial concerning lay deacons, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Lay  
deacons.

## MAINE.

J. B. Lapham presented a memorial, signed by himself, concerning the fixing of the time of the Quarterly Conferences by the presiding elders, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Quarterly  
Conferences.

## MICHIGAN.

A memorial was presented from Albion District Ministerial Association concerning a change of Statistical Table No. I, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Statistics.

## MAY 13.

ELEVENTH  
DAY.Morning.  
Preachers  
on trial.

## MISSISSIPPI.

A. D. Payne offered a memorial, signed by himself, concerning the ordination of Conference probationers, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

## MISSOURI.

Young  
People's  
Society of  
Christian  
Endeavor.

O. S. Middleton presented a memorial, signed by S. S. Still, concerning Methodist members of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor in other Churches, which was referred to the Committee on the Epworth League.

## MONTANA.

Boundaries.

J. E. Rickards presented papers from George C. Stull, Secretary of Montana Annual Conference, concerning a division of Montana Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Epworth  
League.

F. A. Riggin presented a memorial from same District Conference concerning the Epworth League, which was referred to the Committee on the Epworth League.

Columbian  
Exposition.

Also, one from Great Falls District Conference concerning the World's Fair, which was referred to the Committee on the Columbian Exposition.

## NEWARK.

Advertise-  
ments.

W. H. Beach presented a memorial asking that the Book Agents be restrained from inserting secular advertisements in our *Sunday School Journal* and *Senior Quarterly*, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

## NEW ENGLAND.

Course of  
Study.

J. W. Hamilton presented a memorial concerning instruction by correspondence in the Course of Study for Methodist preachers, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

## NEW ENGLAND SOUTHERN.

Church  
Extension  
Grants.

S. O. Benton presented a memorial from the New England Southern Annual Conference concerning conditions upon which Church Extension grants are made, which was referred to the Committee on Church Extension.

¶ 250.

Also, one, signed by himself and five others, concern-

ing a change in paragraph 250 of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals. **MAY 13.**

He also presented a report of a joint commission on the boundaries of the same Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries. **ELEVENTH DAY.**  
*Morning.*  
**Boundaries.**

#### NEW YORK EAST.

C. S. Wing presented a memorial concerning amusements, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church. **Amusements.**

E. J. Hill presented a memorial, signed by himself and seventy others, asking a change in paragraph 242 of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church. ¶ 242.

#### NORTH DAKOTA.

F. J. Young presented a memorial asking for a change in paragraph 58 of the Discipline, so as to make all members of the Church eligible as lay delegates, and to declare the legal age as the age required, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church. **Lay delegates.**

#### NORTHWEST INDIANA.

H. A. Gobin presented a memorial, signed by W. B. Slutz, concerning the Epworth League, which was referred to the Committee on the Epworth League. **Epworth League.**

#### NORTHWEST KANSAS.

M. M. Stolz presented a memorial from the Northwest Kansas Conference concerning the Columbian Exposition, which was referred to the Committee on the Columbian Exposition. **Columbian Exposition.**

W. H. Sweet presented a memorial, signed by himself and three others, concerning the time limit, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy. **Time limit.**

Also, one, signed by himself and M. M. Stolz, concerning District Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy. **District Conferences.**

#### SAINT LOUIS GERMAN.

J. L. J. Barth presented a memorial concerning collections for college at Brenham, Tex., which was referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South. **College at Brenham.**

**MAY 13.**ELEVENTH  
DAY.*Morning.*  
Enabling  
act.

## SAVANNAH.

T. T. Greenwood presented a memorial asking for an enabling act to divide this Conference into two, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

## SOUTHWEST KANSAS.

Indian  
Mission  
Conference.

T. S. Hodgson presented a memorial in relation to the organization of the Indian Mission Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

## WYOMING.

Stewards.

T. H. Dale presented a memorial asking for a modification of paragraph 280, in regard to the selection of stewards, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

**MAY 13.**ELEVENTH  
DAY.*Evening.*  
Bishop  
Foster  
presiding.

## EVENING SESSION, MAY 13.

The Conference was called to order at 8 o'clock P. M., Bishop R. S. Foster in the chair.

Hymn 785, beginning,

Devotional  
services.

"Jesus, united by thy grace,"

was sung, and prayer was offered by Rev. J. F. Goucher, of the Baltimore Conference.

Hymn 768, beginning,

"Zion stands with hills surrounded,"

was sung.

Col. E. F.  
Shepard.

Bishop J. P. Newman presented to Bishop Foster, who introduced to the Conference, Colonel Elliott F. Shepard, of New York. In a few felicitous remarks he assured the Conference of the regret upon the part of the commissioners of the Presbyterian Church that for want of time they would be unable to accept the invitation to visit this Conference. Bishop Foster responded.

Address  
of the Irish  
Methodist  
Conference.

L. R. Fiske read the address of the Conference of the Methodist Church in Ireland, after which the Secretary read the credentials of the Rev. Albert Carman, D.D., Superintendent of, and fraternal delegate from, the Canada Methodist Church.

Canada  
Methodist  
Church.

G. H. Bridgman read the address of the Canada Methodist Church to this Conference, and presented to

the Bishop, who introduced to the Conference, the Rev. Dr. Albert Carman, who delivered an exceedingly interesting and fraternal address.

Hymn 797, beginning,

"Blest be the tie that binds,"

was sung.

The Secretary read the credentials of the Rev. E. Cottrell, the fraternal delegate from the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church of America.

J. B. Maxfield presented the Rev. Dr. Cottrell to the Bishop, who introduced him to the Conference, and in a few remarks he conveyed the greetings of his Church.

On motion, the Conference adjourned.

The doxology was sung, and Dr. J. J. Tigert, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, pronounced the benediction.

#### MONDAY MORNING, MAY 16.

The General Conference assembled at the usual hour, Bishop J. F. Hurst presiding.

The religious services were conducted by J. E. Bills, of the Genesee Conference.

The Journal of Friday morning was read and approved, and also the Journal of the evening session.

Bishop E. G. Andrews presented the following communication from the Board of Bishops:

*To the General Conference:* The Bishops request the General Conference to give, at its earliest convenience, an authoritative interpretation of the words, "One third of either order," as they are found in paragraph 61 of the Discipline, in connection with the provision made for a separate vote of the orders.

Shall the words be held to mean (1) One third of all the members of either order who may be present, and voting? or (2) One third of all the members of either order who have been duly elected and returned to the General Conference?

By order and in behalf of the Board of Bishops,

EDWARD G. ANDREWS, *Secretary.*

OMAHA, NEB., *May 16, 1892.*

J. B. Maxfield moved that the interpretation of the rule be, "One third of the members elected and returned."

H. C. DeMotte moved, as a substitute, that the interpretation of the rule shall be, "One third of all members present, and voting."

**MAY 13.**

**ELEVENTH DAY.**

*Evening.*

Dr. A. Carman.

Credentials.

Rev. E. Cottrell.

Adjourned.

**MAY 16.**

**TWELFTH DAY.**

*Morning.*

Bishop Hurst presiding.

Devotional services.

Journals approved.

Communication from the Bishops.



**MAY 16.**TWELFTH  
DAY.

Morning.

Referred  
to the Com-  
mittee on  
Judiciary.Wilson  
Morrow.William  
Fairchild.

W. I. Cogshall moved that this whole matter be referred to the Committee on Judiciary, to be reported on to-morrow morning, which prevailed.

Wilson Morrow, lay reserve delegate from the Indiana Conference, was duly seated and marked as present in the place of N. T. DePauw, who was called home on account of sickness in his family.

William Fairchild, lay reserve delegate from the Kansas Conference, was seated and marked as present in the place of D. C. Newcomb.

A. R. Rice.

A. R. Rice, ministerial reserve delegate from the Erie Conference, was seated and marked present in the place of Alfred Wheeler, excused on account of sickness.

Call of the  
Conferences.

The call of the Conferences for resolutions and miscellaneous business was taken up.

Visit to  
Lincoln.

O. R. Beebe moved that a committee of five be appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of our high appreciation of the invitation extended, and the royal welcome accorded us, by the mayor and citizens of Lincoln on the occasion of our visit to that city on Saturday last, which was adopted.

L. R. Fiske presented the following, which was adopted:

Rev. E. Cot-  
trell.

*Resolved*, That the address of the Rev. E. Cottrell, D.D., fraternal delegate from the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church of America, has been listened to by us with much pleasure, and our prayer is that the divine Master will make this branch of our common Zion which he represents increasingly prosperous, and an active and persuasive haven of good among the colored people of the South.

Juvenile  
paper.

W. M. Kendall presented a paper with reference to a juvenile paper, which was read, and referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Law  
questions.

G. W. Pratt presented a paper relating to the decisions of points of law in appeals, which was read, and referred to the Committee on Revisals.

J. C. Jackson presented the following, which was adopted:

Reading  
resolutions.

For the sake of economizing time, and believing that the business of the General Conference justifies it; therefore,

*Resolved*, That we dispense with the reading of the resolutions after the conclusion of the roll call to-day, except such resolutions as are to be put immediately on their passage.

J. H. Hargis and others presented a paper recognizing paragraphs 55, 56, 57, 58, 60, and 61 of the Discipline of 1888 as embodying the statutory plan of lay representation, which was read, to be put on its passage.

A. J. Kynett moved that the above paper be referred to the Committee on Judiciary, which prevailed, and it was so referred.

J. H. Hargis presented a paper authorizing the editor of the Discipline to arrange paragraphs 55 to 64, inclusive, of the Discipline of the edition of 1888, in conformity with the declaration of the General Conference, so as to separate that which is constitutional from that which is statutory, which was read, and its adoption moved.

Lewis Curts moved to refer it to the Committee on Revisals.

The previous question was ordered, and, on motion of T. B. Neely, the whole matter was laid on the table.

W. L. McDowell presented a paper requesting the Committee on Revisals to consider the propriety of changing paragraph 59 of the Discipline, which was read, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

William Swindells presented a paper relating to the appointment of chaplains in the army and navy, which was read, and put upon its passage.

D. S. Monroe moved that the said paper be referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy, which prevailed, and it was accordingly referred.

William Swindells moved the following :

*Resolved*, That in receiving reports of committees precedence shall be given to those which involve changes in the number of officers of the different societies.

William Lawrence moved to amend by adding, "and reports relating to the election of officers."

G. S. Dearborn moved that the whole matter be laid on the table, which prevailed.

William Swindells moved the following :

*Resolved*, That a committee be allowed to continue the presentation of reports until discussion shall ensue, then the privilege shall be given to another committee.

J. F. Chaffee moved to lay it on the table, which was carried.

**MAY 16.**

**TWELFTH DAY.**

*Morning.*

¶¶ 55 to 58, 60, and 61.

¶¶ 55-64.

¶ 59.

Army and navy chaplains.

Certain reports to have precedence.

MAY 16.

TWELFTH  
DAY.

Morning.

C. G. Hudson moved to suspend the call in order to receive reports.

A. J. Kynett moved to lay the motion on the table, which prevailed.

Dr Carman  
takes leave.

G. H. Bridgman asked consent to allow Rev. Dr. Albert Carman to take leave of the General Conference, which was unanimously given.

Dr. Carman then bade the Conference farewell in a tender and fraternal manner, to which Bishop Hurst made reply in most fitting words.

L. R. Fiske, in behalf of the Committee on Fraternal Delegates, presented the following, which was unanimously adopted :

Resolution  
from Com-  
mittee on  
Fraternal  
Delegates.

*Resolved*, That we have received with profound satisfaction the very cordial and inspiring address of the Rev. Albert Carman, D.D., LL.D., fraternal messenger from the Methodist Church in Canada; that we assure him his presence has been a joy to us; and that we believe his words and the example of the great Church he represents will exert a marked influence in bringing Methodism into closer fraternal union, and at no distant day into actual organic union.

C. W. Smith presented the following, which he moved be adopted :

Reference of  
memorials,  
etc.

*Resolved*, 1. That the call of the Conferences for appeals, resolutions, and miscellaneous business shall be suspended after Wednesday next, May 18, after which no more memorials shall be sent to the committees through the Secretary of this Conference.

2. That all reports from the committees must be presented to the Conference on or before Monday next.

3. That the Conference shall adjourn *sine die* on Thursday, the 26th instant.

On vote, the first resolution was adopted.

On motion of A. J. Palmer, the second resolution was laid on the table; and on motion of A. J. Kynett, the third resolution was also laid on the table.

Women's  
National  
Council.

H. B. Ridgway presented a communication to the Conference from the Women's National Council of the United States, which was received, and referred to the Committee on Equal Representation.

Revision of  
Discipline.

W. H. Burns presented a paper calling for a commission of five to revise the Discipline, by indexing, rearranging, and eliminating, and such other changes as may seem necessary, which was read, and referred to the Committee on Revision of Discipline.

Official  
Boards.

J. A. Field presented a petition from the Official Board of the Goode Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church

in St. Louis, to amend the Discipline so that the Official Board may transact the business assigned to the Leaders and Stewards' Meeting, and other changes, which was read, and it was moved to refer it to the Committee on Revisals.

**MAY 16.**  
TWELFTH  
DAY.  
*Morning.*

O. M. Stewart moved to amend by referring it to the Committee on Temporal Economy, which did not prevail.

The vote being taken on the original motion, the above paper was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Homer Eaton moved that no more papers be read except they are intended to be put on their immediate passage.

Certain  
papers only  
to be read.

The vote being taken on Homer Eaton's motion, it was adopted.

J. A. Sargent presented the following, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of this General Conference shall be the lawful custodian of the Journal and papers of this General Conference, and shall deliver the same to his successor, and it shall be his duty to make up the roll of the ensuing General Conference, and, in case of his death, the assistants, in order of their appointment shall attend to these duties.

General  
Conference  
documents.

Edward Lee presented a paper proposing that the Sunday schools may in certain cases contribute to the support of the pastors, which was read, and, on motion, referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools and Tracts.

Ministerial  
support.

A. J. Kynett presented a preamble and resolution that, as in certain Lay Electoral Conferences women had been members thereof, and that two of the lay reserve delegates on the roll of this Conference are women, the Committee on Judiciary be requested to report not later than May 20 whether the terms "laymen" and "lay delegates" and "member of the Church in full connection," used in paragraphs 55 to 63, inclusive, in the Discipline, express or imply distinction of sex.

Women  
in Lay  
Electoral  
Conference.

A. J. Kynett moved the adoption of the above paper.

F. A. Riggin moved, as a substitute, that the said paper be referred to the Committee on Equal Representation.

Joseph Pullman moved that the substitute lie on the table, which prevailed.

**MAY 16.**TWELFTH  
DAY.*Morning.*

J. B. Graw called for the previous question, which was ordered by the Conference.

The vote recurring on the original motion, it was adopted, and the paper was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

S. S. Benedict presented the following:

¶¶ 55 to 64. *Resolved*, That so much of paragraphs 55 to 64, inclusive, of the Discipline of 1888 as were approved as constitutional by the adoption of the proposition of J. F. Goucher, May 12, 1892, be printed in the Discipline hereafter substantially as recommended by the report of the Constitutional Commission.

On motion, the above was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Treasurers.

S. S. Benedict presented a resolution concerning the reports of Treasurers of the Annual Conference, which was read, and referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Sandford Hunt moved that where the chairmen of committees have in their possession papers that belong to other committees they have the privilege to hand them to the Secretary without public announcement, and they be passed to the proper committee, which was adopted.

Itinerancy  
Report No. I  
presented.

The Committee on Itinerancy presented Report No. I.

T. B. Neely called for the Order of the Day, which was sustained.

Bishop  
Bowman  
presiding.

Bishop Thomas Bowman took the chair, and the Conference proceeded to the Order of the Day, being the reading of the remainder of the memoirs.

Memorial  
services  
resumed.

Hymn 1037 was sung,

"There is a land of pure delight."

Bishop C. D. Foss led in prayer.

C. Blinn.

The Rev. George Abele read the memoir of the Rev. Christian Blinn.

G. H. Hare.

The Rev. J. M. King read the memoir of the Rev. G. S. Hare, D.D.

M. M. Bo-  
vard.

The Rev. W. S. Mathew then read the memoir of the Rev. M. M. Bovard, D.D.

W. H. Olin.

The Rev. M. S. Hard read the memoir of the Rev. W. H. Olin, D.D.

J. S. Smart.

The Rev. L. R. Fiske then read the memoir of the Rev. J. S. Smart, D.D.

John Lanahan moved the adoption of all the memoirs read, which was carried.

C. V. Anthony moved that the memoir of Chancellor Hartson be read, which was adopted, and the said memoir was read by him and adopted.

William Swindells moved that the Conference adjourn, which was lost.

John Lanahan moved that the committee having charge of the memorial services be and is hereby instructed to consider and report on the expediency of limiting said services to the officers of the General Conference.

On motion, the above was referred to the Committee on Memoirs.

M. S. Hard presented a paper directing that L. L. Sprague and Austin Griffin prepare memoirs of the Rev. D. C. Olmstead and of E. C. Wadhams, to be published in the official *Journal*, and moved the adoption of the same.

J. B. Maxfield moved to amend by inserting the name of W. H. Craig to also receive a memoir.

E. W. S. Hammond moved, as a substitute, that the name and date of death of the members of the last General Conference be published in connection with the report of the memorial services in the official *Journal* of this body.

G. E. Ackerman called for the previous question, which was sustained.

The vote being taken on the amendment of J. B. Maxfield, it was lost.

The vote recurring on the substitute of E. W. S. Hammond, it was accepted and adopted.

J. M. Buckley moved the suspension of the rules to receive the reports of the Committee on Episcopacy relating to Bishops. Adopted.

C. J. Little moved to extend the time. Adopted.

The Committee on Episcopacy presented Report No. II, which was read.

J. M. Buckley moved the adoption of the report which prevailed. (See *Appendix*, p. 438.)

The Committee on Episcopacy presented Report No. III, and, on motion of J. M. Buckley, it was adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 438.)

**MAY 16.**

**TWELFTH DAY.**

*Morning.*  
Chancellor  
Hartson.

Limiting  
memorial  
services.

D. C. Olm-  
stead and  
E. C. Wad-  
hams.

W. H. Craig.

Committee  
on Episco-  
pacy.

Report No. II  
adopted.

No. III  
adopted.



MAY 16.

TWELFTH  
DAY.

Morning.

No. IV  
adopted.

The Committee on Episcopacy presented Report No. IV, which was read.

J. M. Buckley moved the adoption of said report.

S. P. Wilson moved that this report be made the Order of the Day for to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

J. B. Graw called for the previous question, which was sustained.

The vote being put on the motion of S. P. Wilson, it did not prevail, and, on motion, the report was adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 438.)

No. V  
adopted.

The Committee on Episcopacy presented Report No. V, which was read, and, on motion, adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 438.)

No. VI.

The Committee on Episcopacy presented Report No. VI, which was read.

J. M. Buckley moved the adoption of this report.

J. B. Graw moved the previous question, which was ordered.

W. H. Rider called for a division of the question, so as to divide the report at the point between the mention of the home and foreign residences, and ending with the words the "State of Washington."

H. C. DeMotte moved, as a substitute, that the report be recommitted to the committee, which was lost.

The vote being put on the motion of W. H. Rider, the division was ordered.

The vote being taken on the first portion of the report, ending with the words "the State of Washington," it was adopted.

M. S. Hard moved that the remainder of the report be laid on the table, which prevailed. The report, as amended, was then adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 439.)

J. G. Leist moved that the Conference adjourn, which was carried.

Adjourned.

Notices were given, and the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Hurst.

The following RESOLUTIONS were passed to the Secretary :

## CENTRAL ILLINOIS.

J. G. Evans presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary :

Definition  
of layman.

Whereas, There is no such word in the English language as *lay-woman*, and the word *layman* as defined in our lexicons includes all

lay members of the Church, or "the people as distinguished from the clergy;" and,

*Whereas*, The English language has no pronoun of the common gender, in the third person, singular number, and all respectable authorities require the use of the masculine pronoun in the third person singular to represent an antecedent of the common gender, third person, singular number; and as according to this law of our language the masculine pronoun is so used by all good writers, and in the Bible, in our civil statutes, and in our Discipline; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the words *layman* and *laymen*, and the masculine pronouns he, his, and him, when used in the Discipline referring to antecedents of the common gender, shall not be construed to express any discrimination with reference to sex.

MAY 16.  
TWELFTH  
DAY.  
Morning.

#### CENTRAL NEW YORK.

G. A. Guernsey presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Itinerancy consider and report on the advisability of authorizing pastors placed in charge of circuits or stations to celebrate marriage and to baptize.

Solemnizing  
marriage.

#### NORTH INDIANA.

D. C. Woolpert offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

*Whereas*, The Epworth League is already one of the important factors in the Church; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the president of the several senior Epworth League societies of the circuit or station to which they belong, upon confirmation of the Quarterly Conference immediately succeeding their election, shall be enrolled as members of said Quarterly Conference.

Epworth  
League.

#### NORTHWEST INDIANA.

W. M. Kendall presented the following, which was read, and referred to the Committee on the Book Concern:

*Whereas*, There is a great need of a more juvenile weekly paper than the *Sunday School Advocate* for the scholars of our schools between the ages of six and twelve years; therefore,

*Resolved*, 1. That the *Sunday School Advocate* be made more of a juvenile paper, to be published weekly, at a cost of not to exceed fifty cents a year in single subscriptions, and in clubs of twenty-five or more at a cost of thirty-five cents a year, or less if the Book Concern can do so without loss.

Sunday  
School  
paper.

2. That the *Sunday School Classmate* be discontinued.

3. That there be published a weekly paper for the elder scholars of our schools, between the ages of twelve and eighteen years, at a cost not to exceed seventy-five cents a year in single subscriptions, and in clubs of twenty-five or more not to exceed fifty cents a year.

#### NORTHWEST IOWA.

G. W. Pratt presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

*Resolved*, That part 3, chapter 2, of the Discipline be amended by adding thereto a paragraph, appropriately numbered, which shall read as follows:

Appeals.

**MAY 16.**  
**TWELFTH**  
**DAY.**  
*Morning.*

"In all cases of appeal presented to any Judicial, Annual, District, or Quarterly Conference, the Bishop or presiding elder presiding in such Conference shall decide all questions pertaining to the validity of the appeal, and shall decide if the appeal can be legally entertained. All provisions of the Discipline shall be interpreted in harmony with this paragraph."

#### NORTHWEST KANSAS.

W. H. Sweet presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Time limit.

*Whereas*, The Methodist Episcopal Church from the day of its organization has been distinctively an itinerant Church; therefore,

*Resolved*, 1. That we look with profound solicitude upon the tendency of many of our influential city churches toward an independent ecclesiasticism, and we believe that the influence brought to bear upon the the last General Conference, resulting in an extension of the time limit, emanated largely from this source.

2. That we believe the former time limit of three years for pastors and four years for presiding elders is preferable to that fixed by the last General Conference, and therefore earnestly request that there be no further extension of the time limit.

Also, the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

District  
 Conference.

*Whereas*, The District Conference has been organized in only a limited number of districts; and,

*Whereas*, In the districts where organized it has proved cumbersome and of little utility; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the provision for a District Conference be stricken from the Discipline.

William Swindells presented the following, which was read, and referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy:

Chaplains.

1. We, members of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, convened in Omaha, Neb., this month of May, 1892, do hereby declare our conviction that morality and religion are the foundations of good government and our free institutions, and that no community should be left destitute of instruction in their precepts and promises. We apply this rule to our army and navy, and urge that these bodies of citizens, many of whom are sons of the Church we represent, and who must soon return to mingle with civil communities and participate in the duties of citizenship, be faithfully instructed in the principles of religion and right moral conduct, and that the agencies that quicken conscience, promote good character, and qualify men to be good citizens be provided for all members of these services.

2. We reaffirm the declaration of the General Conference of 1888, asking Congress to provide an adequate number of chaplains with an efficient organization to assure effective service.

3. We protest against any proposition to substitute for regularly commissioned chaplaincies any contract system for the employment of ministers who shall have no connection with the service and no voice in the policies with respect to their work and interests.

4. We invite the attention of the honorable Secretary of War to the importance of intrusting the responsibilities of a wise and efficient administration of the moral, religious, and educational work and in-

terests of the whole army to the chaplain corps, to which they naturally belong, and that they, analogously to other corps and departments, be afforded such facilities as will enable them to increase their usefulness.

5. Recognizing the peculiar nature and importance of this army and navy work, and in order that only men who are worthy and fitted for it shall be appointed from this denomination, we recommend that the General Conference appoint three Bishops as a board, whose duty it shall be to inform themselves as to the qualifications and fitness of all applicants from the Methodist Episcopal Church for chaplaincies, and to recommend those only to the President who in their judgment are best qualified for these positions; and that this General Conference respectfully request the President not to appoint any applicant from this Church to be a chaplain in the army or navy who has not been recommended by this Board of Bishops.

6. In order to awaken interest on the part of our people in the moral and religious welfare of the army and navy, we recommend that the Fourth of July, when it falls on Sunday, or the Sunday nearest the Fourth of July, be designated as Army and Navy Day, on which day pastors are requested to conduct appropriate services and make special supplications in behalf of soldiers and sailors, in order to secure the divine blessing upon those in service, and bring our people into active sympathy with them.

7. We recommend the appointment by the Bishops of a commission consisting of one minister and one layman from each Conference within the United States, twenty-five of whom shall be a quorum, which shall be charged with the responsibility of securing such legislation and administration during the following quadrennium as may be necessary to secure the best results for the moral and religious welfare of the army and navy, but the expense incurred thereby shall not be charged to the General Conference expense fund.

8. The Secretary of this Conference is instructed to forward copies in due form of this memorial immediately to the President and to the Secretaries of the Army and Navy.

W. L. McDowell presented the following, which was read, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Revisals be requested to consider the propriety of changing paragraph 59 of the Discipline so as to make it read:

"The General Conference shall meet on the first day of May, in the year of our Lord 1812, in the city of New York, and thenceforward on the first day of May once in four years perpetually, in such place or places as shall be fixed on by the General Conference from time to time. But the General Superintendents, with or by the advice of all the Annual Conferences, or if there be no General Superintendent, all the Annual Conferences respectively, shall have power to call a General Conference, if they judge it necessary, at any time."

#### PITTSBURG.

A. L. Petty presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

*Whereas*, In the trial of a member of an Annual Conference our present method involves the necessity of virtually two trials—the preliminary investigation being practically a trial and the Annual Conference being an unfavorable time and place for a trial; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the following be inserted as paragraph 222 of the Discipline:

**MAY 16.**  
TWELFTH  
DAY.  
*Morning.*

MAY 16.

TWELFTH  
DAY.

Morning.

"Let each Annual Conference at its session elect from its members from fifteen to twenty-five, from whom not less than seven nor more than eleven shall be chosen as the select number, who shall try an accused brother, the right of challenge for cause by the accused and the accuser being allowed; and if any by reason of challenge are excused from serving, the place or places shall be supplied from the number elected at the Annual Conference."

Let the present paragraph 222 be paragraph 223.

Let the following be section 1 of paragraph 223:

"It shall be the duty of the presiding elder to proceed to try the accused. But if for any reason the presiding elder is disqualified, the Bishop shall appoint a chairman of the select number from among the effective elders of the Annual Conference. If the charge be sustained the accused shall be expelled or suspended or located. The proceedings and findings of the select number shall be reported to the next session of the Annual Conference, together with all the papers, including the record of the trial, charges, evidence, and findings, which papers shall be put into the hands of the Secretary of the Annual Conference for use in the appellate court, in case the accused shall appeal.

"§ 2. If the accused be a presiding elder, three of the senior preachers of his district shall inquire into the character of the report, and if they judge it necessary, they shall call in the presiding elder of any adjoining district of the Conference, who shall be authorized to proceed to try him as in section 1 of this paragraph.

"§ 3. A supernumerary or superannuated preacher residing without the bounds of his own Conference shall be subject, under the authority of the presiding elder of the district within which he resides, to trial as in section 1 of this paragraph, but can only be suspended by such court, and the final disposition of the case shall be with his own Conference.

"§ 4 (numbered now 3). If the accused, after due notice given him, shall refuse or neglect to appear before the select number, the investigation shall proceed in his absence.

"§ 5 (now numbered 6). If in any of the foregoing cases counsel has not been provided for the Church, or for the accused, the presiding elder, or chairman of the select number, shall have power to appoint counsel for both, or for either."

§ 6. The present section 5.

#### ROCK RIVER.

W. H. Burns presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Revision  
of the  
Discipline.

*Whereas*, The Book of Discipline evidently needs careful and thorough revision; therefore,

*Resolved*, That a commission of five be appointed whose duty it shall be to properly index, rearrange, eliminate, add to, and make such other changes as may seem necessary, and to report the same to the General Conference of 1896; provided, also, that important changes, as far as practicable, be published in the official press not later than three months before the meeting of said General Conference.

*Resolved*, That the Bishops be hereby requested to appoint such commission, of which two of their own number shall be members.

#### SAVANNAH.

W. P. Thirkield presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Missions:

Southern  
work.

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Missions be instructed to immediately inquire, so far as practicable, into the condition of our



mission work in the South and other fields of our country, especially into the mission Conferences or charges that have been receiving missionary appropriations for years with returns that seem incommensurate with the expenditures; and also to inquire into the propriety of instructing the Bishops to carefully adjust their administration of the funds appropriated to these Conferences in accordance with the spirit of this resolution.

**MAY 16.**  
TWELFTH  
DAY.  
*Morning.*

#### SOUTH KANSAS.

Hugh McBirney presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy:

*Whereas*, Our Conference claimants now receive a very inadequate support; and,

Conference  
claimants.

*Whereas*, This support is so given as to humiliate the recipients; and,

*Whereas*, Our superannuates ought to be completely lifted out of the pauper class; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we amend the Constitution of the Conference Claimant Society by inserting this provision: "That all traveling preachers shall pay into the Permanent Fund of said society the sum of ten dollars per annum."

#### TENNESSEE.

T. W. Johnson presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Missions:

*Whereas*, Bishops Taylor and Thoburn have so wisely and prudently managed our foreign mission work, and have made such noble advancements in bringing men and women to the cross of Christ, therefore,

Bishops  
Taylor and  
Thoburn.

*Resolved*, That, in order to inspire love and devotion in these great fields of labor, whenever a Missionary Bishop ceases to be effective on account of old age or infirmities his claim upon the Episcopal Fund shall be the same as that of other General Superintendents in similar circumstances.

#### TEXAS.

Edward Lee presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools:

*Whereas*, It is made strictly the duty of each pastor in charge of the circuit and station to attend all meetings of the Sunday schools in his charge, and report the work done to each Quarterly Conference, etc.; and,

Sunday  
schools.

*Whereas*, The said schools have their separate treasury, and many of them do not believe it to be their duty to pay anything to the support of the ministry even when there be a surplus in their treasury; therefore,

*Resolved*, That it be the sense of this General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church now assembled in the city of Omaha, Neb., May, 1892, that it is the duty of each Sunday school to aid in the support of the ministry, provided there be a deficiency in salaries.

#### TROY.

Homer Eaton presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

*Whereas*, The Discipline provides for the transfer of members of the Methodist Episcopal Church from one local society to another, and

Certificates.



**MAY 16.****TWELFTH  
DAY.***Morning.*

as a form for the certificate of transfer is given in paragraph 36, and as that certificate is understood to mean a transfer to any other denomination; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the editor of the Discipline carry out the intent of the law of the Church by inserting in the form of certificate, after the word "other," the words "Methodist Episcopal Church," so that it will read, "or to any other Methodist Episcopal Church," etc.

## UPPER IOWA.

T. E. Fleming presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church:

Homeless  
children.

*Whereas*, Recent statistics show that three hundred and forty-five thousand children in the United States are sheltered by various public and private institutions, and the experience of those engaged in the work warrants the statement that as many more are in need of homes and home training; and,

*Whereas*, Careful writers state that five sevenths of the uncared for homeless children drift into the criminal classes, thus increasing to an alarming extent the vicious classes of our country, and since these multitudes of homeless children are suffering neglect and abuse, and since we are taught in God's word that "he is a father to the fatherless," "that pure religion and undefiled is to visit the fatherless," and are assured that they "who consider the poor" are blessed, and since it is found that by proper and systematic effort more approved family homes are found that are willing to receive such children than there are children in need of such homes; and,

*Whereas*, The American Educational Aid Association, now popularly known as the Children's Home Society, undertakes to provide such family homes for homeless children, having an organization, national, State, district, and local, which insures careful supervision with interdenominational oversight, until their wards reach their legal majority; therefore,

*Resolved*, That we commend this and similar associations to our people everywhere, and assure these organizations of our sympathy, support, and earnest prayers.

A. J. Kynett presented the following, which was read, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary:

Term  
laymen.

*Whereas*, A number of women were chosen by Quarterly Conferences as lay delegates to Lay Electoral Conferences, and Lay Electoral Conferences so constituted have elected lay delegates to this General Conference; and,

*Whereas*, The names of two women appear upon the rolls of this Conference as reserve lay delegates; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Judiciary be and is hereby instructed to inquire and report at an early day (not later than May 20) whether the terms "lay delegates," "laymen," and "member of the Church in full connection," as used in paragraphs 55 to 63, inclusive, of the Discipline, express or imply distinction of sex.

Henry Egbert and others presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Equal Representation:

Lay repre-  
sentation.

*Resolved*, That provision be made by this General Conference for the admission of lay representation in the Annual Conferences so

far as to provide for one lay delegate from each presiding elder's district, who shall be a member of the Cabinet, and to be elected at the second semiannual District Conference.

**MAY 16.**  
TWELFTH  
DAY.  
*Morning.*

#### UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

J. A. Williams presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South:

*Whereas*, There is a desire on the part of some to change the name of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society to that of "Southern Education;" and,

*Whereas*, Such a change would greatly reduce the collections of the society; and,

*Whereas*, It would meet the disapproval of those for whose benefit the society was organized; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the name of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society remain unchanged.

Freedmen's  
Aid and  
Southern  
Education  
Society.

J. C. Eckles presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern:

*Whereas*, The *Southwestern Christian Advocate* has increased in efficiency during the last quadrennium, so that more than ever before it is meeting the wants of the people; and,

*Whereas*, Those for whom it is especially intended are limited in their means, on account of which many are deprived of the privilege of reading it; therefore,

*Resolved*, That in order to secure a wider circulation of the paper, and in order to bring it within the reach of those of limited means, the General Conference give it such support that the continuance of its publication may be secured, and that the Agents of our Book Concern be requested to consider the propriety of reducing the subscription price thereof.

*South-  
western  
Christian  
Advocate.*

#### WEST NEBRASKA.

C. A. Mastin presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy:

*Whereas*, The present method of determining the salary of presiding elders by district stewards, who rarely ever in any considerable number meet the call for District Stewards' Meeting, is unsatisfactory; therefore,

*Resolved*, 1. That the fourth Quarterly Conference of every charge shall determine the salary of the presiding elders.

2. That in the fourth Quarterly Conference blanks, after the question, "Who shall be the district steward?" an additional question shall be inserted, as follows: "What shall be the salary of the presiding elders for the ensuing Conference year?"

Presiding  
elders'  
support.

#### WEST WISCONSIN.

S. S. Benedict presented the following, which was read, and referred to the Committee on the Book Concern:

*Whereas*, In the present method the Treasurer's report is duplicated in the statistical report; and,

Treasurer's  
report.

MAY 16.

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DAY.

Morning.

*Whereas*, It is unnecessary to have this double report; and,  
*Whereas*, It is highly important and desirable for reference to have the financial report for each year on record in the Conference; therefore,

*Resolved*, 1. That the report of the Treasurer be the financial part of the statistical report for the Conference.

2. That the Book Concern, in addition to the blanks furnished free of cost, furnish also at about cost price duplicate blanks of similar form, page for page and column for column, enough for four years, bound in a single volume, for the convenience of the Conference, to preserve their financial record; that such records be filled out by the Conference Treasurer, and at the close of the Conference be placed by him in possession of the Conference Secretary for preservation.

## WISCONSIN.

A. W. Kellogg presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church:

*Whereas*, The genius of Methodism is superintendence, first of the leader, then of the preacher in charge, the presiding elder, the Bishop—drop out the first and the foundation falls, and the working of Methodism becomes impracticable; therefore,

*Resolved*, That in order to restore this class leader superintendence to the Church, we recommend that the provisions of the Discipline in regard thereto be carried out in all our charges. And in order the better to secure this subpastoral oversight the preacher be urged to hold monthly meetings with his leaders (men and women) to hear their reports and to aid in training them for their work, and that this question be made prominent in the Itinerants' Club, in District Conferences, in District Epworth League meetings, and in class leaders' conventions, until this superintendence shall be made effective throughout the Church.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary:

## ALABAMA.

Boundaries.

G. E. Ackerman presented a memorial, signed by J. B. Miller, asking for the formation of a Conference or mission of the De Funiak and South Alabama Districts, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

## CENTRAL GERMAN.

Amuse-  
ments.

H. J. Liebhart presented a memorial, signed by L. Allinger and twenty-five others, relating to worldly amusements, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

## CENTRAL NEW YORK.

Book  
Concern  
profits.

A. B. Blodgett offered a memorial in regard to the distribution of the profits of the Book Concern, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

## CINCINNATI.

MAY 16.

TWELFTH  
DAY.Morning.  
South  
America  
Mission.

A. B. Leonard presented a memorial, signed by C. W. Drees, Superintendent of the South America Mission, concerning boundaries of the South America Mission, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

John Pearson presented a memorial concerning a change of Discipline on parsonage funds, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Parsonage  
funds.

¶ 222.

Also, one for a change in paragraph 222 of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Also, one for a change in paragraph 293 of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

¶ 293.

Also, one asking that preachers located without their consent be given the right to be heard in defense and appeal, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Locating  
preachers.

Also, one asking for a change in paragraph 46 of the Discipline, on class leaders' reports, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Class  
leaders'  
reports.

Also, one asking for a change in paragraph 100 of the Discipline, relating to duties of Quarterly Conference Committee, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Quarterly  
Conference  
Committee.

J. N. Gamble presented a memorial from the Lay Association of the Cincinnati Conference concerning lay representation, which was referred to the Committee on Equal Representation.

Lay repre-  
sentation.

Also, one from the same parties concerning a division in the Missionary Society, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

## DELAWARE.

I. H. White presented a memorial concerning a change of paragraph 177 of the Discipline, section 3, so as to receive preachers from other evangelical denominations in the interval of the Annual Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Receiving  
preachers.

## DETROIT.

G. W. Robinson presented a memorial concerning lay representation in the cabinet of the Annual Confer-

Lay repre-  
sentation.

**MAY 16.** ences, which was referred to the Committee on Equal  
**TWELFTH**  
**DAY.** Representation.

*Morning.*

**EAST OHIO.**

¶ 161. A memorial was presented from W. L. Davidson asking for an addition to paragraph 161 of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

**INDIANA.**

Boundaries. A memorial was presented from the laymen of Indianapolis in regard to Conference boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

**NEWARK.**

Probation. J. B. Faulks presented a memorial in relation to a change in the probationary system, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

**NEW ENGLAND.**

Eligibility of women. W. F. Warren presented a memorial from the New England Conference in relation to the eligibility of women as lay delegates, which was referred to the Committee on Equal Representation.

**NEW ENGLAND SOUTHERN.**

Trustees. R. S. Douglass presented a memorial, signed by himself and others, asking for a decision on points of law as to the office of trustees, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE.**

Epworth League. J. M. Durrell presented a memorial concerning a change in the Discipline requiring the official recognition of the Epworth League, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

**NEW JERSEY.**

¶ 242. J. B. Graw presented a memorial asking for a change in paragraph 242 of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

**NEW YORK.**

Boundaries. P. A. Welch presented a memorial in relation to a change of boundaries between the New York and the

New York East Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

MAY 16.  
TWELFTH  
DAY.  
Morning.  
Sunday  
schools.

C. C. McCabe presented a memorial, signed by W. G. Ferguson, concerning the organization of Sunday schools into missionary societies, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

#### NEW YORK EAST.

C. S. Wing presented a memorial in reference to the consolidation of the districts in New York city, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Annual  
Conference  
districts.

#### NORTH INDIANA.

D. C. Woolpert presented a memorial asking for a change in paragraph 99 of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

¶ 99.

Also, one concerning Quarterly Conferences, which was presented to the Committee on Revisals.

Quarterly  
Conferences.

#### NORTH NEBRASKA.

J. W. Shank presented a memorial concerning the adoption of the *Nebraska Christian Advocate* as an official paper, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

*Nebraska  
Christian  
Advocate.*

John Dale presented a memorial in reference to the deaconess work in Omaha, which was referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

Deaconess  
work.

#### NORTH OHIO.

John Mitchell presented a memorial, signed by Mrs. J. F. Keene, concerning the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Woman's  
Foreign  
Missionary  
Society.

#### NORTHWEST IOWA.

G. W. Pratt presented a memorial concerning a change in the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Change in  
Discipline.

#### NORTHWEST SWEDISH.

Alfred Anderson presented a memorial in reference to the mortgaging of church property under certain rules, which was referred to the Committee on Church Extension.

Church  
property.



**MAY 16.**TWELFTH  
DAY.*Morning.*  
Amuse-  
ments.

¶ 242.

J. C. Arbuckle presented a memorial, signed by Simpson D. Cowden and others, concerning amusements, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

J. C. Jackson presented a memorial asking that no change be made in paragraph 242 of the Discipline, referring to worldly amusements, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Amuse-  
ments.

J. W. Dillon presented a memorial concerning amusements, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

## OHIO.

## PHILADELPHIA.

Dancing.

S. W. Gehrett presented a memorial, signed by George B. Houseman, concerning dancing, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

¶ 99.

S. W. Thomas presented a memorial, signed by Charles L. Davis, concerning a change in paragraph 99 of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Seamen's  
societies.

T. B. Neely presented a memorial asking for suitable action in regard to seamen's societies, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

¶ 103.

Also, one asking that paragraph 103 of the Discipline be rescinded, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Catechism.

Also, one asking for a revision of the Catechism, and that certain things be added, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

¶ 59.

W. L. McDowell presented a memorial asking for a change in paragraph 59 of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Editing the  
Discipline.

J. H. Hargis and others presented a memorial on editing the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

## PITTSBURG.

Apostles'  
Creed.

J. A. Lane presented a memorial relative to change in Apostles' Creed, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

## ROCK RIVER.

Amuse-  
ments.

A memorial, signed by J. W. Richards, was presented in relation to amusements, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

H. B. Ridgaway presented the following, which was read, and referred to the Committee on Equal Representation:

**MAY 16.**  
TWELFTH  
DAY.  
*Morning.*

CHICAGO, ILL., May 9, 1892.

*To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Care of  
Bishop Fitz Gerald, Omaha, Neb.*

Communica-  
tion from  
Women's  
National  
Council.

HONORED FRIEND: The Women's National Council of the United States, representing at its last annual meeting sixty-two separate national societies of women in all departments of beneficent effort, and from all parts of the nation, respectfully congratulate the General Conference of the great Church represented by your assembly in the majority vote of ministers and laity in favor of the equal participation of the women in the councils of the Church wherein they form two thirds of the membership. We believe this action represents the most intelligent public opinion of the present time, and we, as women workers, await with earnest expectation the forward movement in one of the world's greatest Churches as the forerunner of such universal action on the part of all Churches as shall realize the New Testament declaration, "There is neither male nor female, but we are all one in Christ Jesus."

On behalf of the Women's National Council,

Yours with high esteem,

MAY WRIGHT SEWALL, *President.*

RACHEL FOSTER AVERY, *Secretary.*

#### SAINT LOUIS.

J. A. Field presented a memorial concerning the duties of Leaders and Stewards' Meetings, and asking change in paragraph 103 of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Leaders and  
Stewards'  
Meetings.

Also, one asking for a change in paragraph 553 of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

† 553.

Also, one from the Official Board of Goode Avenue Church, St. Louis, concerning absent members of the Church, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Absent  
members.

Also, one, signed by C. T. Kenny, concerning the St. John's Church of East St. Louis, which was referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

St. John's  
Church of  
East  
St. Louis.

#### SOUTHEAST INDIANA.

W. F. Stevens offered a memorial in relation to the division of the Missionary Society, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Division of  
Missionary  
Society.

Also, one in regard to absent members and their membership, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Absent  
members.

**MAY 16.**TWELFTH  
DAY.*Morning.*  
Change in  
Discipline.Church  
Extension.Lay  
delegation.Sex in lay  
delegation.

W. T. Friedley presented a memorial concerning the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

## UPPER IOWA.

A. J. Kynett presented a memorial asking that the Church Extension collection be taken separately, which was referred to the Committee on Church Extension.

Also, one in reference to lay delegation, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Also, one in reference to sex in lay delegation, which was referred to the Committee on Equal Representation.

## WEST NEBRASKA.

Presiding  
elders.

C. A. Mastin presented a memorial concerning the salary of presiding elders, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

## WASHINGTON.

¶ 290.

H. A. Carroll presented a memorial asking that paragraph 290 of the Discipline be amended, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

## WYOMING.

Lay repre-  
sentation.

M. W. Scott presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference concerning equal lay representation, which was referred to the Committee on Equal Representation.

Course of  
Study.

A. J. Van Cleft presented a memorial concerning the Conference Course of Study, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

**MAY 17.**THIRTEENTH  
DAY.*Morning.*  
Bishop  
Bowman  
presiding.Devotional  
services.Journal  
approved.Episcopacy  
Report  
No. VI.

## TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 17.

The Conference assembled at the usual hour, Bishop Thomas Bowman in the chair.

The devotional services were conducted by J. M. Caldwell, of the Rock River Conference.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

D. H. Moore moved that the rules be suspended in order to take from the table that portion of Report No. VI of the Committee on Episcopacy which refers to the

choice of residence by the Bishops in the order of their seniority, which was lost.

The list of the committees was called for reports.

Report No. I of the Committee on Itinerancy was called up for consideration.

Arthur Edwards moved that the consideration of the above report be made the Order of the Day for to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

L. C. Queal moved to lay the motion of Arthur Edwards on the table. The motion did not prevail.

The question being taken, the motion of Arthur Edwards passed.

John Lanahan having obtained consent, presented the following:

*Resolved*, That the elections shall be by ballot, and in the following order:

1. Book Agents at New York.
2. Book Agents at Cincinnati.
3. Secretaries of the Missionary Society.
4. Secretary of the Board of Church Extension.
5. Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society.
6. Secretary of the Sunday School Union and Tract Society.
7. Editor of the *Methodist Review*.
8. Editor of *The Christian Advocate*.
9. Editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*.
10. Editor of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*.
11. Editor of the *Central Christian Advocate*.
12. Editor of the *Pittsburg Christian Advocate*.
13. Editor of the *Northern Christian Advocate*.
14. Editor of the *California Christian Advocate*.
15. Editor of the *Southwestern Christian Advocate*.
16. Editor of the *Apologist*.
17. Editor of *Haus und Herd*.

Nominations may be made in open Conference, and all elections shall be by ballot, unless otherwise ordered.

Two sections of tellers shall be appointed, each section consisting of one from each General Conference District, and one at large. One section may carry forward its work in the absence of the other, but the tellers who may be out of the Conference engaged in canvassing a ballot may deposit their votes in the presence of two tellers and a Conference Secretary, in case a ballot is taken during their absence.

In case there are more names on a ballot than persons to be elected, the first name, or names, shall be counted until the required number is reached. The Conferences shall be called in alphabetical order, and each delegation shall rise and deposit their ballots. No member, excepting the tellers, shall be allowed to vote unless in his place in his delegation. During the ballot the bar of the Conference shall be occupied by delegates only. No teller or secretary shall give information in regard to the result of a ballot until the same shall be announced by the presiding officer.

L. C. Queal moved to amend so as to allow delegates from patronizing Conferences, when making a nomina-

**MAY 17.**  
THIRTEENTH  
DAY.

*Morning.*  
Call for  
reports.

Itinerancy  
No. I.

Order of  
elections.

Tellers.

Names on  
ballots.

**MAY 17.**  
**THIRTEENTH**  
**DAY.**  
*Morning.*

tion for the editorship of a paper, to state the fact that said nomination is made by the patronizing Conferences. Accepted by John Lanahan.

J. F. Goucher presented the following, which was adopted :

Certain  
 elections  
 deferred.

*Resolved*, That the consideration of the number of secretaries to be elected for the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society, and for the Board of Education, and their election, be deferred until Thursday next, in order that the special committee appointed on the consolidation of the Board of Education and the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society may have time to report.

The Bishops requested that one teller at large be added to each list of tellers, which was, on motion, granted.

The vote being taken on the adoption of the paper of John Lanahan, it was adopted.

Reports  
 presented.  
 Revisals  
 Nos. III to  
 XI.

The Committee on Revisals presented Reports Nos. III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, and XI.

Temporal  
 Economy  
 No. II  
 adopted.

Report No. II of Committee on Temporal Economy was read, and, on motion of William Lawrence, adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 458.)

No. III  
 adopted.

Report No. III of the Committee on Temporal Economy was presented and read, and, on motion, was adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 458.)

No. IV  
 adopted.

Report No. IV of the Committee on Temporal Economy was presented and read, and, on motion of Wm. Lawrence, was adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 458.)

State of  
 the Church  
 No. I  
 adopted.

Report No. I of the Committee on the State of the Church was presented and read, and, on motion of John Miley, adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 459.)

No. II read.

Report No. II of the Committee on the State of the Church was presented and read.

Adopted.

G. E. Ackerman moved that the report be adopted by a rising vote. After discussion, he moved the previous question, which was ordered, and the main question being put, the report was unanimously adopted by a rising vote. (See *Appendix*, p. 459.)

C. J. Little called for the Order of the Day, and his call was sustained.

The Bishops appointed the following as the first division of tellers :

Names of  
 the tellers.

AT LARGE.

J. Max Lantz, Central Pennsylvania.

## DISTRICTS.

- I. R. L. Bruce, Vermont.
- II. W. H. Hughes, Troy.
- III. T. H. Dale, Wyoming.
- IV. T. H. Woodring, Pittsburg.
- V. S. J. Williams, East Ohio.
- VI. W. L. S. Murray, Wilmington.
- VII. D. C. Woolpert, North Indiana.
- VIII. H. E. Staples, Michigan.
- IX. J. A. Hovis, North Dakota.
- X. Julius Soper, Japan.
- XI. H. B. Pemberton, Texas.
- XII. Chris Galeener, Illinois.
- XIII. H. A. Schroetter, Central German.
- XIV. N. J. Plumb, Foochow.

MAY 17.  
THIRTEENTH  
DAY.  
*Morning.*

Nominations were then made for two Book Agents at New York.

Book Agents  
at New York.

Sandford Hunt and Homer Eaton were nominated.

J. F. Spence moved that the nominations be closed, which prevailed.

The Conference then proceeded to cast a ballot for two Book Agents at New York.

J. D. Hammond moved that the tellers count the vote from one pile, and the first thing they shall do shall be to pour all the votes into one pile, which was adopted.

The tellers retired to count the ballot, accompanied by J. R. Keyes, one of the Conference Secretaries.

The Conference then proceeded to the election of two Book Agents at Cincinnati.

Book Agents  
at Cincinnati.

W. R. Halstead, Lewis Curts, Earl Cranston, W. P. Stowe, S. E. Pendleton, J. D. Hammond, L. A. Belt, Samuel Dickie, and S. H. Pye were duly nominated.

L. C. Queal moved that the nominations be closed, which was ordered.

The Bishops named the following as the second division of tellers :

## AT LARGE.

W. J. Nelson, Arkansas.

Tellers.



MAY 17.  
THIRTEENTH  
DAY.  
Morning.

## DISTRICTS.

- I. E. S. Crosby, Maine.
- II. G. B. Wight, New Jersey.
- III. M. P. Blakeslee, Central New York.
- IV. F. H. Beck, Erie.
- V. J. W. Dillon, Ohio.
- VI. I. G. Penn, Washington.
- VII. M. A. Head, Central Illinois.
- VIII. G. W. Case, West Wisconsin.
- IX. L. M. Shaw, Des Moines.
- X. C. A. Mastin, West Nebraska.
- XI. J. C. Eckles, Upper Mississippi.
- XII. E. M. Tracey, Missouri.
- XIII. J. G. Leist, Western German.
- XIV. F. S. Williams, Puget Sound.

The Conference then proceeded to cast a ballot for two Book Agents at Cincinnati, and the tellers retired to count the same, accompanied by J. W. Miles, one of the Conference Secretaries.

L. R. Fiske moved that when we adjourn we adjourn to meet this evening at 8 o'clock, in order to receive the fraternal delegate from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which motion was carried.

Reports of  
committees.

The call for the reports of committees was resumed.

Earl Cranston having called attention to the Manual of the General Conference, G. E. Ackerman moved that the Book Agents be requested to distribute the same at their earliest convenience, which prevailed.

Book Con-  
cern No. I

Report No. I of the Committee on the Book Concern was presented and read.

Adopted.

Amos Shinkle moved the adoption of the said report, and his motion prevailed. (See *Appendix*, p. 461.)

Missions  
No. I.

Report No. I of the Committee on Missions was read.

Item 1  
adopted.

J. F. Goucher moved the adoption of item 1, which was adopted.

Item 2  
adopted.

J. F. Goucher moved the adoption of item 2 of the same report, which was adopted.

Item 3  
adopted.

J. F. Goucher moved the adoption of item 3 of the report, which was adopted.

Item 4  
adopted.

J. F. Goucher moved the adoption of item 4 of the same report.

The tellers returned, and the result of the first ballot for two Book Agents at New York was announced, as follows:

Whole number of votes cast.....482

Necessary to a choice.....242

Sandford Hunt received 463 votes, and Homer Eaton received 455 votes. Sandford Hunt and Homer Eaton were declared as having been duly elected Book Agents at New York. (See *Appendix*, p. 523.)

MAY 17.  
THIRTEENTH  
DAY.  
*Morning.*

S. Hunt  
and  
H. Eaton  
elected  
Book Agents.

D. S. Monroe called for the previous question on the adoption of item 4 of the report under consideration, which was sustained. The question being put on the adoption of item 4, it was adopted.

Item 4  
adopted.

The report as a whole was adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 470.)

Report  
adopted.

The Conference then proceeded to the election of three Secretaries of the Missionary Society.

Secretaries  
of the  
Missionary  
Society.

T. B. Neely, C. C. McCabe, J. O. Peck, A. B. Leonard, William Jones, J. W. Hamilton, A. J. Palmer, and S. L. Baldwin were put in nomination.

Nomina-  
tions.

On motion, the nominations were closed.

The ballot being cast, the tellers retired to count the same, accompanied by S. W. Gehrett, one of the Conference Secretaries.

Tellers  
retire.

P. A. Welch presented the following:

*Resolved*, That this General Conference reaffirm the action taken by the General Conference of 1888, and readopt the preamble and resolution offered by General Clinton B. Fisk, as follows:

Dr. J. M.  
Reid.

"The Rev. John Morrison Reid, D.D., has for sixteen years, with great fidelity and increasing devotion to the supreme cause of the Church, served as Corresponding Secretary of our Missionary Society. He brought to the administration of affairs in the mission rooms and in mission fields the wide world over rare and persevering wisdom. He has labored without weariness and to the end of his long term of service with force and vigor. By his heroic faith he has inspired impulses of heroism in our army of missionaries, who have gone forth under his guidance, with the blessing of God, preaching the Gospel in all lands. The consecration of his every energy to the one purpose of his life is suggestive to those who take the active work he lays down. 'This one thing I do,' has been the battle cry of Dr. Reid. The General Conference records its high esteem of a faithful official, who richly deserves the rest he now enjoys, and confers upon Dr. Reid the rank of Honorary Secretary of the Missionary Society. We trust that in the years of his retirement from active service we may have the benefit of his counsel, and that he may be made to rejoice in witnessing the continued conquest of the world for Christ through the agencies he has, under God, been instrumental in creating.

*Resolved*, That Dr. John M. Reid be continued Honorary Secretary of the Missionary Society, taking the same place as that which was given to Dr. John P. Durbin."

**MAY 17.**  
**THIRTEENTH**  
**DAY.**  
*Morning.*

J. B. Faulks moved that the said paper be adopted by a rising vote, which prevailed, and the paper was unanimously adopted.

C. C. McCabe presented the following, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That a copy of the preamble and resolution in relation to the reelection of Dr. Reid be printed in the *Daily Christian Advocate*, published in the *Journal* of this General Conference, and a copy of the same be suitably engrossed and presented to the Honorary Secretary.

Ecumenical  
 Conference.

The Chair presented a communication from the second Ecumenical Conference relating to Methodist confederation, which was received, and referred to the Committee on the Ecumenical Conference.

Book Agents  
 at Cincinnati.

The tellers returned, and reported the result of the ballot for Book Agents at Cincinnati:

Whole number of votes cast..... 479

Necessary to a choice..... 240

Earl Cran-  
 ston elected.

Earl Cranston, having received 405 votes, was declared duly elected. (See *Appendix*, p. 523.)

J. B. Maxfield moved a change in the manner of balloting, that each delegate rise, deposit his ballot, and then be seated, without the alphabetical call of the Conference.

C. J. Little moved to lay the above motion on the table, which prevailed.

Another ballot was cast for one Book Agent at Cincinnati, and the tellers retired, accompanied by W. I. Cogshall, one of the Conference Secretaries.

Church  
 Extension  
 Report No. I  
 adopted.

Report No. I of the Committee on Church Extension was presented and read, and, on motion of T. B. Neely, it was adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 477.)

No. II  
 adopted.

Report No. II of the same committee was presented, read, and, on motion of T. B. Neely, adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 477.)

United  
 Brethren  
 Church.

L. R. Fiske presented a telegram from the fraternal delegate from the United Brethren Church, and asked that he be received on Thursday or Friday morning.

J. O. Sherburn moved that we hear the fraternal delegate on next Friday morning, which motion was adopted.

At 12:45 the Order of the Day was taken up, and the notices were given.

R. L. Shetter.

R. L. Shetter, lay delegate from the Central Pennsylvania Conference, was excused from further attend-

ance, and it was ordered that the reserve delegate, James Lowther, may take his place when he arrives. **MAY 17.**

On motion of J. D. Hammond, the time was extended. **THIRTEENTH DAY.**

William Lawrence moved to suspend the rules in order to offer a resolution. Carried. **Morning.**  
Time extended.

William Lawrence then presented the following :

*Resolved*, That the Constitution of the Methodist Episcopal Church can only be changed in the mode and to the extent therein authorized. **Constitution.**

On motion of C. J. Little, the above resolution was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The tellers returned, and the result of the ballot for one Book Agent at Cincinnati was announced, as follows: **Book Agent at Cincinnati.**

Whole number of votes cast ..... 481

Necessary to a choice..... 242

No one receiving a majority of the votes, there was no election. (See *Appendix*, p. 523.)

F. J. Young moved that the Conference now adjourn, which did not prevail.

J. F. Spence moved that we now proceed to cast another ballot for one Book Agent at Cincinnati, which motion was carried.

On motion of C. J. Little, the time was extended to complete the ballot.

The Conference then cast a ballot for one Book Agent at Cincinnati, and the tellers retired to count the same, accompanied by I. B. Scott, one of the Conference Secretaries. **Ballot cast.**

The tellers entered, and the result of the ballot for three Secretaries of the Missionary Society was announced, as follows: **Missionary Secretaries elected.**

Whole number of votes cast..... 479

Necessary to a choice..... 240

C. C. McCabe received 412 votes, J. O. Peck received 381 votes, and A. B. Leonard received 248 votes, and were declared as duly elected Secretaries of the Missionary Society. (See *Appendix*, p. 523.)

E. J. Gray moved that the Conference adjourn, which prevailed.

The doxology was sung, and the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Bowman. **Adjourned.**

**MAY 17.**  
THIRTEENTH  
DAY.  
Morning.

The following RESOLUTION was passed to the Secretary :

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

C. H. Hartwell presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Records of  
societies.

*Whereas*, The various organizations formed from time to time in the church, such as Sunday schools, ladies' societies, Epworth Leagues, etc., are directly responsible to the Quarterly Conference ; and,

*Whereas*, The records of these various organizations, kept by different persons, have sometimes been lost or destroyed, thereby forever injuring the complete history of said church ; therefore,

*Resolved*, That this General Conference order that the treasurers of such societies shall prepare a report for each year, to be submitted at the first Quarterly Conference and spread upon the records by the recording steward, thereby preserving in one book practically the doings of the whole Church.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary :

AUSTIN.

Probation.

David Gay presented a memorial relating to modification of the probationary system, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Berean  
Lesson  
Leaves.

Also, one relating to change in form of Berean leaves, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Temperance  
prayer  
meeting.

Also, one relating to temperance prayer meeting, which was referred to the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition.

BALTIMORE.

Equal representation.

S. S. Henkel presented a memorial on equal lay representation and two houses in the General Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Lay Representation.

Epworth  
League.

Also, one concerning the Epworth League, which was referred to the Committee on the Epworth League.

Presiding  
elders.

Also, one on the expense and efficiency of the presiding elders, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

CALIFORNIA.

Probationers  
and amuse-  
ments.

C. V. Anthony presented a memorial concerning probationers and amusements in the Church, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

## CENTRAL ILLINOIS.

J. G. Evans presented a memorial from the General Committee of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which was referred to the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition.

MAY 17.  
THIRTEENTH  
DAY.  
*Morning.*  
Woman's  
Christian  
Temperance  
Union.

## CENTRAL NEW YORK.

E. M. Mills presented a memorial concerning the reception of probationers and others into the Church, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Probationers.

L. C. Queal presented a memorial from J. H. Rogers concerning amusements in the Church, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Amusements.

U. S. Beebe presented a memorial, signed by McKendree Shaw and five other members of the Conference, asking for a change in editor for the *Northern Christian Advocate*, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

*Northern  
Christian  
Advocate.*

## EAST OHIO.

R. M. Freshwater presented a memorial relating to change of paragraph 345, section 2, of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools and Tracts.

¶ 345.

## GENESEE.

J. E. Briggs presented a resolution adopted by the Genesee Electoral Conference October 2, 1891, relating to equal lay representation, which was referred to the Committee on Equal Representation.

Lay representation.

## ITALY.

William Burt presented a memorial concerning episcopal residence in Europe, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Episcopal residence.

## NEW ENGLAND.

W. F. Warren presented a memorial concerning quadrennial report of the Boston School of Theology, which was referred to the Committee on Education.

Report  
of Boston  
School of  
Theology.

J. W. Hamilton presented a memorial concerning instruction by correspondence in the Course of Study for

Course of  
Study.



**MAY 17.** Methodist preachers, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

THIRTEENTH  
DAY.

Morning.  
School of  
Correspond-  
ence.

Also, one concerning the recognition of the Boston Correspondence School as a Methodist institution of learning, which was referred to the Committee on Education.

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

¶ 325.

C. A. Hartwell presented a memorial relating to change of paragraph 325 of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

#### NEW YORK EAST.

¶ 154.

Joseph Pullman presented a memorial concerning change of paragraph 154 of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

#### NORTH NEBRASKA.

Book  
depository.

John Dale presented a memorial relating to a book depository at Omaha, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

#### PHILADELPHIA.

Catechism.

John Field presented a memorial concerning changes in Catechism No. 1, from Miss M. R. Burton, a member of Arch Street Church, Philadelphia, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Divorce.

Also, one from A. M. Burton concerning divorce, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Sunday  
school super-  
intendents.

S. W. Thomas presented a memorial from J. S. J. McConnell, relating to change of Discipline concerning Sunday school superintendents, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

#### MONTANA.

Loan fund.

F. A. Riggin presented a memorial concerning the loan fund and annuities, which was referred to the Committee on Church Extension.

#### MISSOURI.

Conference  
claimants.

A memorial, signed by C. H. John, *et al.*, relating to support of Conference claimants, was presented, and referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

## SOUTH KANSAS.

H. W. Chaffee presented a memorial concerning paragraph 189, sections 10 and 11, of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

**MAY 17.**  
THIRTEENTH  
DAY.  
*Morning.*  
¶ 189.

## SOUTHWEST KANSAS.

T. S. Hodgson presented a memorial from B. C. Swarts and others concerning polygamy, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Polygamy.

## SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

K. A. Jansson and Andrew Olsen presented a memorial concerning illustrations in Scandinavian church and Sunday school papers, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Scandi-  
navian  
papers.

## TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 17.

**MAY 17.**  
THIRTEENTH  
DAY.  
*Evening.*  
Bishop  
Merrill  
presiding.

The Conference met at 8 o'clock P. M., Bishop S. M. Merrill presiding.

Hymn 248, beginning,

"All hail the power of Jesus' name,"

was sung.

Prayer was offered by Rev. J. J. Bentley, of the Missouri Conference.

Devotional  
services.

Hymn 780 was sung, beginning,

"How sweet, how heavenly is the sight."

The Secretary of the Conference, D. S. Monroe, read the credentials of the Rev. John J. Tigert, D.D., fraternal delegate from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to this Conference.

Credentials  
of Rev. Dr.  
Tigert.

J. C. Hartzell read the report of the Rev. F. M. Bristol and Gov. R. E. Pattison, fraternal delegates to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, after which he presented to the Bishop the Rev. Dr. Tigert, who was introduced to the Conference, and delivered his fraternal message in words of eloquence and power.

Report of Dr.  
Bristol and  
Governor  
Pattison.

Rev. Dr. J. J.  
Tigert, fra-  
ternal mes-  
sage from  
M. E. Church  
South.

J. C. Hartzell moved that in view of the lateness of the hour we postpone receiving the fraternal greetings of the Independent Methodist Church until to-morrow morning, which motion prevailed.

Independent  
Methodist  
Church.

On motion, the Conference adjourned. The doxology was sung, and Bishop Merrill pronounced the benediction.

Adjourned.

MAY 18.

FOURTEENTH  
DAY.

Morning.

Bishop  
Foster  
presiding.Devotional  
services.Journals  
approved.Fraternal  
delegate  
from Inde-  
pendent-  
Methodist  
Church.

C. J. Baker.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 18.

The Conference assembled at the usual hour, Bishop R. S. Foster in the chair.

The devotions were conducted by O. M. Stewart, of the Saint Louis Conference.

The Journal of yesterday morning was read and approved, as was also the Journal of the evening session.

The Conference then consented to listen to the fraternal delegate from the Independent Methodist Church.

After the reading of his credentials by the Secretary, the Hon. Charles J. Baker, fraternal delegate, was presented to the Bishop presiding by W. H. Beach.

The Bishop introduced him to the Conference, and he delivered an interesting and fraternal address.

L. R. Fiske presented the following from the Committee on Reception of Fraternal Delegates, which were adopted :

Resolutions  
adopted.

J. J. Tigert.

*Resolved*, That we fully reciprocate the sentiments of good will brought us by the Rev. John J. Tigert, D.D., fraternal delegate from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and that we look forward to the time, which we pray may be hastened, when Methodism in this country may be wholly one body in Christ.

C. J. Baker.

*Resolved*, That we receive with pleasure the fraternal greeting of the Independent Methodist Church of Baltimore, and express our high appreciation of the kindly words spoken to us by her messenger, Charles J. Baker, Esq.

Publication  
district.

By common consent, John Evans presented a paper from himself and many others asking for the establishment of a publication district and the appointment of a publishing committee to publish the *Rocky Mountain Christian Advocate*, which was read.

John Evans moved the adoption of the paper.

William Swindells moved that the rules be suspended to act on the said paper.

A motion was made to lay William Swindells's motion on the table, which did not prevail.

The question being put, the rules were suspended.

S. W. Gehrett called for the previous question, which was sustained.

Laid on  
the table.

J. W. Eaton moved to lay the paper on the table, which motion prevailed by a count vote of 181 for and 173 against.

Bishop C. D. Foss asked permission, in behalf of the Board of Bishops, to present a report concerning the famine in Russia, which subject had been referred to them. Consent was granted, and the said paper was presented and read, and, on motion of C. J. Little, the resolutions therein contained were adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 517.)

**MAY 18.**  
**FOURTEENTH**  
**DAY.**  
*Morning.*  
Famine  
in Russia.

The Chair then announced the result of the third ballot for Agent of the Western Book Concern.

Book  
Agents at  
Cincinnati.

Whole number of votes cast..... 431

Necessary to a choice..... 216

Lewis Curts received 233 votes, and was declared duly elected as Book Agent at Cincinnati. (See *Appendix*, p. 523.)

Lewis Curts  
elected.

T. B. Neely moved that the rules be suspended in order to present Report No. III of the Committee on Church Extension in regard to the number of Secretaries asked for.

Church  
Extension  
No. III.

William R. Clark, delegate from the New England Conference, prevented by sickness from attendance heretofore, was announced as present, and was so marked.

W. R. Clark  
present.

J. M. Buckley moved, as a substitute, that the report of the Committee on Church Extension be postponed for the present, and that the election proceed where no change is required in the number of persons to be voted for, and at the conclusion of such elections then to take up said report.

Report  
No. III  
postponed.

The substitute of J. M. Buckley was accepted and adopted.

The Conference then proceeded to the election of the Secretary of the Sunday School Union and Tract Society.

Secretary of  
the Sunday  
School Union  
and Tract  
Society.

J. L. Hurlbut was nominated.

L. C. Queal moved that the nominations be closed, which was ordered.

The Conference then proceeded to cast the ballot for Secretary of the Sunday School Union and Tract Society, and the tellers retired to count the votes, accompanied by W. G. Riheldaffer, one of the Conference Secretaries.

Ballot cast.

D. H. Moore asked unanimous consent to suspend the

*Rocky  
Mountain  
Christian  
Advocate.*

MAY 18.  
FOURTEENTH  
DAY.  
Morning.

rules in order to reconsider the vote by which the paper of John Evans was put on the table, and to refer the same to the Committee on the Book Concern. Consent was given, and the order was suspended.

D. H. Moore then moved to reconsider the motion by which John Evans's paper was laid on the table, and to refer the memorial to the Committee on the Book Concern, which motion prevailed, and the paper was so referred.

Editor of the  
*Methodist*  
*Review*.

The Conference then proceeded to the election of the editor of the *Methodist Review*.

J. W. Mendenhall was nominated.

On motion of C. J. Little, the nominations were closed.

Instructions  
to the tellers.

The tellers, through the Secretary, asked for instructions with reference to ballots not bearing the initials of the person nominated, but having the same surnames.

T. B. Neely moved that in such cases as these, if there be no other person bearing the same name in this Conference, that such ballots be counted for the persons nominated.

F. M. Bristol moved, as a substitute, that in every case of doubt the ballots be submitted to the Conference, but that in case there is no doubt the tellers shall decide.

The substitute was accepted and adopted.

The ballot being cast for editor of the *Methodist Review*, the tellers retired to count the same, accompanied by S. O. Benton, one of the Conference Secretaries.

Itinerary  
Report No. I.

The Conference next took up the Order of the Day, being the consideration of Report No. I of the Committee on Itinerary.

Arthur Edwards moved the adoption of the report.

Secretary of  
the Sunday  
School Union  
and Tract  
Society.

The tellers entered, and the result of the ballot for the Secretary of the Sunday School Union and the Tract Society was announced, as follows :

Whole number of votes cast.....454  
Necessary to a choice.....228

J. L. Hurl-  
but elected.

J. L. Hurlbut received 379 votes, and was declared elected Secretary of the Sunday School Union and Tract Society. (See *Appendix*, p. 524.)

The Conference then proceeded to the election of the editor of *The Christian Advocate*. J. M. Buckley was nominated.

MAY 18.  
FOURTEENTH  
DAY.  
Morning.  
Editor of  
*Christian  
Advocate*.

On motion of C. J. Little, the nominations were closed.

The General Conference then proceeded to cast a ballot for the editor of *The Christian Advocate*, which being completed, the tellers retired to count the same, accompanied by M. S. Hard, one of the Conference Secretaries.

The tellers returned, and the result of the ballot for the editor of the *Methodist Review* was announced, as follows :

*Methodist  
Review.*

Whole number of votes cast..... 453  
Necessary to a choice..... 227

J. W. Mendenhall received 399 votes, and was declared to be duly elected editor of the *Methodist Review*. (See *Appendix*, p. 524.)

J. W. Men-  
denhall  
elected.

The Conference then took up the election of the editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*. D. H. Moore was nominated.

*Western  
Christian  
Advocate.*

C. G. Hudson moved that the nominations be closed, which motion prevailed.

The Conference then cast a ballot for editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, which being completed, the tellers retired to count the same, accompanied by S. S. Benedict, one of the Conference Secretaries.

The Conference then resumed the consideration of Report No. I of the Committee on Itinerancy.

Itinerancy  
Report No. I.

The minority report on the same subject was read.

Minority  
report.

C. G. Hudson moved that the minority report be substituted for the majority report.

The tellers returned, and the result of the ballot for the editor of *The Christian Advocate* was reported, as follows :

*Christian  
Advocate.*

Whole number of votes cast.....462  
Necessary to a choice.....232

J. M. Buckley received 363 votes, and was declared to be duly elected editor of *The Christian Advocate*. (See *Appendix*, p. 525.)

J. M. Buck-  
ley elected.



MAY 18.  
FOURTEENTH  
DAY.

Morning.  
Ballots to be  
published.

North-  
western  
Christian  
Advocate.

Nomina-  
tions.

Western  
Christian  
Advocate.

D. H. Moore  
elected.

Missions,  
Reports Nos.  
II to IV.  
presented.

The Secretary asked instructions whether he should publish in the official *Journal* all the ballots cast.

T. H. Murray moved that the whole vote on each ballot be recorded in the *Journal*.

John Lanahan moved to amend that all names not receiving ten votes be not recorded in the *Journal*.

J. C. Jackson moved to lay the motion of John Lanahan on the table, which did not prevail.

John Lanahan withdrew his motion.

The question was put on the motion of T. H. Murray, and it prevailed.

The Conference next took up the election of editor of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*.

Arthur Edwards and E. D. Whitlock were nominated.

On motion of G. E. Ackerman, the nominations were closed.

The ballot was then cast for editor of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, and, it being completed, the tellers retired to count the same, accompanied by C. B. Perkins, one of the Conference Secretaries.

The tellers returned with the ballot for the editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, and the result thereof was announced to be as follows :

Whole number of votes cast..... 455

Necessary to a choice..... 228

D. H. Moore, having received 395 votes, was declared to be duly elected editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*. (See *Appendix*, p. 525.)

William Swindells moved to extend the time to take a ballot for editor of the *Central Christian Advocate*, which motion did not prevail.

At 12:45 P. M. the Order of the Day was taken up, and the notices were given.

The Committee on Missions presented Reports Nos. II, III, and IV.

The time having expired, the General Conference adjourned.

The doxology was sung, and the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Foster.

The following RESOLUTIONS were passed to the Secretary :

MAY 18.  
FOURTEENTH  
DAY.  
Morning.

#### CENTRAL GERMAN.

Gotlieb Golder presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy :

*Resolved*, That the presiding elder of an Annual Conference, and its laymen elected delegates to the last General Conference, constitute an advisory board, or cabinet, for the purpose of assisting the Bishop at the session of the Annual Conference to station the ministers of the Conference.

Laymen  
in the  
Bishop's  
Council.

#### IOWA.

H. B. Williams presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

*Whereas*, Our standard Hymnal contains 1,100 hymns and 443 tunes, many of them being rarely if ever used ; and,

*Whereas*, This great number of hymns and tunes, when printed in plain and legible type, constitute a large, unwieldy, and expensive book ; and,

*Whereas*, The bulkiness, unwieldiness, and expensiveness of the book prevent large numbers of our churches in town and country appointments from using the Hymnal (not more than a single copy to be found in many of the smaller places) ; and,

*Whereas*, Many of the music books used in place of our Hymnal are not suitable for use in our public services ; and,

*Whereas*, Our Hymnal *does* contain hymns that are especially adapted to our services ; therefore,

*Resolved*, 1. That it is the sense of this General Conference that our Book Concern shall issue an abridged edition of the Hymnal which shall contain not to exceed four hundred of the most popular and practical hymns, with a sufficient number of the most popular and practical tunes, all of which shall be printed in large plain type ; the hymns to be numbered both consecutively, and also with their present numbers in the standard hymn book, thus permitting persons having the standard hymn book to use them in connection with the abridged edition.

2. That for the benefit of our poorer churches one style of the abridged Hymnal shall be substantially bound in cloth and sold at a price not to exceed fifty cents. And we do recommend that the abridged edition be made ready by January 1, 1893, if practicable.

Hymnal.

#### NORTH NEBRASKA.

J. B. Maxfield presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern :

*Whereas*, The Nebraska and the North Nebraska Annual Conferences have memorialized the General Conference to adopt the *Nebraska Christian Advocate*, and make it an official paper under such name as it may designate ; and,

*Whereas*, Omaha is a city of unprecedented growth, and evidently destined to become one of the great centers of population ; and,

*Whereas*, Omaha is a center of a Methodist membership of at least two hundred thousand, who are nearer to Omaha than to Chicago, or St. Louis, or Denver ; and,

*Whereas*, It is of vital importance that this vast territory be fully

Nebraska  
Christian  
Advocate.

**MAY 18.** occupied by the Methodist press, which cannot be done without a publication in this immediate vicinity; and.

**FOURTEENTH DAY.**

*Morning.*

*Whereas*, The proprietor of the *Nebraska Christian Advocate* has generously offered to donate the entire subscription list of that paper, together with the plant, valued altogether at \$4,000; therefore,

*Resolved*, That we will accept the generous offer of Dr. Shank, and order the publication of the paper under the name of *The Omaha Christian Advocate*.

#### TEXAS.

W. H. Logan presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Missions :

Benevolent collections.

*Whereas*, We believe the Southern section of our Church would contribute far more largely for the cause of Missions, Church Extension, and Freedmen's Aid if these societies would so arrange their affairs as to have agents travel in the South and instruct and arouse both pastors and people in the interval of the Annual Conferences; and,

*Whereas*, We desire this the more because we of said section are anxious to come to self-support on all lines, and at the same time become more and more helpful to all the benevolent causes of the Church; therefore,

*Resolved*, That this General Conference recommend to the Boards of Managers of said societies that they employ such agents or assistants for the purposes herein before stated.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary :

#### BALTIMORE.

Amusements.

J. E. Ingram presented a memorial on worldly amusements, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Women in General Conference

Also, one in reference to the admission of women to the General Conference, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

#### CALIFORNIA.

Sunday school paper.

C. B. Perkins presented a memorial, signed by William Abbott and others, asking that a weekly Sunday school paper be published by the Sunday School Department, which was referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools.

#### CENTRAL GERMAN.

Boundaries.

J. G. Schaal presented a memorial concerning the change in boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

#### COLORADO.

Wyoming Mission.

N. A. Chamberlain presented a memorial in regard to the Wyoming Mission, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

## DAKOTA.

MAY 18.

FOURTEENTH

DAY.

*Morning.*  
Boundaries.

A. W. Adkinson presented a memorial asking for a change in paragraph 549 of the Discipline, relating to boundaries of domestic missions, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

## GENESEE.

Church  
papers.

J. E. Briggs presented a memorial objecting to partisan politics in Church papers, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

## INDIANA.

Boundaries.

J. H. Ketcham presented a memorial protesting against any action that would affect the interests of the Indiana Conference in the city of Indianapolis from the following charges, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries: From Meridian Street Church, California Street Church, Blackford Street Church, Madison Avenue Church, West Indianapolis Quarterly Conference, in Indianapolis; Locust Street Church, Greencastle; Martinsville Station; Bloomington Station; Vincennes, Washington, and Sullivan Stations; Trinity Church, Centenary, and Wesley Chapel, New Albany; and Salem, Spencer, Bedford, Mooresville, and Worthington Charges.

## ITALY.

Episcopal  
residences.

William Burt presented a memorial, signed by himself and five others, concerning episcopal residences in Europe, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Illustrated  
papers.

William Burt and Luigo Mando presented a memorial asking for illustrated papers for Italy, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

## LEXINGTON.

Boundaries.

E. W. S. Hammond presented a memorial concerning boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

## NORTH INDIANA.

Super-  
annuated  
preachers.

D. C. Woolpert presented a memorial concerning superannuated preachers, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

MAY 18.  
FOURTEENTH  
DAY.

Morning.  
Industrial  
school.

Enabling  
act.

#### NORTH NEBRASKA.

A. J. Anderson presented a memorial concerning an industrial school for several tribes of Indians, which was referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South.

J. B. Maxfield presented a memorial asking for an enabling act for the above Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

#### NORTH OHIO.

Next  
session of  
General  
Conference.

John Mitchell presented a memorial in reference to the place of meeting of the next General Conference, asking that Cleveland be selected, which was referred to the Committee on General Conference Entertainment.

Deaconess  
work.

Also, one on deaconess work, signed by himself and three others, which was referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

#### PHILADELPHIA.

Editorial  
discretion.

S. W. Thomas presented a memorial on editorial discretion, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

#### PUGET SOUND.

¶ 294-296.

F. S. Williams presented a memorial for a change in the Discipline, paragraphs 294-296, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

#### SWEDEN.

Church  
Extension.

K. A. Jansson presented a memorial concerning church extension, which was referred to the Committee on Church Extension.

#### UPPER IOWA.

¶ 92.

T. E. Fleming and others presented a memorial concerning change of paragraph 92, page 62, of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

¶ 376.

Calvin Yoran presented a memorial in relation to an amendment of section 4, paragraph 376, of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

#### TROY.

Entertain-  
ment of next  
General  
Conference.

Homer Eaton presented a memorial in regard to the entertainment of the next General Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Entertainment of Next General Conference.

## THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 19.

The Conference assembled at the usual hour, Bishop S. M. Merrill presiding.

The religious services were conducted by G. P. Mains, of the New York East Conference.

The Journal of the session of yesterday was read and approved.

Amos Shinkle presented the following resolution :

*Resolved*, That in the election the following order shall be observed :

1. All persons not delegates shall retire from the hall.
2. All delegates shall stand up in their places.
3. The tellers shall commence at the front and receive the ballots.
4. When the delegates have voted, they shall take their seats.

Amos Shinkle moved the adoption of the resolutions, which prevailed.

James Lowther, lay reserve delegate from the Central Pennsylvania Conference, was seated in the place of R. L. Shelter, previously excused, and was marked as present.

On motion of C. J. Little, the Conference proceeded to the election.

J. F. Berry asked unanimous consent to present the report of the Committee on the Epworth League, which was granted. Whereupon the report was presented, and, on motion of J. F. Berry, it was ordered to be printed and made the special Order of the Day on next Saturday morning.

A. J. Kynett moved to take from the table a paper presented Monday and printed in the *Daily Christian Advocate* Wednesday, and to refer the same to the Committee on Judiciary, which motion prevailed.

The Conference then proceeded to the election of an editor of the *Central Christian Advocate*. The following persons were nominated :

J. B. Young, C. F. Creighton, J. W. C. Coxe, C. P. Masden, W. N. McElroy, W. R. Goodwin, W. T. Smith.

On motion of C. G. Hudson, the nominations were closed.

The tellers made report of the ballot for editor of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, as follows :

Whole number of votes cast.....458

Necessary to a choice.....230

MAY 19.

FIFTEENTH DAY.

Morning.

Bishop

Merrill

presiding.

Devotional services.

Journal

approved.

Order of elections.

James Lowther.

Report of Committee on Epworth League.

A paper referred.\*

Central Christian Advocate.

Nominations.

Northwestern Christian Advocate.



## MAY 19.

## FIFTEENTH

## DAY.

## Morning.

A. Edwards  
elected  
editor.

Tellers  
retire.

*Pittsburg  
Christian  
Advocate.*

Arthur Edwards, having received 307 votes, was declared elected. (See *Appendix*, p. 525.)

The Conference then cast a ballot for editor of the *Central Christian Advocate*, and the tellers retired to count the same, accompanied by J. R. Keyes, one of the Conference Secretaries.

The Conference next took up the election of the editor of the *Pittsburg Christian Advocate*.

C. W. Smith was nominated.

C. G. Hudson moved the nominations be closed, which was ordered.

Tellers  
retire.

The Conference cast the ballot for the editor of the *Pittsburg Christian Advocate*, and the tellers retired to count the same, accompanied by J. W. Miles, one of the Conference Secretaries.

Third Re-  
strictive  
Rule.

A. B. Leonard asked consent to introduce a paper, proposing to amend the Third Restrictive Rule in the matter of the residences of the Bishops, to be printed in the *Daily Christian Advocate* to-morrow. Consent was given, and the said paper was read and ordered to be printed.

Garrett  
Biblical  
Institute.

By consent, D. S. Monroe presented the report of the Trustees of Garrett Biblical Institute, which was received, and ordered to be printed in the *Daily Christian Advocate*.

Constitutional Con-  
ference.

By consent, L. M. Shaw presented a paper on a Constitutional Conference, to be printed.

Call of  
Conferences.

G. S. Dearborn moved to reconsider the vote whereby it was ordered that the call of the Conferences for resolutions and miscellaneous business should be discontinued after Wednesday, which prevailed.

The motion being reconsidered, G. S. Dearborn moved to amend by inserting the word "Friday" instead of "Wednesday."

William Swindells moved to further amend so that the call should be discontinued after the entire list of Conferences had been called once, which was accepted by G. S. Dearborn.

The amendment was adopted, and the motion, as amended, was carried.

Deaconess  
Work,  
Report No. I.

W. N. Brodbeck asked consent to present the report of the Committee on Deaconess Work. Consent being

given, on motion of W. N. Brodbeck, it was ordered to be printed and made the Order of the Day for Saturday next at 10 o'clock.

Samuel Hamilton asked consent to present a minority report of the same committee, to be printed. Granted.

A motion was made to suspend the rules to hear the report read, which failed to prevail.

William Deering moved that the rules be suspended to receive the report of the Committee on the Consolidation of the Board of Education and the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society, which motion prevailed.

The report was then presented and read, and, on motion of William Deering, it was adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 508.)

The Conference resumed the consideration of Report No. I of the Committee on Itinerancy.

J. E. Bills moved to suspend the regular order, and that all persons desiring to present reports for the purpose of having them printed be permitted to forward them to the table of the Secretary, which motion passed.

The committees were then called for the purpose of presenting reports to be printed.

The Committee on Itinerancy presented Reports Nos. II, III, IV, V, VI.

The Committee on Temporal Economy presented Report No. VI.

A minority report was presented from the same committee, and ordered to be printed.

The Committee on Church Extension presented Report No. III.

The Committee on Sunday Schools and Tracts presented Reports Nos. I, II, III, IV, V, VI.

The Committee on Temperance and Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic presented Report No. I.

The Committee on the Revision of the Discipline presented Report No. I.

The Committee on the Columbian Exposition presented Reports Nos. I and II.

The Committee on the John Street Church presented Report No. I.

**MAY 19.**  
FIFTEENTH  
DAY.  
*Morning.*

Minority  
report.

Consolidation of  
societies.  
Report No. I.

Adopted.

Itinerancy  
Report No. I.

Reports  
presented.

Itinerancy  
Reports  
II-VI.

Temporal  
Economy  
Report  
No. VI.

Minority.  
Church  
Extension  
Report  
No. III.

Sunday  
Schools and  
Tracts  
Reports  
I-VI.

Temperance and  
Prohibition  
Report No. I.

Revision  
of the  
Discipline  
Report No. I.

Columbian  
Exposition,  
Nos. I and II.  
John Street  
Church  
Report No. I.

**MAY 19.** The Committee on Judiciary presented Report  
**FIFTEENTH DAY.** No. I.  
**Morning.**

Judiciary The tellers entered with the result of the ballot  
 Report No. I. for editor of the *Pittsburg Christian Advocate*, which  
 was announced, as follows :

*Pittsburg  
 Christian  
 Advocate.*

Whole number of votes cast.....463

Necessary to a choice.....232

C. W. Smith  
 elected  
 editor.

C. W. Smith, having received 444 votes, was declared  
 to be elected. (See *Appendix*, p. 525.)

Blank  
 ballots.

J. M. Buckley moved that all blank ballots be cast  
 out and not be counted in the enumeration of the ballot,  
 and his motion was adopted.

*Northern  
 Christian  
 Advocate.*

The Conference then proceeded to the election of the  
 editor of the *Northern Christian Advocate*.

J. E. C. Sawyer was nominated.

On motion of W. T. Friedley, the nominations were  
 closed.

*Central  
 Christian  
 Advocate.*

The tellers entered with the result of the ballot for  
 editor of the *Central Christian Advocate*, as follows :

Whole number of votes cast.....480

Necessary to a choice.....241

No choice.

No one having received a majority of the votes cast,  
 there was no election. (See *Appendix*, p. 525.)

Tellers  
 retire.

The Conference then proceeded to cast a ballot for edi-  
 tor of the *Northern Christian Advocate*, and, the ballot  
 being completed, the tellers retired to count the same,  
 accompanied by J. R. Keyes, one of the Conference  
 Secretaries.

Second  
 ballot.

The Conference cast a second ballot for editor  
 of the *Central Christian Advocate*, and the tellers re-  
 tired to count the same, accompanied by one of the As-  
 sistant Secretaries.

Judiciary  
 Report No. I  
 adopted.

J. D. Hammond moved to suspend the rules in order  
 to read Report No. I of the Committee on Judiciary,  
 which prevailed.

The report was read, and, on motion of W. L. S. Mur-  
 ray, it was adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 485.)

Equal Repre-  
 sentation  
 Reports Nos.  
 I and II.  
 Minority  
 report.

The Committee on Equal Representation presented  
 Reports Nos. I and II.

J. F. Chaffee asked consent for the presentation of a

minority report on equal representation, which was granted, and the report was presented and ordered to be printed.

William Lawrence moved to suspend the rules to introduce a resolution on organic union with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which failed to prevail.

By consent, Earl Cranston moved the appointment of a committee of five to nominate vacancies to the expired term of the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his motion prevailed.

The report of the Board of Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church was referred to the committee when it shall be appointed.

The Conference resumed the consideration of Report No. I of the Committee on Itinerancy.

E. J. Gray moved to amend the substitute of C. G. Hudson, as follows :

*Whereas*, Little or no demand has been made on the part of the people for the removal of the "time limit;" and,

*Whereas*, The removal of the time limit in the pastorate would be a most serious change in our economy, and is one which deeply concerns every minister, and especially every pastor in the Church, and also every charge in the connection; therefore,

*Resolved*, That in order to ascertain the will of the Church, the Bishops be and they are hereby instructed to submit this question to the Annual and Lay Electoral Conferences, at the sessions of those bodies which shall immediately precede the next General Conference; and that the Secretaries of said Conferences be instructed to forward the results of the vote to the Secretary of this General Conference.

The tellers entered with the second ballot for editor of the *Central Christian Advocate*, as follows:

Whole number of votes cast.....466

Necessary to a choice.....234

J. B. Young, having received 300 votes, was declared to be elected. (See *Appendix*, p. 525.)

The Conference took up the election of the editor of the *California Christian Advocate*.

B. F. Crary and W. S. Matthew were nominated.

On the motion of C. G. Hudson, the nominations were closed.

The tellers returned with the ballot for editor of the *Northern Christian Advocate*, and its result was as follows:

Whole number of votes cast.....461

Necessary to a choice.....232

MAY 19.  
FIFTEENTH  
DAY.

Morning.

Organic  
union.

Trustees of  
Methodist  
Episcopal  
Church.

Report  
of Trustees.

Itinerancy  
No. I.

E. J. Gray's  
substitute.

Central  
Christian  
Advocate.

J. B. Young  
elected  
editor.

California  
Christian  
Advocate.

Northern  
Christian  
Advocate.

## MAY 19.

FIFTEENTH  
DAY.

Morning.

J. E. C. Saw-  
yer elected  
editor.South-  
western  
Christian  
Advocate.

J. E. C. Sawyer, having received 408 votes, was declared to be elected. (See *Appendix*, p. 526.)

The Conference cast a ballot for editor of the *California Christian Advocate*, which being completed, the tellers retired to count the same, accompanied by I. B. Scott, one of the Conference Secretaries.

The Conference proceeded to elect the editor of the *Southwestern Christian Advocate*.

A. E. P. Albert and E. W. S. Hammond were nominated.

On motion of L. M. Hagood, the nominations were closed.

The Conference balloted for the editor of the *Southwestern Christian Advocate*, which being completed, the tellers retired for the count, accompanied by J. F. Dodd, one of the Conference Secretaries.

The Conference resumed the discussion of Report No. I of the Committee on Itinerancy.

California  
Christian  
Advocate.

The tellers entered with the result of the ballot for editor of the *California Christian Advocate*, which the Chair reported, as follows:

Whole number of votes cast.....457

Necessary to a choice.....229

B. F. Crary  
elected  
editor.

B. F. Crary, having received 323 votes, was declared to be elected. (See *Appendix*, p. 526.)

Votes  
not to be  
published.

L. M. Shaw moved that the votes cast in this as well as in all other ballots for the Bishops be eliminated from the ballot and from the record in the official *Journal*, which did not prevail.

J. H. Hos-  
kins.

J. H. Hoskins, lay reserve delegate from the Central New York Conference, was seated in the place of A. B. Blodgett, who was called away by business.

J. E. Searles,  
Jr., excused.

J. E. Searles, Jr., lay delegate from the New York East Conference, was excused for the remainder of the session, and John French, lay reserve delegate, was seated in his place.

J. T. Canfield  
excused.

J. T. Canfield, ministerial delegate from the Genesee Conference, was excused for the remainder of the session on account of sickness.

Christian  
Apologist.

The Conference next took up the election of editor of the *Christian Apologist*.

A. J. Nast and J. L. Kessler were nominated.

On motion of C. G. Hudson, the nominations were closed.

The tellers entered with the result of the ballot for the editor of the *Southwestern Christian Advocate*, which was found to be as follows:

Whole number of votes cast.....474

Necessary to a choice.....238

E. W. S. Hammond, having received 244 votes, was declared to be elected. (See *Appendix*, p. 526.)

MAY 19.  
FIFTEENTH  
DAY.  
Morning.

*South-  
western  
Christian  
Advocate.*

E.W.S. Ham-  
mond elected  
editor.

Tellers  
retire.

The ballot was cast for the editor of the *Christian Apologist*, which being completed, the tellers retired for the count, accompanied by J. L. J. Barth, one of the Conference Secretaries.

The Conference then proceeded to the election of the editor of the *Haus und Herd*.

*Haus und  
Herd.*

H. J. Liebhart was nominated.

On motion of J. F. Spence, the nominations were closed.

The ballot being completed for the editor of *Haus und Herd*, the tellers retired to count the same, accompanied by J. F. Dodd, one of the Conference Secretaries.

Tellers  
retire.

This being the conclusion of the elections, T. B. Neely called for the special order, the consideration of Report No. III of the Committee on Church Extension, which was sustained.

Church  
Extension  
Report  
No. III.

The report was read, and T. B. Neely moved its adoption.

F. A. Riffin presented a minority report on the same subject, which was read.

Minority.

J. H. Hargis moved to amend the majority report by striking out the words "one secretary" and inserting the words "two secretaries."

F. A. Riffin moved to substitute the minority report for the majority report.

L. C. Queal moved to so construe the law that this proposed report lie over until to-morrow and be printed in the *Daily Christian Advocate*, which motion prevailed.

Laid-over.

William Swindells moved to suspend the rules to take up this same report.



**MAY 19.**  
**FIFTEENTH**  
**DAY.**

*Morning.*  
*Christian*  
*Apologist.*

J. M. Buckley moved to lay on the table the motion of William Swindells, and his motion passed.

The tellers returned with the result of the ballot for the editor of the *Christian Apologist*, which was found to be as follows:

Whole number of votes cast..... 471

Necessary to a choice..... 236

A. J. Nast  
elected  
editor.

A. J. Nast, having received 365 votes, was declared elected. (See *Appendix*, p. 526.)

*Haus und*  
*Herd.*

The tellers brought in the result of the ballot for editor of *Haus und Herd*, which was announced, as follows:

Whole number of votes cast.....400

Necessary to a choice.....201

H. J. Lieb-  
hart elected  
editor.

H. J. Liebhart, having received 397 votes, was declared elected. (See *Appendix*, p. 526.)

By consent, Jacob Rothweiler presented the following, which was adopted:

Dr. William  
Nast elected  
honorary  
editor.

*Whereas*, The Rev. Dr. William Nast, the father of German Methodism, and editor of the *Christian Apologist* and German books for the last fifty-three years, has, on account of his advanced age, declined a reelection to the responsible position of editor for another term; and,

*Whereas*, On account of the valuable services rendered as editor for the past fifty-three years, and his other contributions to the literature of the Church, he deserves especial recognition by the Church which he has so faithfully served; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Rev. Dr. William Nast is hereby elected honorary editor of the *Christian Apologist* and German books of the General Catalogue.

Revisals  
Report  
No. XVI.

The Committee on Revisals presented Report No. XVI.

Freedmen's  
Aid and  
Work in  
the South  
Report  
No. II.

William Swindells asked consent to present Report No. II of the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South, to be printed and lie over until to-morrow, which was granted, and it was so ordered.

Secretary of  
the Board  
of Education.

On motion, the Conference proceeded to the election of the Secretary of the Board of Education.

Nomina-  
tions.

C. H. Payne, G. H. Bridgman, and T. B. Neely were put in nomination.

On motion of W. L. S. Murray, the nominations were closed.

Tellers  
retire.

The ballot was cast for Secretary of the Board of Education, which being completed, the tellers retired

to count the same, accompanied by W. I. Cogshall, one of the Conference Secretaries.

F. D. Blakeslee moved that when we adjourn we adjourn to meet at 8 o'clock this evening for a special session to celebrate the Centennial of the General Conference. Adopted.

On motion of M. S. Hard, three papers in his hands were returned to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

The Committee on the Second Ecumenical Conference presented Report No. I.

Notices were given, and, on motion, the Conference adjourned. The doxology was sung, and the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Merrill.

The following RESOLUTIONS were passed to the Secretary :

#### CENTRAL OHIO.

L. A. Belt presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church:

*Whereas*, In order that the Methodist Episcopal Church may co-operate efficiently with other denominations in maintaining the sanctity of the Sabbath, it is necessary that our people obey the fourth commandment; and,

*Whereas*, The influence of our Church in promoting the Sunday closing of the World's Columbian Exposition is compromised and weakened by the widely known fact that several Methodist camp meeting associations have contracts with railroad corporations by which said associations receive a percentage of the fares for Sunday travel to and from their grounds; therefore,

*Resolved*, 1. That this General Conference denounces such partnership with railroads in Sunday traffic as a violation of the law of God and inconsistent with the vows of Methodists to God and the Church.

2. That we earnestly request such associations to desist from this and all desecration of the Sabbath for gain, and in case they do not we advise our ministry not to sanction this great sin by preaching, at such camp meetings, and our laity not to attend them.

#### ERIE.

A. R. Rich presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary:

*Whereas*, Certain Annual Conferences are placing part of the money given to them from the profits of the Book Concern for supernumerary and superannuated ministers into the hands of an insurance company formed by members of said Conferences; therefore,

*Resolved*, That this matter be referred to the Committee on Judiciary for decision as to the legality of the act.

#### KANSAS.

S. E. Pendleton presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Equal Representation:

*Whereas*, It is now determined by the report of the Commission

**MAY 19.**  
FIFTEENTH  
DAY.  
*Morning.*  
Evening  
session.

Papers  
returned.

Ecumenical  
Conference  
Report No. I.

Adjourned.

Sabbath.

Book Concern  
profits.

Equal representation.

**MAY 19.**  
**FIFTEENTH**  
**DAY.**  
*Morning.*

on the Constitution of the Church, and by the concurrent action of this General Conference now assembled, that the plan of lay representation is not a part of the Constitution of the Church or General Conference; and,

*Whereas*, The plan of lay representation sustains a statutory relation to the constitution, and is thereby susceptible of legislative action; therefore,

*Resolved*, 1. That the plan of lay representation be so defined as to declare that the word laymen be understood to embrace the whole membership of the Church.

2. That the women of the Church are, by virtue of their membership, entitled to seats in the Lay Electoral and General Conferences.

#### NORTH DAKOTA.

F. J. Young presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Lay Representation :

Laymen.

*Whereas*, The word lay is properly defined to be "a person not in ecclesiastical orders," and the word layman to be "one who is not an ecclesiastic or clergyman;" and,

*Whereas*, Women are neither ecclesiastics nor clergymen; therefore,

*Resolved*, That this General Conference holds, in the exercise of its judicial function, that the words "laymen" and "lay delegates," whenever they are used in our Discipline, must be understood and interpreted to include all the members of the Church who are not members of the Annual Conferences.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary :

#### DAKOTA.

¶ 345.

D. W. Diggs presented a memorial concerning paragraph 345, section 2, of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

¶ 36.

Also, one concerning a change in paragraph 36, section 4, of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Change of  
Discipline.

Also, one concerning a change in chapter 2 of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Dakota  
Conference.

Also, one concerning the change of name of the Dakota Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

#### ERIE.

Election  
of Bishops.

A. R. Rich presented a memorial, signed by himself and two others, relating to election of Bishops, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Book  
Concern.

F. H. Beck presented a memorial relating to the

profits of the Book Concern, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

**MAY 19.**  
FIFTEENTH  
DAY.  
*Morning.*

#### MISSOURI.

O. S. Middleton presented a memorial, signed by J. H. Poland, concerning trustees of district parsonages, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Trustees.

A memorial was presented, signed by R. R. Witten, relating to lay delegation, which was referred to the Committee on Equal Representation.

Lay  
delegation.

#### NEW YORK.

J. M. King presented a memorial concerning the second Ecumenical Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Ecumenical Conference.

Ecumenical  
Conference.

#### OHIO.

D. H. Moore presented a memorial, signed by J. M. Adams and fifty-seven others, relating to amusements, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Amuse-  
ments.

#### THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 19.

**MAY 19.**  
FIFTEENTH  
DAY.  
*Evening.*

According to appointment, the General Conference met at 8 o'clock P. M., to observe the Centennial Celebration of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bishop E. G. Andrews in the chair.

Bishop  
Andrews  
presiding.

M. E. Cady, of Rock River Conference, read Psalm 145. 1-13.

General  
Conference  
Centennial.

The 763d hymn, beginning,

Devotional  
services.

"O where are kings and empires now,"

was sung.

J. E. Williams, of the Genesee Conference, led in prayer.

T. B. Neely, of Philadelphia Conference, delivered an address on the "General Conference of 1792,"

Hymn 776, beginning,

"Glorious things of thee are spoken,"

was sung.

C. F. Creighton, of Nebraska Conference, spoke on "The General Conference of the Century as Related to Education."

MAY 19.  
FIFTEENTH  
DAY.  
Evening.

"The General Conference of the Century as Related to Missions" was the theme upon which J. O. Peck, of the New York East Conference, spoke.

Bishop C. D. Foss had as the subject of his address "The General Conference of the Century as Related to Moral Reform."

J. M. King, of the New York Conference, delivered the final address, on "1792 and 1892."

The doxology was sung, and the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Andrews.

MAY 20.  
SIXTEENTH  
DAY.

#### FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 20.

Morning.  
Bishop  
Foss  
presiding.

The Conference assembled at the stated hour, Bishop C. D. Foss presiding.

Devotional  
services.

The devotional services were conducted by H. B. Ridgaway, of the Rock River Conference.

Journals  
read and  
approved.

The Journal of the forenoon session of yesterday was read and approved, as was also the Journal of last evening.

J. A. Field moved the suspension of the rules for a call of the Conferences.

Expenses  
of delegates.

By consent, Amos Shinkle moved that the deficiency in the funds of the commission to pay the traveling expenses of the delegates be borrowed from the Book Concern.

A. R. Rich moved to amend so that the delegates be paid *pro rata* from the funds on hand.

J. W. Eaton moved to further amend that any balance unprovided for shall be drawn from the funds of the Book Concern.

C. G. Hudson moved, as a substitute, that there be borrowed from the Book Concern any deficiency in the funds to pay the expenses of the delegates, with directions that said deficiency be apportioned among the various Annual Conferences.

G. S. Dearborn moved to lay the substitute on the table, which prevailed.

L. C. Queal called for the previous question, which was sustained.

The main question being put, the amendment of J. W. Eaton was accepted and adopted.

The original motion of Amos Shinkle, as amended, was then adopted.

**MAY 20.**  
SIXTEENTH  
DAY.  
*Morning.*

J. B. Maxfield moved that an apportionment be made among the Annual Conferences sufficient to replace the deficiency taken from the Book Concern.

John Mitchell moved to amend that the apportionment be made among the Annual Conferences which have not raised their assessment for expenses of the General Conference.

John Lanahan moved, as a substitute, that the Book Agents be directed to charge the deficiency to the account of profit and loss.

Lewis Curts moved to lay the substitute of John Lanahan on the table, which prevailed.

M. S. Hard moved to lay the original motion on the table, which prevailed.

A. J. Kynett asked unanimous consent to present a resolution to invite the Rev. Dr. William Nast to say words of farewell sometime during the morning previous to his departure from the seat of the Conference. Consent was given, and the resolution was adopted.

Dr. W. Nast.

The vote now recurring on the motion to suspend the order to call the roll of the Conferences for resolutions and miscellaneous business, it prevailed.

Call of  
Conferences.

L. R. Fiske, in behalf of the Committee on the Reception of Fraternal Delegates, asked consent to receive the fraternal delegate from the United Brethren Church, which was granted.

Fraternal  
delegate  
from United  
Brethren  
Church.

The Rev. Dr. William M. Beardshear, fraternal delegate from the United Brethren Church, was presented to the Chair, and by him introduced to the Conference. He then delivered his fraternal message.

By consent, the Committee on Fraternal Delegates presented the following, which was read and adopted :

*Resolved*, That we convey to the United Brethren Church our high appreciation of the valuable work they are performing in the Lord's vineyard; that we greatly rejoice that the supreme Head of the Church put the seal of his approval on the work of this people, who are Methodists in every thing but in name; and that we heartily reciprocate the sentiments of brotherly love so eloquently expressed by their distinguished fraternal delegate, Rev. William M. Beardshear, D.D.

Secretary of  
Board of  
Education.

The tellers returned with the result of the ballot for



**MAY 20.**  
**SIXTEENTH**  
**DAY.**  
*Morning.*

the Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Education, which was reported to be as follows :

Whole number of votes cast..... 454  
 Necessary to a choice..... 228

No election.

No one having received a majority of the votes cast, there was no election. (See *Appendix*, p. 524.)

Another  
 ballot.

On motion of C. J. Little, the Conference proceeded to cast another ballot for Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Education, which being completed, the tellers retired to count the same, accompanied by S. S. Benedict, one of the Conference Secretaries.

Tellers  
 retire.

Instructions  
 to Commit-  
 tee on  
 Boundaries.

Bishop Fowler, in behalf of the Committee on Boundaries, asked for instructions whether the Committee on Boundaries should determine the boundaries of the Conferences in foreign lands, or whether it should be left to be done by the Central Conference, which had been ordered by this body. He also stated that the Committee on Boundaries had received from the Committee on Missions the programme for the formation of five Conferences in India, and asked if the Committee on Boundaries should proceed to determine the same.

J. F. Goucher moved that the action of this General Conference authorizing the Central Conference to fix the boundaries, the General Conference having determined the number of Conferences in the field, shall not be operative until the next General Conference. Adopted.

Call of the  
 Conferences.

The call of the Conferences for resolutions and miscellaneous business was continued.

J. D. Hammond presented a resolution concerning the use of opium, which was passed, as follows :

Opium.

*Whereas*, The use of opium as a narcotic is found to be spreading in California and other parts of this country, both among Chinese residents and the people of our own race, to an extent that occasions much concern to all good citizens; and,

*Whereas*, The extent of the evil is evidenced by the United States customs records, which show that during the eleven years ending December 31 last there was imported into the United States, through the customs house of San Francisco, 984,987 pounds of opium prepared for smoking purposes, and that during that period 24,462 pounds of smuggled opium of the same kind were seized, making a total of over 1,000,000 pounds of the prepared opium brought into the port of San Francisco in eleven years; and,

*Whereas*, This quantity of opium will appear the more enormous when it is remembered how small is the dose necessary to prostrate the victim; and,

*Whereas*, Notwithstanding the heavy import duty of \$12 per pound

imposed upon the drug under the new tariff law of 1890 there was imported last year 63,189 pounds of prepared opium, which brought a revenue of \$750,000 to the United States treasury; and it is the opinion of customs officials that as much more is either smuggled in or illicitly prepared on this coast year by year; and,

*Whereas*, The terrible significance of these statistics appears from the fact that, notwithstanding increased duties on the importation of the drug, the traffic in opium has continued unabated during a time when the Chinese population has been steadily decreasing; and,

*Whereas*, It has been demonstrated that so large a quantity of opium could not be consumed by the Chinese alone, and we are convinced that a large portion of the drug imported is used by our own people, to thousands of whom opium has become a craze, a vice, and a blighting curse; and,

*Whereas*, The retail trade in opium flourishes in spite of the heavy municipal taxes and penal ordinances, and so large is the demand for the drug that a poppy ranch has been started in this State for the cultivation of opium in this country; and,

*Whereas*, The debasing and ruinous effects of opium-smoking are so appalling, and the habit spreading so rapidly in our midst, that it is time steps were taken to eradicate the evil before the moral, physical, and intellectual stamina of our race become impaired by its use, and posterity is involved in its curse and shame;

*Resolved*, That we, therefore, respectfully request that Congress will early devise measures to suppress this monstrous evil; to absolutely prohibit the importation and sale of the opium-smoking extract under heavy penalties; to provide for the destruction of all kinds of the drug prepared for the vicious indulgence wherever found in the United States; and to shut the treasury of our country against a revenue derived from human vice, misery, and shame.

### The Bishops presented the following paper:

The Bishops are frequently called upon to explain paragraph 328 of the Discipline, so as to tell when and by what method trustees may or may not be "ejected" from office, and they desire the General Conference to declare whether the Quarterly Conference has power to discontinue the service of trustees at will.

They also wish a declaration as to whether, according to paragraphs 191-2, superannuated and supernumerary preachers residing out of the bounds of their Conferences are members of the Quarterly Conference where they reside in such sense as to entitle them to vote therein.

On motion of Homer Eaton, the paper from the Bishops was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The tellers entered with the result of the second ballot for Secretary of the Board of Education, which read as follows:

Whole number of votes cast..... 484

Necessary to a choice..... 243

C. H. Payne, having received 266 votes, was declared to be elected. (See *Appendix*, p. 524.)

B. B. Hamlin presented the following, which was read:

*Whereas*, There is in the minds of many of the members of this Conference a growing conviction that the action by which it was deter-

**MAY 20.**  
SIXTEENTH  
DAY,  
*Morning.*

Paper  
from the  
Bishops.

Board of  
Education.

C. H. Payne  
elected

To elect  
Bishops.

**MAY 20.**  
**SIXTEENTH**  
**DAY.**  
*Morning.*

Laid on  
 the table.

Con-  
 stitutional  
 Conference.

mined that no Bishops should be elected during this session was not in accordance with the best interests of the Church; therefore,  
*Resolved*, That we reconsider the action by which it was determined that no Bishops should be elected at this session of the Conference.

On motion of C. J. Little, the above was laid on the table.

L. M. Shaw called for the paper previously presented by him relating to the establishment of a Constitutional Conference, which was read, and its adoption moved.

John Miley moved that the said paper be referred to the next General Conference.

C. J. Little called for the previous question, which was sustained.

The question recurring on the motion to so order, it prevailed, as follows :

*Resolved*, 1. That there be and is hereby constituted a Constitutional Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with power to formulate a constitution for submission to the several Annual Conferences according to the laws and usages of the Church.

2. That such Constitutional Conference shall be composed of two Bishops, to be elected by the Board of Bishops, and of one minister and one layman from each of the General Conference Districts, to be elected in the following manner, to-wit :

(1) Each Annual Conference at its first session after the adjournment of this General Conference shall elect by ballot one delegate to the General Conference District Conference.

(2) On the second day of such session of the Annual Conference there shall be held a Lay Conference, to be composed of one lay delegate from each charge within the bounds of said Annual Conference, and thereat one lay delegate to the General Conference District Conference shall be chosen by ballot.

(3) The place of holding said Lay Conference shall be determined by the several presiding elders of the respective Annual Conferences, and such notice thereof given as they may prescribe.

(4) The several Lay Conferences shall organize in the manner prescribed in the Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the organization of the Lay Electoral Conferences.

(5) The delegates to the several Lay Conferences herein contemplated shall be chosen by ballot at the time of holding the fourth Quarterly Conference of the several charges, and at such election each member of the Church in full connection and over twenty-one years of age shall be entitled to vote.

(6) The delegates thus elected by the several Annual Conferences and the several Lay Conferences within each General Conference District shall jointly hold a General Conference District Conference at such time and place as the several presiding Bishops may determine, and upon such notice as they may prescribe, and shall thereat elect by joint ballot two delegates to the Constitutional Conference.

(7) The delegates thus elected shall consist of one minister and one layman, to be chosen from within the bounds of the General Conference District.

(8) The various Conferences herein referred to shall have authority to elect one reserve delegate for each delegate to which it shall be respectively entitled.

(9) The Constitutional Conference shall convene in the city of

Chicago and State of Illinois on the second Wednesday in June in the year A.D. 1893, at such place as may be determined by the Bishop residing in said city at the time, or by the next nearest Bishop in case no such officer of the Church should reside in said city at that time.

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**DAY.**  
*Morning.*

(10) Such Constitutional Conference shall organize by the election of such officers as it shall deem necessary.

(11) Ten members of such Constitutional Conference shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of effecting an organization, and when thus organized said body shall have full power to prescribe rules for the government of its deliberations, and to fix the time and place of holding all future meetings.

(12) It shall be the duty of such Constitutional Conference to formulate a constitution for the Methodist Episcopal Church, incorporating therein so much of the present laws and usages of the Church as it shall deem wise, and making such alterations, revisions, and amendments thereto as in its judgment ought to be made, and to report the same to the Board of Bishops at as early date as possible, and not later than the first day of October, A.D. 1893.

(13) It is hereby made the duty of the Board of Bishops, on receiving such report, to cause the same to be published in all the authorized weekly papers of the Church, and to submit the same to the several Annual Conferences at the next regular session thereof, after July 1, 1894, according to the present law of the Church.

(14) It is hereby made the further duty of the Board of Bishops to publish the result of the vote of the several Annual Conferences so soon as the proposed constitution shall have been submitted to all the Annual Conferences, and to report the same to the next General Conference.

(15) Should the proposed constitution be ratified and approved by the requisite vote of the members of the several Annual Conferences as now prescribed, and should it also be approved by the requisite vote at the next General Conference, the same shall thereupon become the Constitution of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

W. H. Shier presented the following, which was read, and put on its passage :

*Resolved,* That the Missionary Bishops be requested to give a full statement annually during the ensuing quadrennium of their receipts from special offerings, and an account of expenditures, to the Treasurer of the Missionary Society, and these reports be printed in the Annual Report of the Missionary Society.

Missionary  
Bishops.

A. B. Leonard moved to amend by adding the words, "And the receipts shall indicate from what Conferences they come."

S. P. Wilson moved the previous question, which was ordered.

J. M. Buckley moved to lay the amendment on the table, which did not prevail.

The amendment of A. B. Leonard was accepted and adopted.

The resolution, as amended, was adopted.

The Committee on the Book Concern presented Reports Nos. II, III, and IV.

Book  
Concern  
Reports  
Nos. II-IV.

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DAY.  
*Morning.*

J. M. Buckley moved to suspend the order to receive the reports of committees, with the understanding that the call of the Conferences shall be resumed to-morrow at the point at which we left off to-day, which prevailed.

Church  
Extension  
Report  
No. III.

T. B. Neely called for Report No. III of the Committee on Church Extension, which was under consideration at the time of adjournment yesterday, which was ordered.

S. P. Wilson called for the previous question, which was sustained.

J. H. Hargis'  
amendment  
adopted.

The question being put on the amendment of J. H. Hargis to the majority report, to make two Corresponding Secretaries, it was adopted.

The vote being put on the motion to substitute the minority for the majority report, it did not prevail.

The question then being taken on the adoption of the majority report, as amended, it was adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 478.)

Disciplinary  
changes.

T. B. Neely then presented a paper which had been printed proposing certain changes in the Discipline to correspond with the action taken, making two coordinate Corresponding Secretaries of the Board of Church Extension.

C. J. Little moved to instruct the Committee on Revisals to make a report changing the proper paragraphs of the Discipline to conform to the action of the General Conference on this subject. Adopted.

Ballot for  
secretaries.

On the motion of W. L. McDowell, the Conference proceeded to ballot for two Corresponding Secretaries of the Church Extension Society.

Nomina-  
tions.

W. A. Spencer, A. J. Kynett, J. M. Caldwell, William Swindells, A. J. Palmer, W. P. Stowe, J. B. Graw, E. W. Caswell, T. C. Carter, and T. C. Iliff were nominated. J. M. Caldwell, W. P. Stowe, and J. B. Graw withdrew their names.

Tellers  
retired.  
Freedmen's  
Aid and  
Work in  
the South  
Report  
No. II.

On motion of A. D. Payne, nominations were closed.

The ballot being completed, the tellers retired to count the same, accompanied by S. W. Heald, one of the Conference Secretaries.

William Swindells moved to take up Report No. II



of the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South, which prevailed.

C. J. Little moved to extend the time, which was lost.

In accordance with the previous order, the Rev. Dr. William Nast then came forward and bade the Conference farewell.

Bishop Foss made a suitable reply to Dr. Nast.

Amos Shinkle, as a question of privilege, presented a report from the Committee on the Book Concern concerning the revision of the Discipline in the paragraphs touching publishing houses, which was received and ordered to be printed.

A motion was made to suspend the Order of the Day, the giving of notices, in order to read Report No. II of the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South. Lost.

By consent, Report No. II of the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South was presented.

By consent, Report No. V of the Committee on Missions was presented.

J. M. Buckley moved that when the notices have been given the Conference stand adjourned, which prevailed.

Notices were given. The doxology was sung, and the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Foss.

The following RESOLUTIONS were passed to the Secretary:

#### ALABAMA.

G. E. Ackerman presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South:

*Whereas*, There have been many vague and misleading statements made concerning the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South; and,

*Whereas*, There seems to be an earnest desire on the part of the Church in the North to know the existing conditions, and on the part of our people in the South to be assured of cordial approval; therefore,

*Resolved*, 1. That we call attention to the following facts: (1) In going into the South and reestablishing the Methodist Episcopal Church we did not violate the rights of any individual or society; nor did we then nor have we at any time since set up altar against altar in any partisan sense of that expression. We went "unto our own, and our own received us," and have greatly prospered and multiplied in spite of ostracism and opposition such as never beset us in any other field. (2) As a Church we have persistently refused to withhold from any person any privilege on account of previous or

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SIXTEENTH  
DAY.  
*Morning.*

Dr. W. Nast's  
farewell.

Bishop Foss  
replies.

Book  
Concern  
Report.

Freedmen's  
Aid and  
Work in  
the South  
Report  
No. II.

Missions  
Report  
No. V.

Adjourned.

Work in  
the South.



**MAY 20.**  
**SIXTEENTH**  
**DAY.**  
*Morning.*

present condition or political affiliations. The actions or attitude of individuals we cannot control and are not responsible therefor so long as we maintain our present pronounced attitude against all sectionalism. (3) Methodism in all her history has never in any land mustered a more heroic, self-sacrificing body of preachers than those now itinerating in the South. The days of the early pioneers in New England and the Middle States, and the later pioneers of Ohio and the great Western prairies, with their extensive circuits and small salaries, are being repeated. Hundreds of our preachers are riding circuits of from five to twenty appointments, and it is no uncommon thing for them to report at Conference more souls saved than they have received dollars of salary. (4) Our increase in both membership and church property in this great field has not been paralleled in any other land. Going entirely south of the so-called border Conferences, into that part of the country where in 1865 we had scarcely a single church or member, our church property now amounts to millions and our membership to over a hundred thousand. Among the white people alone we have gathered during these twenty-six years nearly seventy thousand souls. Comparatively few of these have come to us from other localities or churches. Most of them have been redeemed from sin and gathered into the kingdom as newborn souls, through the instrumentality of the "dear old Church," as our people affectionately call her. (5) Progress was never as rapid and satisfactory as within the last quadrennium, and the future of the Methodist Episcopal Church is brighter to-day in all that land than ever before.

2. That in view of these facts we, the representatives of our world-wide Methodism in General Conference assembled, assure all the toilers in that difficult field of our heartiest sympathy and most cordial support, and while we rejoice with them over the remarkable progress of the past we will fervently pray that in the future still more rapid advancement may be made along all lines.

#### CALIFORNIA.

E. W. Playter presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Stewards.

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Revisals be requested to consider the advisability of substituting for paragraph 280 of the Discipline, which provides that "The preacher in charge of the circuit or station shall have the right to nominate the stewards, but the Quarterly Conference shall confirm or reject such nominations," the following:

"The stewards shall be elected annually by the members of the church or churches represented in the Quarterly Conference. At the third Quarterly Conference there shall annually be appointed a committee to conduct said election, to give public notice of the time and place thereof, and to report to the fourth Quarterly Conference the names of the persons elected. All persons over eighteen years of age who have been in full membership in the church for one year next preceding the election, and who, during said year, have contributed regularly to the support of the ministry in said church, shall be entitled to vote. *Provided*, that in circuits or stations having less than fifty full members the preacher in charge shall have the right to nominate the stewards, but the Quarterly Conference shall confirm or reject such nominations. The stewards so elected shall enter upon the discharge of their duties on the adjournment of the next Annual Conference, and shall hold office for one year, or until their successors are elected."

Also, as supplementary to the foregoing, amend paragraph 283 of the Discipline by striking out from the last line the words "dismiss

or change them at pleasure," and substitute the words "fill vacancies for the unexpired term."

Also, to amend section 3 of paragraph 98 of the Discipline so as to read: "To elect trustees where the laws of the State permit, and to elect a district steward and a recording steward."

Also, the twelfth question in section 3, paragraph 99 of the Discipline, so as to read: "Who are the Stewards for the ensuing Conference year?"

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SIXTEENTH  
DAY.  
Morning.

#### CENTRAL OHIO.

William Lawrence offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church:

*Resolved*, That this General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church shall appoint a commission of ten members of the Church, including two or more Bishops, and said commission shall be and is authorized to open correspondence with the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, or any officers or agents representing said Church, and to consider the subject of organic union of said Churches, and if the way opens to inaugurate measures looking to the submission of a plan to the approval of the subsequent General Conferences of said Churches respectively. The Bishops are authorized to fill any vacancy in said commission which may occur by death, resignation, incapacity, or refusal to serve.

Organic  
union.

Also, the following, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church:

*Resolved*, That the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church as now or hereafter constituted, or a majority thereof, be and are authorized to negotiate with the Board of Bishops, or a majority thereof, or with any officers or agents of any Church which may accept the Articles of Religion of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and to agree upon a plan of organic union of said Churches, subject to the approval of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the highest legislative body of such other Church or Churches.

Organic  
union.

#### CENTRAL TENNESSEE.

J. M. Carter offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South:

*Resolved*, That the General Conference request the Managers of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society to so construct the Boards of Trustees of the central universities and colleges under their care that each patronizing Conference shall have representation on said Boards.

Trustees  
of colleges.

#### CINCINNATI.

J. N. Gamble presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Education:

*Whereas*, The term "Freedmen's Aid" no longer describes the class of persons aided by the society it designates; and,

*Whereas*, The term "Southern Education" suggests sectionalism and is not consistent with the catholic spirit of Methodism; and,

*Whereas*, The maintenance of two societies to supervise educa-

Consolidation  
of societies.

**MAY 20.**  
**SIXTEENTH**  
**DAY.**  
*Morning.*

tional work, each with its separate offices, secretaries, assistants, and Board of Management, requires much traveling, which otherwise would be unnecessary, makes a heavier draft than is justifiable upon the funds contributed for benevolent purposes, and unduly consumes the time of the Conference; and,

*Whereas*, The matters which are considered by the Board of Education and by the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society could be as thoroughly, and in some cases more intelligently, considered by one Board; therefore,

*Resolved*, 1. That it is desirable that the work of the Board of Education and the work of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society be consolidated, if it be possible to do so, under the management of one Board.

2. That a committee of nine be appointed, to consist of the President of the Board of Education and the President of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society, and of one minister and one layman to be selected by the Board of each of these societies, and of three persons to be selected by the Board of Bishops.

3. That this committee shall be and is hereby authorized to secure as soon as may be such legislation as they deem necessary to perfect the consolidation of the Board of Education and the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society.

4. That the Board of Education shall by ballot select seven members of its Board, and the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society shall by ballot select seven of its Board, and the two sections of the Board of Education and of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society thus selected shall constitute the Board of the consolidated society, and they shall, upon the call of the President of the Board of Education, organize and take charge of the affairs of the Board of Education and of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society.

5. That when such consolidation has been perfected the person or persons who shall be elected by this General Conference as secretary or secretaries of the societies respectively shall be the secretaries of the consolidated society.

#### DETROIT.

A. R. Bartlett presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Church  
 records.

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Revisals be and is hereby instructed to inquire and report to the General Conference as to the expediency of so amending the order of business for Quarterly Conferences that the question, "Are the church records properly kept?" shall be asked only at the third Quarterly Conference. And also as to the propriety of inserting in the proper place such instructions as shall make it the duty of all custodians of church and Sunday school records to place the same in the hands of the Committee on Church Records the week preceding the third Quarterly Conference.

Also, the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Ministerial  
 support.

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire as to the expediency of so amending the order of business for Quarterly Conferences that the questions regarding the amounts raised for ministerial support shall read, "What amount has been raised for ministerial support thus far this Conference year, and how applied," thus bringing the actual condition of these financial interests more completely before the Conference.

## MINNESOTA.

William McKinley offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church:

*Whereas*, Simplicity and brevity in religious services are more impressive and helpful than prolixity and tautology; and,

*Whereas*, There are tendencies in many of our churches toward the use of prolix ritualistic forms; and,

*Whereas*, History shows that as ritualism grows religion declines; therefore,

*Resolved*, That this General Conference be requested to adopt such measures as will arrest the growth of ritualism and maintain and perpetuate among us the simplicity and spirituality of our public and social services.

## PUGET SOUND.

F. S. Williams presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern:

*Whereas*, The real West and Northwest have been transferred from around Chicago and Cincinnati to the Pacific coast; and,

*Whereas*, The sooner the names are transferred the better; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the name of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate* be changed to the *North Central Christian Advocate*, and the name of the *Western Christian Advocate* be changed to the *Cincinnati Christian Advocate*.

## ROCK RIVER.

B. F. Sheets presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern:

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this General Conference that those Conferences that are loyal to the papers and publications of the Book Concern, and by their undivided patronage build up the income which is to yield the dividends from which our Conference claimants are to be paid, are entitled to a greater percentage in the distribution of this fund than those Conferences that patronize local institutions to the detriment of our Book Concern.

## SOUTHEAST INDIANA.

J. P. D. John presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Education:

*Resolved*, 1. That it is of the highest importance to the Methodist Episcopal Church in its relation to educational affairs that the best opportunities should be afforded in its universities for postgraduate study in the various departments of learning.

2. We rejoice that several of our institutions have already made a very creditable beginning in this work; and to this end it is desirable that those institutions of our Church whose endowments give the best promise in this direction should, as speedily as possible, increase their endowments and enter upon university work.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary:

## CENTRAL NEW YORK.

E. M. Mills presented a memorial in reference to the Epworth League, asking for certain divisions, and the

MAY 20.

SIXTEENTH  
DAY.

Morning.

Order of  
worship.Church  
papers.Book  
Concern.University  
work.Epworth  
League.

**MAY 20.** adoption of certain plans, which was referred to the  
**SIXTEENTH** Committee on the Epworth League.  
**DAY.**  
*Morning.*

## CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

Church records.

M. K. Foster presented a memorial, signed by B. G. Welsh, concerning the examination of church records, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Sunday School Board.

A memorial was presented from M. L. Drum asking for a change in paragraph 345, relating to the chairmanship of the Sunday School Board, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

## ERIE.

† 242.

W. P. Bignell presented a memorial from the Epworth League Convention of the Second Subdistrict League of the Jamestown District, Erie Conference, asking for the retention of paragraph 242 of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

## GENESEE.

Grant University.

J. E. Bills presented a memorial from the pastors at Chattanooga relating to Grant University, which was referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South.

## KANSAS.

Amusements.

G. S. Dearborn presented a memorial opposing any change in the Discipline in regard to amusements, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

## MINNESOTA.

Divorce.

A memorial was presented from Alfred Cressey concerning divorce, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

## NEW YORK EAST.

Electoral Conferences.

J. E. Searles, Jr., presented a memorial concerning the manner of holding Electoral Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Equal Representation.

## NEW ENGLAND SOUTHERN.

MAY 20.

SIXTEENTH  
DAY.*Morning.*

¶¶ 328, 330.

Eben Tirrell presented a memorial for changes in the Discipline at paragraphs 328, 330, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

## NEW JERSEY.

A memorial from H. B. Conover was presented concerning a change in the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Changes in  
Discipline.

Thomas Hanlon presented a memorial concerning capital and labor, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Capital  
and labor.

## OHIO.

J. C. Jackson presented a memorial from the Epworth League Convention of Columbus District requesting that no change be made in the Discipline in regard to popular amusements, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Amuse-  
ments.

## PITTSBURG.

J. A. Lane presented a memorial providing for a continuous Board of Stewards, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Stewards.

## ROCK RIVER.

B. F. Sheets presented a memorial asking for a change in the rule on amusements, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Amuse-  
ments.

Lewis Curts presented a memorial, signed by J. O. Dobson and three others, concerning a change in the boundaries of the Black Hills Mission Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Black Hills  
Mission.

## TROY.

A memorial from S. W. Clark and others was presented concerning the change of paragraph 267 of the Discipline, relating to appeals of members, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Appeals.



## MAY 21.

SEVEN-  
TEENTH  
DAY.

Morning.

Bishop  
Andrews  
presiding.Devotional  
services.Journal  
approved.Speeches  
limited to  
five minutes.Freedmen's  
Aid and  
Work in the  
South Re-  
port No. II.T. B. Shep-  
ard excused.Church  
Extension.Secretaries  
elected.Report  
No. II  
Adopted.Secretaries  
of the  
Freedmen's  
Aid and  
Southern  
Education  
Society.Nomin-  
ations.

## SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 21.

The Conference assembled at the usual hour, Bishop E. G. Andrews in the chair.

The religious services were conducted by William Swindells, of the Philadelphia Conference.

The Journal of yesterday's session was read and approved.

John Lanahan moved the suspension of the rules to move a change in the rule limiting speeches to ten minutes, so that it shall limit speeches to five minutes. The rules were suspended, and the proposed resolution was adopted.

William Swindells moved the suspension of the call of the Conferences to take up Report No. II of the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South, and the call was suspended.

Leave of absence was granted to T. B. Shepard until next Monday.

Report No. II of the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South was taken up.

The tellers returned with the result of the ballot for two Secretaries of the Board of Church Extension, which was announced, as follows :

Whole number of votes cast..... 479

Necessary to a choice..... 240

W. A. Spencer, having received 383 votes, and A. J. Kynett, having received 303 votes, were declared to be elected Corresponding Secretaries of the Board of Church Extension. (See *Appendix*, p. 524.)

Report No. II of the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South was then read, and, on motion, adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 479.)

William Swindells moved that the Conference proceed to ballot for two Corresponding Secretaries of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society, which motion prevailed.

G. W. Gray, J. C. Hartzell, C. N. Grandison, J. W. Hamilton, and M. C. B. Mason were nominated.

On motion of J. W. Shank, the nominations were closed.

The ballot being completed, the tellers retired to count the same, accompanied by J. R. Keyes, one of the Conference Secretaries.

J. F. Berry called for the Order of the Day, being the consideration of Report No. I of the Committee on the Epworth League, and his call was sustained.

John Mitchell moved the adoption of the report.

J. F. Berry moved that the report be taken up item by item, which was ordered.

Item 1, being the enabling act, was read.

T. H. Pearne moved the adoption of the item.

On motion of C. J. Little, the previous question was ordered, and the item was adopted.

Article I of the Constitution was read and adopted.

Article II of the Constitution was read.

G. S. Chadbourne moved to amend by striking out the words "and loyal" from the phrase "intelligent and loyal piety."

S. W. Gehrett moved to lay the proposed amendment on the table, which was carried.

J. E. Bills moved to amend the article by substituting the word "vital" for "loyal," and the committee accepted the proposed amendment, and the article, as amended, was adopted.

Article III was read.

J. W. Eaton moved to amend the article by inserting after the word "Chapters," in the third line, the words "and such other young people's societies as shall be approved by the Quarterly Conferences."

The tellers at this point brought in the result of the ballot for two Corresponding Secretaries of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society, which was presented, as follows :

Whole number of votes cast..... 443

Necessary to a choice..... 222

J. C. Hartzell, having received 275 votes, and J. W. Hamilton, having received 237 votes, were declared to be elected. (See *Appendix*, p. 524.)

By consent, T. H. Pearne presented the following, which was read and adopted.

*Forasmuch*, As the Rev. Richard S. Rust, D.D., LL.D., has for twenty-six years been closely and efficiently associated with the

**MAY 21.**

SEVEN-  
TENTH  
DAY.

*Morning.*  
Tellers  
retire.

Epworth  
League  
Report  
No. I.

Items  
adopted.

Secretaries  
of the  
Freedmen's  
Aid and  
Southern  
Education  
Society.

Elected.

R. S. Rust.

**MAY 21.**SEVEN-  
TEENTH  
DAY.*Morning.*

modern work of aiding and uplifting the freedmen and their descendants, at first as field superintendent, in planting and directing schools, and then, also for more than a score of years, as the Corresponding Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society, during which official term he has planted the central South with freedmen's schools, in Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Maryland, and Florida, and in later years he has established schools for the poorer classes of the whites in several of the Southern States; and,

*Furthermore,* As in all this doing our brother has greatly added to the equipment of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society, both by his wise location of schools and by his judicious plants in institutions of learning, so proving himself the patriarch of this great beneficence, thus rendering his life-work herein both monumental and immortal; therefore,

*Resolved,* 1. That Rev. Dr. Rust is hereby continued as Honorary Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society, in like relation as during the past quadrennium.

2. That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution, re-electing Dr. Rust Honorary Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society, be printed in the *Daily Christian Advocate*, published in the *Journal of the General Conference*, and also that a copy of the same, properly engrossed, be presented to our venerable brother, the Honorary Secretary.

## Article III.

The Conference recurring to Article III of the Constitution of the Epworth League, G. D. Bridgman called for the previous question, which was sustained.

The main question being put on the amendment of J. W. Eaton, it was adopted.

## Adopted.

The question being asked of the Conference whether the order for the previous question extended to the adoption of the article, the Conference determined that the question should now be put on the adoption of the article; whereupon Article III, as amended, was adopted.

E. W. Parker moved that the rules be suspended so as to give the chairman of the Committee on the Epworth League three minutes to close the debate on each article, which did not prevail.

Article IV.  
adopted.

Article IV was read and adopted.

Article V was read.

## Article V.

William Swindells moved to amend the article by striking out the words "the General Secretary, shall be elected by the General Conference; and" and inserting the words "the Corresponding Secretary of the Sunday School Union and Tract Society," so that it shall read, "the Corresponding Secretary of the Sunday School Union and Tract Society shall be the executive officer of the League." He also moved to further amend by striking out the words, in the first sentence, "General

Secretary," and substituting the words "Recording Secretary;" also, to substitute for the words "the General Conference" the words "the Board of Control," so as to read, "the editor shall be elected by the Board of Control."

**MAY 21.**  
SEVEN-  
TEENTH  
DAY.  
*Morning.*

At this point D. W. Hays rose to a question of privilege concerning a representation in the press.

Question  
of privilege.

Motion was made that the rules be suspended, which prevailed, whereupon D. W. Hays made his statement.

D. H. Moore moved that Dr. Parkhurst be now granted the courtesy of the floor, to make such explanation as he may desire. Adopted.

Dr. Parkhurst then made a statement to the Conference concerning the matter in question.

Dr. Park-  
hurst heard.

The consideration of the Epworth League report was resumed.

William Swindells withdrew his proposed amendments to the article pending.

C. J. Little moved to amend by substituting the words "Board of Control" for the words "General Conference," so that it shall read, "the General Secretary shall be elected by the Board of Control." He also moved to amend the phrase "the editor shall be elected by the General Conference," so that it shall read, "the editor shall be elected by the Board of Control."

On the call of C. J. Little, the previous question was ordered.

C. J. Little moved to divide the question, which was ordered.

The question being about to be put on the amendment "the General Secretary shall be elected by the Board of Control," J. E. Bills moved to lay this portion of the amendment on the table, which was lost.

The amendment was adopted.

The question was then put on the second portion of the proposed amendment, that "the editor shall be elected by the Board of Control."

L. C. Queal moved to lay this portion of the amendment on the table, which prevailed by a count vote of 222 to 202.

The question then recurring on the adoption of the

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TEENTH  
DAY.

Morning.

article, as amended, John Field, a layman, called for a vote by orders on the adoption of the article.

The question being put to the Conference whether the vote shall now be taken on the whole article, it was so ordered by a vote of two thirds.

The question being put to the laymen upon the call for a vote by orders, it was not sustained.

The question then recurring on the adoption of the amended article, J. B. Graw called for the ayes and noes.

E. J. Hill called for a division of the article, the first portion to end with the words "his duties shall be to edit the *Epworth Herald*." Lost.

Earl Cranston called for a division of the question at the close of the sentence preceding the last sentence, so that the first portion should end with the words "ad interim," and the remainder of the article be voted on second. Adopted.

The question being taken on the call for the ayes and noes, it was not sustained.

The question being divided, the vote was taken on the adoption of the first portion of the amended article, and it was adopted.

John Pearson moved that the second portion of the article be laid on the table.

M. S. Hard moved that this second portion of the article be recommitted to the committee.

John Pearson withdrew his motion to lay on the table.

The question being about to be put on the recommitment of the second portion of the article, Earl Cranston moved to lay the same on the table, which motion prevailed.

It was then moved to lay the second part of the item on the table, and the motion prevailed.

J. C. Hartzell, as a question of privilege, and on behalf of the Committee on the Reception of Fraternal Delegates, asked consent to present the fraternal delegate to this body from the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and to move that he be received on Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

The Rev. Dr. J. F. Jenifer, fraternal delegate from

African  
Methodist  
Episcopal  
Church.

Dr. J. F.  
Jenifer.

the African Methodist Episcopal Church, was then presented to the Chair, and by him introduced to the Conference.

On motion of J. C. Hartzell, it was ordered that the Conference receive Dr. Jenifer Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

J. M. Buckley moved that the Committee on Reception of Fraternal Delegates should so arrange their program as to economize our time, which motion prevailed.

Article VI of the Constitution of the Epworth League was read.

Homer Eaton moved to amend the article so it shall read, "the salaries of the General Secretary and of the Editor shall be fixed by the Book Committee, and shall, together with all other necessary expenses of the Board of Control and of the General League Cabinet, be paid by the Agents of the Book Concern out of the Book Concern funds.

Homer Eaton also explained his proposed amendment to mean that all balances unprovided for by the League shall be paid by the Agents of the Book Concern, and as also intended to strike out the words "no general collections shall be taken."

A. R. Rich moved that the amendment of Homer Eaton do lie on the table, which motion prevailed.

On motion of D. H. Moore, Article VI was recommitted to the committee.

Article VII was read and adopted.

Article VIII was read and adopted.

Article IX was read and adopted.

Article X was read and adopted.

John Pearson moved to take from the table the second portion of Article V, which motion prevailed.

John Pearson further moved that the second portion of Article V be recommitted to the committee, which passed.

The item following the Constitution, concerning the duties of presiding elders to inquire in Quarterly Conferences into the condition of the Epworth League Chapters, was read.

J. W. Eaton moved to amend the item by adding

**MAY 21.**

SEVEN-  
TEENTH  
DAY.

Morning.  
Time of  
reception.

Article VI.

Recom-  
mitted.

Articles VII  
to X adopted.

Article V.

Recom-  
mitted.

Duties  
of presiding  
elders.



**MAY 21.** after the words "Epworth League Chapters" "and other young people's societies."

SEVEN-  
TEENTH  
DAY.  
*Morning.*

D. S. Monroe moved to lay the amendment of J. W. Eaton on the table, which was carried.

A. J. Kynett, after discussion, moved to take from the table the amendment of J. W. Eaton, which motion prevailed by a vote of 199 to 162.

Paragraph  
amended.

L. C. Queal moved to amend the amendment, so it shall read "Epworth League Chapters and other young people's societies under the control of the Quarterly and District Conferences."

J. W. Eaton accepted the amendment.

C. J. Little called for the previous question, and his call was sustained.

The main question being put on the adoption of the amendment, it was adopted.

The item, as amended, was then adopted.

The next item was read, concerning the duties of preachers to organize Epworth Leagues.

Order of  
the Day.

At 12:45 o'clock the Order of the Day was taken up, and notices were given.

Call for  
reports.

By consent, the roll of the committees was called for the presentation of reports to be printed.

Reports  
from Com-  
mittees.

The Committee on Episcopacy presented Reports Nos. VII, VIII, and IX; the Committee on Revisals presented Reports Nos. XVII to XXIII; the Committee on Temporal Economy presented Reports Nos. V, VII, and VIII; the Committee on the Book Concern presented Report No. V; the Committee on Education presented Report No. I; the Committee on Church Extension presented Reports Nos. IV and V; the Committee on Sunday Schools and Tracts presented Report No. VII; the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South presented Report No. I; the Committee on Expenses of Reserve Delegates presented Report No. I; the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic presented Report No. II; the Committee on Seating General Conferences presented Report No. I.

Invitations.

The Secretary presented two invitations, one from Indianapolis and one from Chicago, for the entertainment of the next General Conference, which were re-

ceived, and referred to the Committee on the Entertainment of the Next General Conference.

The Chair presented the report of the commission appointed to prepare a Norwegian and Danish hymn book, asking that this General Conference renew the commission for the same, to report to the next General Conference.

C. J. Little moved that the Bishops renew the commission for the completion of the Norwegian and Danish hymn book, and his motion was adopted.

The Committee on Judiciary presented Report No. II.

The Committee on General Conference District Boundaries presented Report No. I.

The Conference, on motion of J. B. Graw, adjourned.

The doxology was sung, and Bishop Andrews pronounced the benediction.

The following RESOLUTIONS were passed to the Secretary :

#### PUGET SOUND.

F. S. Williams offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern :

*Whereas*, There are so many different kinds of hymn books used in the Sunday schools and social meetings of our own denomination, as well as others, and this learning of such a variety of music by different ones tends to lessen congregational singing and increases expense; and,

*Whereas*, If all denominations could use the same book and learn the same music it would tend toward unity, and help greatly congregational singing; therefore,

*Resolved*, That a committee of five from our Church be appointed by the Bishops, one of whom shall be designated chairman. And this chairman with the help of the committee shall endeavor to have appointed five members from each of the following denominations, namely, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Congregational; these different committees to meet together as soon as they can arrange and continue in session as long as needed. Their duty shall be to select from all sources the best hymns suitable for Sunday schools, young people's meetings, prayer meetings, and revivals, and compile them in one book, which shall be called *The Standard Gospel Hymns*, the different denominations to publish the books for their own use, the expenses of the committee from our own Church to be paid by our Book Concern on presentation of itemized bills.

#### WYOMING.

M. S. Hard presented the following :

*Resolved*, That the present interests of the Epworth League will be better served by not electing a Corresponding Secretary at this General Conference.

MAY 21.

SEVEN-  
TEENTH  
DAY.

Morning.  
Norwegian  
and Danish  
hymnal.

Judiciary  
Report  
No. II.  
General  
Conference  
District  
Boundaries  
Report No. I.

Adjourned.

Hymnals.

Epworth  
League.

**MAY 21.**SEVEN-  
TEENTH  
DAY.*Morning.*  
Local  
preachers.

The following MEMORIAL was passed to the Secretary :

NEW YORK EAST.

G. P. Mains presented a memorial from William Twiddy concerning local preachers, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

**MAY 23.**EIGHTEENTH  
DAY.*Morning.*  
Bishop  
Warren  
presiding.  
Devotional  
services.Journal  
read and  
approved.James  
O'Brien  
excused.Samuel  
Dickie  
excused.Epworth  
League  
Report No. I.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 23.

The Conference met at the usual hour, Bishop H. W. Warren presiding.

The religious services were conducted by J. L. J. Barth, of the Saint Louis German Conference.

The Journal of the session of Saturday was read and approved.

James O'Brien was excused for the remainder of the session on account of sickness in his family.

Samuel Dickie was excused for the remainder of the session.

J. F. Berry asked consent that Report No. I of the Committee on the Epworth League be made the Order of the Day for to-morrow morning immediately after the reading of the Journal, which was granted, and it was so ordered.

A. E. P. Al-  
bert excused.

A. E. P. Albert was excused for the remainder of the session on account of the illness of his wife.

Robert  
MacMillan  
excused.

Robert MacMillan was excused from further attendance during the session.

Time of  
final ad-  
journment.

C. W. Smith moved to suspend the rules in order to take from the table his resolution fixing Thursday, May 26, as the time of the final adjournment of this Conference. The rules were suspended, and the resolution was taken from the table.

J. E. Bills moved to amend by striking out the words "at one o'clock," which amendment was accepted by the original mover.

Adopted.

On the call of J. B. Graw, the previous question was ordered, and the resolution was adopted by a vote of 200 to 167.

J. A. Field moved to suspend the rules for the introduction of a resolution to be put on its passage, which failed to prevail.

James Spensley was excused for the rest of the session.

Moses P. Perley, lay reserve delegate from the Vermont Conference, was seated in the place of W. P. Dillingham, excused.

W. F. Whitlock moved to suspend the rules to move for the appointment of a committee to select reports of the committees for the action of the Conference, which did not prevail.

C. J. Little moved to suspend the rules to move for the holding of night sessions, which was ordered.

C. J. Little moved that from this evening we hold night sessions, beginning at 7:30, and including to-night.

C. C. McCabe moved to amend by inserting, "Afternoon sessions also, beginning at 3 o'clock."

J. A. Sargent moved to amend by inserting, "After to-day."

Both amendments were accepted by the original mover.

On the call of C. J. Little, the previous question was ordered.

The main question being put, it prevailed.

L. A. Martin was excused from further attendance on account of sickness.

Marcus Simpson, lay delegate from the Iowa Conference, was excused, and Charles P. Axtell was seated in his place.

The Bishop announced the Committee on the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church. (See *Appendix*, p. 437.)

J. M. Peters was excused on account of illness.

The call of the Conferences for resolutions and miscellaneous business was then taken up at the point where it was suspended Saturday.

J. M. Buckley moved that the call be suspended, which did not prevail.

Sandford Hunt moved, by consent, that Homer Eaton be appointed Treasurer of the Episcopal Fund, and that Lewis Curts be appointed Assistant Treasurer of the same, which was adopted.

Sandford Hunt also moved that Homer Eaton be appointed Treasurer of the Tract Society, which prevailed.

**MAY 23.**  
**EIGHTEENTH**  
**DAY.**

*Morning.*

James  
Spensley  
excused.

M. P. Perley  
seated.

Committee  
to select  
reports.

Night  
sessions.

Afternoon  
sessions.

L. A. Martin  
excused.

Marcus  
Simpson  
excused.  
C. P. Axtell  
seated.

Methodist  
Episcopal  
Church.

J. M. Peters  
excused.

Call of  
Conferences.

Episcopal  
Fund.

Tract  
Society.

MAY 23.  
EIGHTEENTH  
DAY.

Morning.

Sunday  
School  
Union.

O. H. Warren.

A. E. P. Albert.

Sandford Hunt also moved that Daniel Denham be appointed Treasurer of the Sunday School Union, which prevailed.

Sandford Hunt further moved that the salaries of the Rev. O. H. Warren, late editor of the *Northern Christian Advocate*, and the Rev. A. E. P. Albert, late editor of the *Southwestern Christian Advocate*, shall be continued for three months, unless they are in the meantime engaged in some regular Church work, which motion prevailed.

Sandford Hunt presented the following resolution, to be put on its passage :

Changes in  
Discipline.

Whereas, Paragraph 373 of the Discipline declares that each Missionary Secretary shall be a member of such Annual Conference as he may, with the approbation of the Bishops, select, and the declaration is repeated in paragraph 382, relating to the Corresponding Secretary of the Church Extension Society; and again repeated in paragraph 406, relating to the Corresponding Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society; and again repeated in paragraph 407, relating to the Agents of the Book Concern; and again repeated in paragraph 418, relating to editors; therefore,

*Resolved*, That these paragraphs be consolidated into one, as follows:

"Traveling preachers who are elected to official positions by the General Conference shall be members of such Annual Conferences as they may, with the approbation of the Bishops, select."

The paper was read and adopted.

Managers  
of various  
Boards.

Sandford Hunt moved that the Bishops be requested to nominate the various Boards on Missions, on Church Extension, Freedmen's Aid, the Tract Society, and the Sunday School Union, and present the nominations for the action of this Conference.

J. C. Hartzell moved to amend so that it shall read, "The Bishops and the Chairman of the Standing Committee" which was accepted by the original mover.

C. J. Little moved to strike out the words "the Chairman of the Standing Committee," which was carried, and the motion, as amended, was adopted.

Capital  
punishment.

J. E. Briggs presented a paper relating to the abolition of capital punishment, which was read, and, on motion of S. E. Pendleton, laid on the table.

H. C. DeMotte presented the following :

Hours of  
sessions.

*Resolved*, That after to-day the morning sessions of the Conference shall be from 9 to 12 M., the afternoon sessions shall be from 3 to 5 P. M., and the night sessions shall be from 7:30 to 9:30 P. M.

A motion to lay it on the table was lost.

J. M. Buckley moved to amend by adding that "there shall be no session on to-morrow, Tuesday evening," in order that the delegates from each General Conference District may meet and prepare the nominations for members of the General Missionary Committee and the Book Concern, which was accepted by the original mover.

**MAY 23.**  
EIGHTEENTH  
DAY.  
*Morning.*

J. A. Sargent moved to amend by striking out 7:30 and substituting 8, which was accepted.

C. J. Little called for the previous question, which was sustained, and the motion, as amended, was adopted.

Amos Shinkle presented the following, which was read and adopted :

*Resolved,* That the Treasurer of the Commission on the Entertainment of the General Conference be permitted to make his report after the adjournment of this General Conference, and that the report be printed in the Discipline and the General Conference *Journal*.

Entertain-  
ment of  
General  
Conference.

Amos Shinkle presented the following :

*Resolved,* 1. That hereafter, when any Annual Conference fails to pay into the treasury the assessment made upon the Conference for the expenses of delegates to the General Conference, its delegates shall receive only in proportion to the amount which the Conference has paid for the expenses of delegates.

General  
Conference  
expenses.

2. The money to be paid to the Agents at New York and Cincinnati by January 1, 1896.

3. This resolution shall not apply to foreign delegates.

G. S. Dearborn called for a division of the question where it reads that the money shall be paid on January 1, 1896.

C. G. Hudson moved that the resolution lie on the table, which was lost.

Amendment was offered to make the time of payment to extend to May 1, 1896, which was accepted.

E. W. Parker moved to strike out the resolution concerning the expenses of foreign delegates, which prevailed.

J. B. Graw called for the previous question, which was ordered.

G. S. Dearborn withdrew his call for a division of the question, and, the main question being put, it was adopted.

Amos Shinkle presented the following :

*Resolved,* That the Treasurer of the Missionary Society be and is hereby directed to pay into the Episcopal Fund hereafter the amount which the Missionary Bishops shall be authorized to draw on account of salary.

Missionary  
Bishops.



MAY 23.  
EIGHTEENTH  
DAY.

Morning.

T. B. Neely moved, as a substitute, the following, formerly offered and printed, as follows:

*Resolved*, That paragraph 170 of the Discipline be amended by striking out "should" and inserting "shall," and striking out "Episcopal" and inserting "Missionary," so that it will read: "A Missionary Bishop shall receive his support from the missionary funds."

A. R. Rich moved to lay the original motion on the table, which was lost.

The vote being taken on the substitute of T. B. Neely, it was accepted and adopted.

Amos Shinkle presented the following, which was read and adopted:

W. P. Stowe.

*Whereas*, The Rev. W. P. Stowe has for twelve years served the Church in the responsible office of Book Agent; and,

*Whereas*, He now retires from this office at the close of the most prosperous quadrennium in the history of the Western Book Concern; therefore,

*Resolved*, 1. That the General Conference hereby records its hearty recognition of the fidelity, carefulness, and efficiency with which he has discharged the duties of the trust committed to him.

2. That the Agents of the Western Book Concern be instructed to continue the payment of salary to Dr. Stowe until the next session of his Annual Conference, unless he be sooner employed by the Church.

African  
Methodist  
Episcopal  
Church.

At 10:30 the Order of the Day was taken up, being the reception of the fraternal delegate from the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. Dr. J. T.  
Jenifer.

J. C. Hartzell then presented to the Chair the Rev. Dr. J. T. Jenifer, fraternal delegate from the African Methodist Episcopal Church, who was introduced to the Conference, and delivered his fraternal message.

G. H. Bridgman presented the following, which was read and adopted:

Resolutions  
from Com-  
mittee on  
Fraternal  
Delegates.

*Resolved*, 1. That we have listened with great satisfaction and delight to the thoughtful and finely delivered address of the Rev. Dr. J. T. Jenifer, who represents the African Methodist Episcopal Church before this General Conference. We wish to assure him, and through him the Church which he represents, of our continued interest and sympathy. In doctrines we are one; in modes of Church work we are similar; in the demand for high spiritual experience we are alike; and in complete harmony we labor for the kingdom and coming of our Lord.

2. While many thousands of our own communion are also colored, and for reasons that are valid choose to remain in the Methodist Episcopal Church, yet this is no bar to our ambition and prayer that the largest possible success may attend the African Methodist Episcopal Church. And for this good end we shall ever pray.

Methodist  
Protestant  
Church.

L. R. Fiske presented a telegram of greeting from the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, now in session at Westminster, Md.

J. C. Hartzell then presented and read the report of J. E. Wilson, fraternal delegate from the Methodist Episcopal Church to the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church in session at Pittsburg.

**MAY 23.**  
EIGHTEENTH  
DAY.  
*Morning.*  
Report of  
J. E. Wilson.

L. R. Fiske also presented the credentials of the Rev. Dr. William H. Goler, fraternal delegate from the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, now in session in General Conference at Pittsburg, Pa., together with his fraternal message, and moved that the message be printed in the official *Journal*, and on the first page of the *Daily Christian Advocate* to-morrow, which was ordered.

Dr. W. H.  
Goler,  
African  
Methodist  
Episcopal  
Zion Church.

L. R. Fiske presented the following, which, after amendment, offered by Sandford Hunt, and accepted, was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Bishops be requested to appoint two fraternal delegates to the British Wesleyan Conference and the Irish Methodist Conference, one of whom shall be a Bishop, to be selected by themselves, and two to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and one delegate to the Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, one to the Methodist Church in Canada, and one to the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, and to send fraternal letters to all other Churches fraternizing with us.

Fraternal  
delegates.

C. J. Little moved to suspend the rules to take up Report No. I of the Committee on Itinerancy, which did not prevail, by a vote of 190 to 132.

Rules not  
suspended.

J. H. Potts presented the following:

*Whereas*, A large majority of the laity voting upon the question of woman's eligibility to membership in this body favored the proposition; and,

Eligibility  
of women.

*Whereas*, A decided majority of our ministers voted for a change in the Restrictive Rule, making women eligible; therefore,

*Resolved*, That during the year beginning June 1, 1894, and ending May 1, 1895, the bishops be requested to submit to the Annual Conferences the proposition to amend the Second Restrictive Rule by adding the words "and said delegates may be men or women" after the words "two lay delegates for an Annual Conference," so that it will read, "nor of more than two lay delegates for an Annual Conference, and said delegates may be men or women."

which, having been read, was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

W. H. Murphy presented a paper concerning the setting apart of a Sabbath for the celebration of the Centennial of the General Conference, and on that day taking a collection to be added to the Permanent Fund of each Conference for superannuated preachers, which

Centennial  
of General  
Conference.

**MAY 23.** was read, and referred to the Committee on the Centennial of the General Conference.  
**EIGHTEENTH DAY.**

*Morning.*  
 Paper recalled.

C. J. Little having stated that it was an error by which the paper of J. H. Potts was referred to the Committee on Judiciary, the said paper was called back from said committee.

D. H. Moore presented as a substitute:

Substitute of D. H. Moore.

*Whereas*, It is conceded that only the principle and not the plan of lay delegation was submitted to the Annual Conferences by the action of the General Conference of 1888, and was by the concurrent action of the Annual Conferences and the General Conference incorporated into the Restrictive Rule; and,

*Whereas*, The plan by which the plan was made operative was the action of the General Conference, and, therefore, is statutory and subject to amendment and interpretation by this body; and,

*Whereas*, The General Conference of 1872 exercised this right of interpretation (see *Journal*, p. 443); and,

*Whereas*, A decided majority of the laity and ministers has declared the eligibility of women to a seat in this body; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the General Conference holds that in all matters connected with the election of lay delegates the word laymen ought to be understood, and must of right be understood, as including all members of the Church who are not members or presidents of Annual Conferences.

T. H. Murray moved that the rules be suspended that this substitute may be considered, which did not prevail.

To refer.

C. J. Little moved to refer the original paper of J. H. Potts and the substitute to the Committee on Judiciary.

J. M. Buckley moved, as a substitute, that the resolution of J. H. Potts be postponed until after Report No. II of the Committee on Judiciary, relating to the status of the question under the existing law, shall have been considered.

Postponed.

C. J. Little withdrew his motion, and the vote being put on the substitute of J. M. Buckley, which was renewed as an original motion, it was adopted.

Order of the Day.

A. J. Kynett moved that the paper of J. H. Potts be made the Order of the Day immediately after the disposition of the report of the Committee on Judiciary on the same subject, which prevailed.

Interecclesiastical relations.

W. F. Warren presented the report of the Commission on Interecclesiastical Relations, which was read, and the two resolutions appended thereto were adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 403.)

R. S. Douglass presented a resolution that the assessment for the expenses of General Conference delegates shall be pro rata with the salaries of the pastors, presiding elders, and Bishops, which was read, and, on motion of R. L. Bruce, was laid on the table.

J. B. Graw presented the following, which was adopted :

*Whereas*, The Rev. John Lanahan desires to examine the records of the Book Committee appointed in 1868 ; therefore, be it  
*Resolved*, That such permission be granted him.

**MAY 23.**  
**EIGHTEENTH**  
**DAY.**  
*Morning.*  
Expenses  
of delegates.

John  
Lanahan  
to examine  
records.

John Street  
Church  
Report No. I.

G. P. Mains called up Report No. I of the Committee on John Street Church in New York city, which was read and adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 516.)

The trustees nominated in the above report were, on motion of G. P. Mains, declared to be elected.

J. O. Peck presented the following, which was adopted :

*Resolved*, That Sandford Hunt be appointed Treasurer of the Missionary Society, and that Earl Cranston be appointed Assistant Treasurer of the said society.

Missionary  
Society.

A. J. Hanson presented resolutions relating to episcopal residences, which were read, and referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

A petition from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was read, and referred to the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition.

J. A. Field presented a paper concerning the Book Agents and others, which was read, and referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

E. W. Caswell presented a resolution concerning a Book Depository, which was read, and referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

H. P. McGregor presented a paper concerning the action of the Mayor of Sioux City, Ia., in refusing to receive a donation from saloon keepers, which was, on motion, referred to the Committee on Temperance.

Mayor of  
Sioux City.

A. B. Leonard moved that when we adjourn we adjourn to meet to-morrow morning at the usual hour, which was adopted by a vote of 209 to 180.

John Dale presented an invitation from the citizens of South Omaha to visit that city.

Invitation  
to South  
Omaha.

J. D. Hammond moved that the thanks of the Conference be returned for the invitation, with the state-

MAY 23.  
EIGHTEENTH  
DAY.

Morning.  
Time  
extended.

Reports  
from com-  
mittees.

ment that owing to the lateness of the hour we cannot accept the invitation, which prevailed.

John Miley moved to extend the time in order that the committees might present reports to be printed, which was carried.

The Committee on Revisals presented Reports Nos. XXIV to XXXVI; the Committee on the State of the Church presented Reports Nos. III, IV, and VI; also minority Report No. VI; the Committee on the Book Concern presented Reports Nos. VII, VIII, IX, and X; the Committee on Missions presented Reports Nos. VI to XII; the Committee on Education presented Reports Nos. II, III, and IV; the Committee on Sunday School and Tracts presented Reports Nos. VIII, IX, and X; the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic presented Report No. III; the Committee on the American Bible Society presented Report No. I; the Committee on Deaconess Work presented Report No. I.

The Order of the Day was taken up, and notices were given.

On motion, the Conference adjourned. The doxology was sung, and Bishop Warren pronounced the benediction.

The following RESOLUTIONS were passed to the Secretary :

#### CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

D. S. Monroe presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

¶¶ 301-314.

*Resolved*, That paragraphs 301 to 314, inclusive (Discipline, 1888), be stricken out of the Discipline.

#### LEXINGTON.

E. W. S. Hammond presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern :

*South-  
western  
Christian  
Advocate.*

*Whereas*, The *Southwestern Christian Advocate*, published at New Orleans, La., is the only official organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the great South; and,

*Whereas*, The condition of our work in the South would seem to demand a paper which, in its mechanical make up, paper, and in every essential feature, should be equal to a first-class periodical;

*Resolved*, 1. That this General Conference hereby instructs the Book Committee at its earliest session to take into consideration the matter of putting the *Southwestern* upon such a basis as will command



the respect not only of its vast constituency, but of the readers of Methodist literature generally.

2. That the publication of the *Southwestern* be placed under the management of the Western Book Agents.

**MAY 23.**  
EIGHTEENTH  
DAY.  
Morning.

#### MISSISSIPPI.

S. L. Jones presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Southern Education :

*Resolved*, That a common school department shall be added to the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society.

Common  
school.

#### NORTH NEBRASKA.

J. B. Maxfield presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern :

*Whereas*, The Nebraska and North Nebraska Annual Conferences have memorialized the General Conference to make the *Nebraska Christian Advocate* an official paper; and,

*Nebraska  
Christian  
Advocate.*

*Whereas*, The place of its publication, Omaha, is situated in the center of a country which is destined to sustain a dense population, and is five hundred miles from the place of publication of any other official organ; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, 1. That the three Conferences in Nebraska, and such other Conferences as may express by vote a desire to become patrons of the *Nebraska Christian Advocate*, be set aside as a publication district for said paper.

2. That a committee of nine members of the Methodist Episcopal Church be appointed by this body a publication committee; and said committee shall have authority to employ all agents and make all arrangements for the publication of said paper, as in their judgment shall be wise, and under such name as they may select, for the promotion of the interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Provided, they shall not be at liberty to involve the other publishing interests of the Church in any pecuniary liability.

3. That the following persons be and are hereby constituted said committee, as appointed by this body, for the ensuing quadrennium, who shall report their operations to the next session of the General Conference, namely, Bishop John P. Newman, John W. Shank, Dr. J. B. Maxfield, John Dale, Dr. B. L. Paine, Chancellor C. F. Creighton, L. H. Rogers, Rev. George C. Hought, and C. S. Weller.

4. That said committee be authorized to fill any vacancy that may occur therein before the meeting of the next General Conference.

#### PUGET SOUND.

A. J. Hanson offered the following, which was read, and referred to the Committee on Episcopacy :

*Whereas*, The General Conference did, on the 16th day of May, 1892, determine to add to the list of episcopal residences already established Detroit, Mich., and one in the State of Washington; and,

Episcopal  
residences.

*Whereas*, The need of special episcopal visitation and supervision in the sections represented by the new residences above named would seem to be urgent at this time; therefore,

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Conference that in the selection



MAY 23.  
EIGHTEENTH  
DAY.  
Morning.

of residences by the Bishops the places newly added to the list should be given special consideration; *provided*, that in the judgment of the Board of Bishops no serious damage will be done to the spiritual or material interests of the Church in the places that may in consequence be temporarily left without a resident Bishop.

A. J. Hanson and others presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy :

Episcopal  
residences.

*Whereas*, In the interests of economy it is very desirable that in every place where a Bishop resides there should be provided for him a suitable residence, that he may enjoy it free of charge; and,

*Whereas*, Episcopal residences have been provided in some places at heavy expense to the churches and Conferences contiguous, with the reasonable expectation that the General Conference would in no case allow them to be left unoccupied; therefore,

*Resolved*, That in giving the liberty of choice to the Bishops to select their residences from the places named for that purpose by this General Conference it is expressly understood that every place where an episcopal residence has been provided free of rent shall be chosen by some one of the Bishops.

#### ROCK RIVER.

H. B. Ridgaway presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition :

W. C. T. U.

*Resolved*, That we indorse the petition of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union for the protection of the home, addressed to the governments of the world, and that we authorize the President and Secretary of the Conference to indorse for the Conference:

*Honored Rulers, Representatives, and Brothers :*

We, your petitioners, although belonging to the physically weaker sex, are strong of heart to love our homes, our native land, and the world's family of nations.

We know that clear brains and pure hearts make honest lives and happy homes, and that by these the nations prosper, and the time is brought nearer when the world shall be at peace.

We know that indulgence in alcohol and opium, and in other vices which disgrace our social life, makes misery for all the world, and most of all for us and for our children.

We know that stimulants and opiates are sold under legal guarantees which make the governments partners in the traffic, by accepting as revenue a portion of the profits, and we know with shame that they are often forced by treaty upon populations either ignorant or unwilling.

We know that the law might do much, now left undone, to raise the moral tone of society and render vice difficult.

We have no power to prevent these great iniquities beneath which the whole world groans, but you have power to redeem the honor of the nations from an indefensible complicity.

We therefore come to you with the united voices of representative women of every land, beseeching you to raise the standard of the law to that of Christian morals, to strip away the safeguards and sanctions of the state from the drink traffic and the opium trade, and to protect our homes by the total prohibition of these curses of civilization throughout all the territory over which your government extends.

## SAINT LOUIS.

MAY 23.  
EIGHTEENTH  
DAY.  
Morning.

J. A. Field presented the following, which was read and laid on the table:

*Whereas*, The Methodist Episcopal Church has never required a bond of indemnity against loss from her Book Agents, Secretaries, and Treasurers of our various benevolent societies; and,

Bond of  
Indemnity.

*Whereas*, It has been the praise of Methodism that during her history of more than a century, under the management of the devoted men who have filled these various positions of trust, not one dollar of loss has been sustained by the Church through their management; and,

*Whereas*, The names of such men as Sandford Hunt, Earl Cranston, Chaplain McCabe, Dr. Kynett, Drs. Hartzell, Payne, and their associates are a sufficient guarantee for the safety of the values intrusted to them; and,

*Whereas*, If these men could live always to superintend the management of the various departments of which they are at the head no fear of loss need be apprehended; but,

*Whereas*, These men cannot be expected always to occupy these positions; and,

*Whereas*, Other branches of the Christian Church, because of incompetent or unfaithful agents, have not been so fortunate as we, but have sustained heavy losses because of these unfaithful agents; and,

*Whereas*, In the rapid growth of the Methodist Episcopal Church it may be possible that a mistake may be made in the future in the selection of persons to manage these various departments, and loss may be sustained because of such mistakes; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, 1. That the Book Agents, Corresponding Secretaries, and Treasurers of the various benevolent societies, and all other agents and employes who may occupy places of responsibility in any of these departments, be required to give bond in sufficient amount to secure the Church against loss through them.

2. That it shall be the duty of the Book Committee to take a good and sufficient bond from all such agents and employes, in such amounts as in their judgment will be necessary to secure the Church against ■ possibility of loss through their acts.

## SAVANNAH.

T. A. Fortson presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on General Conference Entertainment:

*Whereas*, It is very important that comfortable and satisfactory entertainment be provided for every member of the General Conference; and,

Colored representation.

*Whereas*, Colored men are peculiarly fitted to look after the interests and comfort of their colored brethren; therefore,

*Resolved*, That a colored man be added to the Committee on Entertainment of Next General Conference.

## SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

E. S. Caswell presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern:

*Resolved*, That the publishing agents be instructed to supply books at depository rates to any responsible party in Los Angeles, Cal., who may be indorsed by the Southern California Conference as its agent for the circulation of books.

Book  
Concern.

**MAY 23.**  
EIGHTEENTH  
DAY.

*Morning.*

Trustees.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary:

NORTH NEBRASKA.

J. W. Shank offered a paper in regard to women acting as trustees of church property as affecting the legality of title held by such women trustees, and a decision on this question is desired, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

UPPER IOWA.

American  
Educational  
Aid Society.

T. E. Fleming presented a memorial, signed by himself and nineteen others, in behalf of the American Educational Aid Society, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

Tobacco.

Warren MacDonald presented a memorial concerning the use of tobacco, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

WEST NEBRASKA.

Military  
posts.

C. A. Mastin presented a memorial in relation to the sale of intoxicating liquors at military posts, which was referred to the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition.

WYOMING.

¶ 280.

T. H. Dale presented a memorial from the Wyoming Electoral Conference concerning a change of paragraph 280 in the Discipline of 1888, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Stewards.

Also, one concerning the election of stewards, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

**MAY 24.**  
NINETEENTH  
DAY.

*Morning.*

Bishop  
Hurst  
presiding.

Devotional  
services.

Journal  
read and  
approved.

Equal representation.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 24.

The Conference assembled at the usual hour, Bishop J. F. Hurst presiding.

The religious services were conducted by Julius Soper, of the Japan Conference.

The Journal of yesterday's session was read and approved.

Amos Shinkle moved to suspend the rules to take from the table the report of the Committee on Equal Representation, which did not prevail.

The special order was then taken up, the presentation of Articles V and VI of the Constitution reported by the Committee on the Epworth League, which had been recommitted, and the articles were read.

**MAY 24.**  
**NINETEENTH**  
**DAY.**  
*Morning.*  
Epworth  
League.

W. L. McDowell offered the following substitute: To amend by striking out the words "the General Secretary shall be elected by the Board of Control," and to substitute "the editor of the *Epworth Herald* shall be the General Secretary and the executive officer of the League."

L. C. Queal moved the substitute lie on the table. Carried.

On motion of C. J. Little, the previous question was ordered, and the article was adopted.

D. S. Monroe moved to reconsider Article III of the proposed Constitution. Carried.

Article III  
reconsidered.

To amend.

D. S. Monroe moved to amend Article III by striking out the words "but it is not hereby intended to disturb the present status of other young people's societies now organized in the Methodist Episcopal Church which are under control of the Quarterly Conference."

C. G. Hudson called for the previous question, which was sustained.

Ayes and  
noes.

L. M. Shaw called for the ayes and noes, which was lost.

T. H. Murray, a layman, called for a vote by orders. On a count 147 layman were found to be present. The vote being put on the call for a separate vote, 38 laymen sustained the call, which not being a sufficient number, the call failed.

S. W. Thomas moved that Article III be recommitted.

To recommit.

L. C. Queal moved to lay the motion to recommit on the table, which was carried.

A. C. Vandewater moved to lay the amendment of D. S. Monroe on the table, which was lost, and the amendment was carried by a vote of 275 for and 164 against.

Article III  
adopted.

Article III, as amended, was then adopted.

C. J. Little moved that the portion stricken out of Article III be added as a foot-note.

Foot-note.

John Lanahan called for the previous question, which was sustained, and the motion was adopted.

**MAY 21.**  
**NINETEENTH**  
**DAY.**  
*Morning.*  
*Daily*  
*Christian*  
*Advocate.*

Consent was given for a statement by Mr. D. D. Thompson as to the manner of securing the last number of the *Daily Christian Advocate*.

H. A. Schroetter moved to insert in Article XI the following:

Editor of  
*Haus und*  
*Herd.*

The editor of *Haus und Herd* is constituted German Assistant Secretary of the Epworth League, and thereby a member of the General League Cabinet.

Adopted.

George  
 Paulman  
 seated.

George Paulman, lay reserve delegate from the West German Conference, was seated.

By consent, C. C. McCabe announced that G. A. Reeder has just made a subscription of ten thousand dollars for the erection of a building for Methodist headquarters in the city of Rome, Italy.

B. L. Robinson was excused from further attendance because of illness in his family.

Sandford Hunt moved that hereafter no more reserve delegates be seated. Carried.

Epworth  
 League.  
 Article VI.

Consideration of Report No. I of the Epworth League was resumed. Article VI was read.

J. E. Bills moved to amend by adding the word "local," so it shall read, "local League purposes."

On motion of C. J. Little, it was laid on the table.

Adopted.

The previous question was ordered, and Article VI was adopted.

Duties of  
 preachers.

The paragraph concerning the duties of preachers in charge to organize chapters was read.

T. B. Neely moved to amend by adding these words:

But no Epworth Chapter or other young people's society shall be permitted to exist in the charge without the approval of the Quarterly Conference, and the Quarterly Conference shall have the authority for sufficient cause to disband any Epworth Chapter or other young people's society within the bounds of the charge.

The previous question was ordered.

On motion of J. F. Chaffee, the amendment was laid on the table, and, on motion, the paragraph was adopted.

The next paragraph was read.

C. S. Wing moved to amend so that the first vice-president of an Epworth League Chapter shall be nominated by the preacher in charge, and elected by the chapter.

William Swindells moved to further amend by striking out the word "elected" from "and shall be elected by the chapter," and insert "nominated," and instead of "approved by the Quarterly Conference," it read "elected by the Quarterly Conference."

**MAY 24.**  
NINETEENTH  
DAY.  
*Morning.*  
William  
Swindells'  
amendment.

J. F. Chaffee moved to lay C. S. Wing's amendment on the table. Carried.

R. L. Bruce moved to lay the amendment of William Swindells on the table. Lost.

The amendment of William Swindells was adopted, and the amended paragraph was adopted.

Adopted.

L. C. Queal moved that the remaining paragraphs be adopted, subject to such revision as the editor of the Discipline may see proper to give them.

C. J. Little moved the previous question on the remainder of the report. Ordered.

The remainder of the report was adopted, and the report as a whole was adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 496.)

The report  
adopted.

On motion of L. C. Queal, the Conference proceeded to elect an editor of the *Epworth Herald*.

Editor of  
*Epworth*  
*Herald*.

J. F. Berry was nominated.

On motion of A. B. Leonard, the nominations were closed.

L. C. Queal moved that J. F. Berry be elected by acclamation, which, on motion of J. M. Buckley, was laid on the table.

The ballot was cast, and the tellers retired to count, accompanied by J. W. Miles, one of the Conference Secretaries.

Ballot.

J. F. Berry moved that the Board of Control be authorized to employ a clerk who shall care for the interests of the central office at Chicago until the Board of Control shall convene to elect a Secretary.

Temporary  
organization.

J. H. Coleman offered a substitute, that the Bishops be requested to appoint a Cabinet.

Both of the above being ruled out of order, motion was made by L. M. Shaw that the rules be suspended to introduce them, which was lost.

Report No. I of the Committee on Itinerancy was again taken up.

Itinerancy  
Report No. I.

The time was extended to 12:30.



MAY 24,  
NINETEENTH  
DAY.  
Morning.

The tellers returned with the ballot for editor of the *Epworth Herald*, as follows :

Votes cast .....	430
Necessary to a choice.....	216

J. F. Berry  
elected.

J. F. Berry, having received 404 votes, was declared elected. (See *Appendix*, p. 526.)

G. H. Bridgman moved to amend the amendment to Report No. I of the Committee on Itinerancy by adding the following words:

G. H. Bridg-  
man's  
amendment.

Nevertheless any Bishop presiding in an Annual Conference, upon a full statement of the case by the Bishop, and the concurrence of three fourths of the members of the Annual Conference, voting by ballot, and without debate, in the case, shall approve a preacher without regard to the limit of "five years."

W. H. Rider moved to lay the amendment on the table. Carried.

D. S. Monroe called for the previous question, which was ordered, and, on motion of C. J. Little, the amendment of E. J. Gray to the substitute was laid on the table.

C. G. Hudson, a ministerial delegate, called for a vote by orders, but the call was not sustained.

The call of Charles Ott for the ayes and noes did not prevail.

The vote being taken on the motion of C. G. Hudson, to substitute the minority report, it was accepted by a vote of 298 to 162, and was adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 441.)

Reports  
from  
Committees.

The following reports were presented:

The Committee on Boundaries, Reports Nos. I, II, III; the Committee on the Book Concern, Reports Nos. XI, XII, XIII, XIV, XV, XVI; the Committee on Revisals, Report No. XXXVII; the Committee on Itinerancy, Reports Nos. VII, VIII, IX; the Committee on Education, Report No. V.

On motion, the Conference adjourned. Notices were given, and the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Hurst.

## AFTERNOON SESSION, MAY 24.

The Conference met at 3 P. M., according to adjournment, Bishop W. X. Ninde in the chair.

The devotional services were conducted by C. W. Drees, of the Mexico Conference.

The Journal of the morning session was read and approved.

J. M. Buckley moved to suspend the rules. Lost.

G. P. Mains moved that the committees be called in regular order, and that each committee may present one report which the committee judge most important. Carried.

W. F. Whitlock moved that those committees which have not presented two reports be first called. Carried.

The Committee on Sunday Schools and Tracts was called, and Report No. I was read and adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 478.)

The Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South called up Report No. III.

On motion of William Swindells, it was adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 479.)

The Committee on Temperance and Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic called up Report No. I.

William Lawrence offered the following as a substitute :

The attitude of the Methodist Episcopal Church toward the use, manufacture, and import and traffic in intoxicating drinks is sufficiently shown in the General Rules of the united societies (see Discipline), and in extracts from the Address of the Bishops to this General Conference, as follows :

## TEMPERANCE.

"The attitude we hold toward the drunk habit and the saloon remains unchanged. Drunkenness and drunkard making are alike offensive to God and ruinous to man. Moderate drinking, so-called, is the bane of society and the chief support of the nefarious traffic. We hold with unabated tenacity to the oft-repeated statement that total abstinence is the only safety for the individual, and that complete legal prohibition of the traffic is the urgent duty of the State. We rejoice in every step of progress toward the attainment of these ends. In our judgment the saloon is an unmixed evil, full of diabolism, a disgrace to our civilization, the chief corrupter of political action, and a continual menace to the order of society and to the peace and purity of our homes. We exhort all our people to encourage every repression and limitation of the business, and to keep a steady eye to its total extirpation."

MAY 24.  
NINETEENTH  
DAY.

Afternoon.

Bishop  
Ninde  
presiding.

Devotional  
services.

Journal  
read and  
approved.

Reports.

Sunday  
Schools and  
Tracts Re-  
port No. I.

Freedmen's  
Aid and  
Work in  
the South.

Temperance  
and Prohibi-  
tion Report  
No. I.

William  
Lawrence's  
substitute.

MAY 24.

NINETEENTH  
DAY.

Afternoon.

## POLITICS.

"With regard to politics, the attitude of our Church is strenuously non-partisan and non-sectional. It acknowledges no allegiance to any political creed or association. It urges all its members who have the right to vote to discharge that duty; but it leaves every voter absolutely free from ecclesiastical interference to determine for himself for whom his ballot shall be cast. The right of suffrage, or the franchise, we regard as a great and responsible trust, which should in all cases, ecclesiastical and civil, be exercised conscientiously, but in absolute personal freedom. When moral issues are before the public our people are invariably found on the side of the highest standard; but even then they choose their own party affiliations, and refuse to be dictated to as to the matter of their votes."

These declarations are now reaffirmed.

A. B. Leonard moved to lay the substitute on the table, which was lost by a vote of 227 to 202.

L. C. Queal moved to amend William Lawrence's substitute by adding thereto paragraph 6, found on page 351 in the Discipline of 1888. The amendment was accepted by William Lawrence.

The previous question being ordered, C. N. Grandison, a minister, called for a vote by orders, but the call was not sustained.

J. D. Hammond moved to recommit the report and the substitute. Lost.

The vote on the acceptance of the substitute was taken, and it was lost by a vote of 246 to 200.

William Lawrence, a layman, called for a vote by orders, and the call was not sustained. The report was then adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 492.)

F. S. Coultrap moved a suspension of the rules, which prevailed.

C. J. Little moved that the report just adopted shall not be construed as an indorsement of any political party.

L. A. Belt moved to lay C. J. Little's motion on the table, which was lost, and the motion of C. J. Little was adopted.

The Committee on the Exclusion of the Chinese was called, and G. F. Eaton presented Report No. I, which was adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 514.)

J. D. Hammond moved the suspension of the rules, which prevailed, and the report of the Committee on General Conference District Boundaries was called up by J. B. Graw.

A minority report was presented by H. K. Hines, who moved to substitute it for the report of the committee.

Exclusion  
of Chinese  
Report No. I.

General Con-  
ference Dis-  
tricts.

John Lanahan offered a substitute for the whole, that the districts remain as fixed by the last General Conference, with the addition of the Upper Mississippi to the Eleventh District, and California German to the Eighteenth District.

W. R. Fitch moved the previous question, which was ordered.

The vote being taken on the minority report, it was lost ; the substitute of John Lanahan was, on motion of J. F. Chaffee, laid on the table ; and the report was adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 502.)

F. M. Bristol moved a suspension of the rules, which was ordered.

On motion of J. B. Graw, the Secretary was authorized to place the names and members of the new Conferences in their proper places in the list.

A. J. Palmer called the list of General Conference Districts, and the times and places of the district meetings as arranged by the Commission were announced.

On motion of Sandford Hunt, the time was extended.

On motion of E. W. Caswell, the Conference adjourned with the benediction by Bishop Ninde.

MAY 24.  
NINETEENTH  
DAY.  
*Afternoon.*

Time  
extended.  
Adjourned.

### WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 25.

The Conference assembled at the usual hour, Bishop J. M. Walden presiding.

The first hymn was sung by a class from the Omaha Home for Deaf Mutes, after which the further religious services were conducted by C. O. Fisher, of the Savannah Conference.

The Journal of the afternoon session of yesterday was approved.

L. R. Fiske presented a telegram conveying the fraternal greetings of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, now in session in Portland, Ore., which was read, as follows :

PORTLAND, ORE., May 24.

"To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in session at Omaha :

"The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in session at Portland, Ore., receives with great pleasure your fraternal greetings sent through the Hon. Elliott F. Shepard. 'There is one body, and

MAY 25.  
TWENTIETH  
DAY.  
*Morning.*  
Bishop  
Walden  
presiding.

Devotional  
services.

Journal  
approved.

Presbyterian  
Church.

**MAY 25.** one Spirit, even as ye are called in one hope of your calling; one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all, who is above all, and through all, and in you all.'"  
**TWENTIETH DAY.**  
*Morning.*

Epworth  
League.

William Swindells asked consent to have changed a part of the report of the Committee on the Epworth League. Consent having been given, he moved to so change the paragraph relating to the election of president as to read, "shall be elected by the chapter, subject to the approval of the Quarterly Conference." The motion prevailed.

Omaha.

Thomas Hanlon asked consent to have printed a memorial from the citizens of Omaha. Consent was given, and the printing was ordered.

The report of the Committee on the Revision of the Discipline was read, and Sanford Hunt moved to substitute the following after the word "resolved:"

Revision of  
Discipline  
report  
adopted.

1. A Commission, consisting of the editor of the Discipline, Bishop Foss, editor of the Books of the General Catalogue, editor of *The Christian Advocate*, Dr. John Miley, and the Agents of the Book Concern at New York, be hereby appointed to revise the Discipline for 1892, under the following restrictions: (1) They shall make no change in the Articles of Religion, or the chapter on the General Conference, or on boundaries, or the ritual of the Church. (2) They shall make no change in the language or in the arrangement of words which shall change the obvious meaning of any paragraph as it now stands. (3) New paragraphs may be substituted for existing ones, and paragraphs may be transferred from one part to another where deemed necessary, in order to place them under their proper headings; *provided*, that these changes shall be effected without changing the meaning, and also *provided* that five members, at least, of the Commission shall be present at a duly called meeting and all who are present shall concur in the adoption of proposed paragraphs and changes in their location.

2. That the Commission may authorize a reconstruction and enlargement of the Introduction to the Discipline, *provided* the said Introduction shall not exceed four pages;

3. That Bishop E. G. Andrews is hereby appointed editor of the Discipline.

The substitute was accepted, and the report, as amended, was adopted, and ordered to be printed in the Appendix to the Discipline. (See *Appendix*, p. 505.)

Expenses of  
Reserve  
Delegates  
report  
adopted.

The report of the Committee on the Expenses of Reserve Delegates was read.

L. C. Queal moved the adoption of the report.

J. B. Graw moved to lay it on the table. Lost.

The report was then adopted. See *Appendix*, p. 503.)

Columbian  
Exposition  
Report No. I  
adopted.

Report No. I of the Committee on the Columbian

Exposition was read, and, on motion of T. H. Pearne, it was adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 511.)

**MAY 25.**  
**TWENTIETH**  
**DAY.**  
*Morning.*  
Report No. II adopted.

By consent, Report No. II of the same committee was read, and, on motion of T. H. Pearne, it was adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 513.)

Report No. I of the Committee on the Ecumenical Conference was read, and, on motion of J. M. King, it was adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 510.)

Ecumenical  
Conference  
Report No. I  
adopted.

Report No. I of the Committee on Seating the Next General Conference was read.

Seating  
General  
Conferences  
report  
adopted.

O. H. Clark moved its adoption.

T. B. Neely moved that the report be referred to the next General Conference.

The previous question was ordered, the motion to refer was lost, and the report was adopted, and ordered to be printed in the *Appendix* of the Discipline. (See *Appendix*, p. 504.)

Report No. III of the Committee on Judiciary was read, and, on motion of H. R. Brill, it was adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 487.)

Judiciary  
Report No.  
III adopted.

Report No. I of the Committee on Equal Representation was read.

Equal Rep-  
resentation  
Report No. I.

Amos Shinkle moved its adoption.

T. B. Neely moved to amend by striking out the word "recommend" in the first resolution and inserting "submit;" also to strike out the second resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

C. J. Little moved to lay the amendment on the table. The motion was lost by a vote of 188 to 188.

E. J. Hill, a layman, called for a separate vote on the amendment, which was sustained.

T. B. Neely called for a division of the vote on his amendment. Lost.

The vote being on the adoption of the amendment, 5 laymen voted for it and 126 against, and the vote being taken by the ministerial delegates, 152 voted in favor and 122 against, and the amendment was declared not adopted.

T. B. Neely, a minister, called for a separate vote on the adoption of the report, which was sustained by a vote of 49 ministerial delegates.

John Pearson, a minister, called for the ayes and



**MAY 25.** noes. The call was not sustained, 40 ministers voting  
**TWENTIETH** in the affirmative.  
**DAY.**

**Morning.** M. G. McGregor, a layman, called for the ayes and  
noes, which was sustained by a vote of 80 laymen.

**Ruling of** The Chair having ruled that the ayes and noes must  
**Chair.** first be taken by the order calling for them, J. M.  
Buckley appealed from the ruling of the Chair, and  
**Appeal.** stated the reasons for his appeal, after which the Chair  
stated the reasons of his ruling, and the Conference  
sustained the Chair.

**Ayes and** The ayes and noes were then called on the adoption  
**noes called.** of the report, first of the laymen and then of the  
ministers.

**Book Con-** Pending the count of the vote, Arnos Shinkle asked  
**cern Report** consent to present Report No. X of the Committee on  
**No. X** the Book Concern, which being granted, he moved the  
**adopted.** adoption of the report and the confirmation of the  
nominations for local Book Committee. The report  
was adopted, and the nominations confirmed. (See *Ap-*  
*pendix*, p. 468.)

**Book and** On motion of L. C. Qneal, the nominations of the  
**Missionary** General Conference Districts for members of the Book  
**Committees.** Committee and the Missionary Committee were con-  
firmed. (See *Appendix*, p. 521.)

**Pittsburg** C. W. Smith presented nominations for the Publish-  
**Christian** ing Committee of the *Pittsburg Christian Advocate*,  
**Advocate.** and they were confirmed. (See *Appendix*, p. 522.)

**J. C. Hartzell.** J. C. Hartzell presented his report as fraternal dele-  
gate to the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, and  
it was ordered to be published in the *Journal*.

**Judiciary** D. H. Moore moved to suspend the rules, to present  
**Report** a resolution making Report No. II of the Committee  
**No. II.** on Judiciary the Order of the Day immediately after  
the reading of the *Journal* this evening.

They were not suspended, the vote being 205 to 147,  
not two thirds.

The count of the ayes and noes on the adoption of  
Report No I of the Committee on Equal Representation  
was announced, as follows:

*Laymen.*—**AYES:** Alderman, Anderson, Andreasjen,  
Armstrong, Ball, Beach, Beckley, Beemer, Booth,  
Briggs, Brill, Brooks, Bruner, Cabrera, Chase (G. B.),

Collins, Coon, Coultrap, Cox, Cress, Dale (John), Dale (T. H.), Daniels, Deering, DeLong, DeMotte, Denny, Diggs, Douglass, Dryden, Evans, Fairchild, Field (J. A.), Field (John), Finke, Fitch, Flink, Forest, Fortson, Freeman, French, Friedley, Gamble, Gard, Gassaway, Golder, Guernsey, Green, Guild, Hamilton, Hammond, Henkle, Henry, Hester, Hicks, Hill, Hitchcock, Hoskins, Jacobson, Jacoby, Jepson, Johnson, Jones (A. R.), Jones (J. S.), Jones (S. L.), Kellogg, Kendall, Kleinschmidt, Knox, Langley, Lawrence, Layne (P. J.), Lindgren, Lowther, Magnuson, Mando, Mann (L. M.), Mansell, Mattison, Maynard, McCleskey, McComas, McGregor (H. P.), McGregor (M. G.), Miller (A. G.), Miller (Lewis), Morrow, Murphy, Murray, Myers, Nelson (W. J.), Nelson (W. M.), Nichols, Nies, Ninomiya, Paine, Patty, Paulman, Pemberton, Penn, Perkins, Perley, Playter, Postlethwaite, Prather, Pyle, Redhead, Rickards, Robinson (B. L.), Robinson (G. W.), Salzer, Sargent, Scott, Scruggs, Secor, Shaw, Sheets, Shinkle, Skirm, Smith (M. A.), Staples, Staver, Stevens, Street, Sudler, Sweet, Thoburn, Thompson, Tibbetts, Vandewater, Voorhis, Welch, Wellman, White (H.), White (T. B.), Williams (A. G.), Williams, (H. B.), Williams (F. S.), Williams (S. J.), Wilson, Wright, Yoram, Young (J. B.).—143.

MAY 25.  
TWENTIETH  
DAY.  
*Morning.*

NOES: Carpenter, Eisele, Emery, Galbraith, Gamer, Griffin, Hartwell, Howard, Klahn, Schroetter.—10.

*Absent or not voting.*—Arbuckle, Axtell, Beale, Cozine, Crosby, Cunningham, Dickie, Egbert, Elliott, Fisk, Greenwood, Gunby, Ingram, Lane, Mann (E.), Martin, McMillan, McRay, Moore (G. P.), O'Brien, Peters, Pritchard, Ritter, Robinson (T. J.), Root, Sanders, Sawyer, Seefeld, Smith (R. B.), Spensley, Titus, Tracey, Tubbs, Williams (J. A.), Withers, Young (F. J.).—36.

*Ministers.*—AYES: Ackerman, Adams, Adkinson, Afflerbach, Alderman, Anderson, Anthony, Arbuckle, Balch, Barth, Bauer, Beard, Beebe (O. R.), Bentley, Berry (J. F.), Berry (W. F.), Bignell, Booth, Boreing, Bray, Bresee, Bridgman, Bristol, Brodbeck, Brown (G. W. L.), Bruce, Buckley, Burns, Burt, Buttz, Caldwell, Carter (J. M.), Carter (T. C.), Case, Chadbourne, Chaf-

**MAY 25.** fee (J. F.), Chamberlain, Chase, Clark (C. B.), Clark  
**TWENTIETH** (H. O.), Clark (W. R.), Cogshall, Coons, Cranston,  
**DAY.** Creighton (C. F.), Curl, Curts, Davis, Dillon, Dilworth,  
*Morning.* Dosdall, Duncan, Eaton (G. F.), Eckles, Edwards (Ar-  
 thur), Edwards (J. T.), Ellington, Fiske, Fleming, Fresh-  
 water, Gay, Gebhardt, Gehrett, Gilham, Gillum, Gober,  
 Goucher, Graw, Griffin, Hagan, Halstead, Hamilton,  
 Hamlin, Hammond (E. W. S.), Hammond (J. D.), Han-  
 lon, Hanson, Hardin, Hargis, Harroun, Hartzell, Hawks,  
 Head, Heald, Heard, Henderson, Hewitt, Hooker, Hors-  
 well, Hovis, Hughes (G. A.), Hughey, Jackson, Jennings,  
 John, Johnson, Jones (G. C.), Jordan, Kemble, Kemp,  
 Ketcham, Keyes, Kilpatrick, King, Koeneke, Kynett,  
 Lakin, Landry, Lapham, Lee, Leonard, Little, Logan,  
 Magee, Mahin, Mains, Massey, Master, Mastin, Matthew,  
 Maxfield, McBirney, McDowell, McGerald, McKinley,  
 McKinney, Mickle, Middleton, Miley, Monroe, Moore (D.  
 H.), Moore (G.), Moore (James), Murray, Musgrove,  
 Myers, Olsen, Palmer, Parker, Payne (C. H.), Pearne,  
 Pearson, Peck, Petty, Plumb, Potts, Pratt, Pullman,  
 Ramsey, Rasmus, Rhea, Rice, Rider, Ridgaway, Ribel-  
 daffer, Robinson, Sargent, Schooley, Shank, Shepard (E.  
 L.), Shepherd (T. B.), Shier, Slavens, Smith (Alfred),  
 Smith (C. W.), Smith (J. L.), Snyder, Soper, Sprague,  
 Stafford, Stolz, Swann, Sweet, Swindells, Thirkield,  
 Thomas, Thornton, Tibbles, Town, Van Cleft, Van  
 Treese, Ward, Warne, Warren, Webb, Whitfield,  
 Wight, Williams (J. E.), Wilson (C. B.), Wilson (J. I.),  
 Wilson (S. P.), Wing, Winslow, Wire, Wood, Wool-  
 pert, Youmans.—197.

**NOES:** Abele, Baketel, Barnes, Barrett, Bartlett,  
 Beach, Beck, Beebe (U. S.), Benedict, Benton, Bills,  
 Blakeslee (F. D.), Blakeslee (M. P.), Bosworth, Breiter,  
 Brown (Benjamin), Call, Callen, Canady, Carroll, Cas-  
 well, Chaffee (H. W.), Coffey, Coleman, Creighton (J.  
 R.), Dearborn, Dodd, Doney, Dunton (C. H.), Dunton  
 (L. M.), Eaton (H.), Eaton (J. W.), Edwards, Evans,  
 Everhart, Faulks, Fisher, Foster, Galeener, Gal-  
 lagher, Gamboa, Gobin, Grandison, Gray, Hall, Ham-  
 mond (S. P.), Hanna, Hard, Hays, Hedler, Heidel,  
 Hermans, Hickey, Hodgson, Holmes, Hudson, Hughes  
 (W. H.), Hunt, Iwert, Jansson, Jones (William), Kee-

ler, Lanahan, Lantz, Larsson, Leist, Leibhart, Lowrie, Matney, McCabe, McCulloch, McDonald, McElroy, Mendenhall, Miles, Miller, Mills, Mitchell, Neely, Ott, Parsons, Payne (A. D.), Pendleton, Pierce, Queal, Rich, Rigglin, Rothweiler, Schaal, Scott, Sherburn, Shumpert, Smith (W. A.), Spence, Stuart (L. L.), Stuart (O. M.), Stowe, Tallman, Tirrell, Waugh, Webster, Whedon, White, Whitlock (E. D.), Whitlock (S. H.), Whitlock (W. F.), Wilson (J. E.), Woodring.—108.

*Absent or not voting.*—Albert, Belt, Canfield, Dulitz, Durrell, Haygood, Hines, Lamport, Martin, Neal.—10. (See *Appendix*, p. 506.)

The Chair having announced that the report was adopted by the concurrent vote of the two orders, John Pearson raised the question that two thirds of the ministerial order had not voted to adopt the report, and therefore it had not been adopted in harmony with the provisions of the Discipline.

A. J. Kynett moved that this question of law, "Whether it requires two thirds of each order, or two thirds of the entire Conference, to carry an amendment in the form of the Restrictive Rule," be referred to the Committee on Judiciary, with instructions to report this evening.

William Lawrence moved to lay the motion to refer on the table, which did not prevail. The motion to refer was adopted.

S. P. Wilson moved that after the notices are given the Conference adjourn. Carried.

Notices were given, the doxology was sung, and Bishop Walden pronounced the benediction.

**MAY 25.**  
TWENTIETH  
DAY.  
*Morning.*

Equal Representation  
Report No. 1  
adopted.

Question  
of law.

Adjourned.

### WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 25.

The Conference met at 3 o'clock P. M., Bishop W. F. Mallalieu presiding.

The devotional services were conducted by Charles Ott, of the West German Conference.

The Journal of the morning session was read and approved.

C. H. Payne moved to suspend the rules to give an opportunity to those committees which have not presented reports to do so.

**MAY 25.**  
TWENTIETH  
DAY.  
*Afternoon.*  
Bishop  
Mallalieu  
presiding.

Devotional  
services.

Journal  
read and  
approved.

**MAY 25.** C. C. McCabe moved to suspend the rules by which it was resolved to adjourn to-morrow. Lost.

**TWENTIETH DAY.**

*Afternoon.*

Rules not suspended.

J. M. Buckley moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of presenting certain reports from the Committee on Episcopacy. Lost.

L. C. Queal moved to suspend the rules to receive a report from the Committee on Education. Lost.

Reports called.

The regular order was taken up.

Memoirs Report No. II adopted.

The Committee on Memoirs presented Report No. II, which was read, and, on motion of D. H. Moore, was adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 609.)

Centenary General Conference laid on table.

The Committee on the Centenary of the General Conference presented Report No. II.

F. D. Blakeslee moved its adoption.

On motion of Charles Ott, it was laid on the table.

Deaconess Work Report No. I.

W. N. Brodbeck presented Report No. I of the Committee on Deaconess Work, and moved its adoption.

Samuel Hamilton presented a minority report.

On motion of J. M. Buckley, the report was considered item by item.

Minority.

Samuel Hamilton moved, as an amendment, the substitution of the minority report.

J. M. King moved, as a substitute for all before the house, articles 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, and 212 of the Discipline of 1888, together with the following resolution :

*Resolved*, That the Bishops are requested to prepare a simple and appropriate form of ceremony, which shall be uniformly employed when certificates are issued, "to duly qualified persons authorizing them to perform the duty of deaconesses in connection with the Church."

Laid on the table.

On motion of M. S. Hard, the whole subject was laid on the table.

Nominations of various Boards.

The Bishops presented nominations for the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society, the Board of Church Extension, Sunday School Union, Tract Society, Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society, Board of Control of the Epworth League, the Commission on the Columbian Exposition, and they were severally confirmed. (See *Appendix*, p. 519-22.)

Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Lewis Miller presented the report of the Committee



on the Report of the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and moved its adoption. The report was adopted, and the nominations were confirmed. (See *Appendix*, p. 515.)

MAY 25.  
TWENTIETH  
DAY.  
Afternoon.

L. C. Queal called for Report No. I of the Committee on Education.

By consent it was taken up.

C. H. Payne moved its adoption.

Eben Tirrell moved to amend by striking out all allusion to collection. The amendment was laid on the table; the report was adopted, and the persons therein named were confirmed as trustees. (See *Appendix*, p. 472.)

J. M. Buckley moved to suspend the rules to act on reports from the Committee on Episcopacy. Carried.

Reports.

Report No. VIII was read and adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 439.)

Episcopacy  
Reports Nos.  
VIII, X,  
XIII, XV  
adopted.

Report No. X was read and adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 439.)

Report No. XIII was read and adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 440.)

Report No. XV was read. A minority report was presented.

J. M. Buckley moved the adoption of the majority report. Thereupon a motion was made to substitute the minority report.

On motion of G. W. Hughey, the minority report was laid on the table.

C. J. Little moved the previous question, which was ordered, and the report was adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 440.)

Report No. XVI was read. A minority report was presented.

Report  
No. XVI  
adopted.

J. M. Buckley moved the adoption of the majority report.

W. R. Gober moved to substitute the report of the minority.

J. F. Chaffee moved the previous question. It was ordered, and, on motion, the minority report was laid on the table, and the report was adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 441.)



**MAY 25.**  
**TWENTIETH**  
**DAY.**

*Afternoon.*

Report No.  
 XI adopted.

Report No. XI was read, and J. M. Buckley moved its adoption.

The previous question was ordered.

John Pearson moved to lay the report on the table. The motion was lost, and the report was adopted.

(See *Appendix*, p. 439.)

Report  
 No. VII  
 adopted.

Report No. VII was read, and, on motion of J. M. Buckley, it was adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 439.)

Report  
 No. XII  
 adopted.

Report No. XII was read, and, on motion of J. M. Buckley, it was adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 440.)

Report  
 No. XIV  
 adopted.

Report No. XIV was read, and, on motion of J. M. Buckley, it was adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 440.)

Report No.  
 IX laid on  
 the table.

Report No. IX was read. J. F. Spence moved that it be laid on the table, and the motion prevailed by a vote of 195 to 135.

Adjourned.

On motion of C. J. Little, Conference adjourned. The doxology was sung, and Bishop Bowman pronounced the benediction.

**MAY 25.**  
**TWENTIETH**  
**DAY.**

*Evening.*

Bishop  
 Fowler  
 presiding.

### WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 25.

The Conference convened at 8 o'clock P. M., Bishop C. H. Fowler presiding.

Devotional  
 services.

The devotions were conducted by Harry Swann, of the West Texas Conference.

Journal  
 read and  
 approved.

The Journal of the afternoon session was read and approved.

Third  
 Restrictive  
 Rule.

A. B. Leonard moved to suspend the rules to call up an amendment to the Third Restrictive Rule to be read and printed. Lost.

Judiciary  
 Report  
 No. XII.

The Order of the Day, Report No. XII of the Committee on Judiciary on the question of law submitted to them on the adoption of the Report No. I on Equal Representation, was taken up and read, and H. R. Brill moved its adoption.

John Pearson moved, as a substitute, the following:

When a separate vote of the ministerial and lay delegates is called on any pending question, it shall be necessary to complete the action that each order give for the pending motion the same proportion of votes that would be necessary to carry the measure in the undivided house when the vote is not taken separately.

William Lawrence moved to lay it on the table. Carried.

The previous question was ordered, and the report was adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 492.)

**MAY 25.**  
**TWENTIETH**  
**DAY.**  
*Evening.*

Sandford Hunt moved that the Secretary of this General Conference is hereby instructed to send blank forms to all the Annual Conferences, and the Secretaries of the Annual Conferences are hereby directed to forward to the Secretary of this Conference the result of the vote on equal representation as soon as it is taken.

D. S. Monroe moved to amend, so that the returns shall also be sent to the Secretary of the Board of Bishops, which was accepted, and the motion was then adopted, and by consent accepted as a part of Report No. I of the Committee on Equal Representation.

Report No. I of the Committee on the Entertainment of the Next General Conference was read, and its adoption moved.

Entertainment  
of General  
Conferences  
Report No. I  
adopted.

T. B. Neely moved to amend the said report so that the preference shall be given to Cleveland, O., and, secondly, to Saratoga, and then the others.

On motion of Homer Eaton, the substitute was laid on the table.

The previous question was ordered, and, on motion, the report was adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 507.)

Report No. I of the Committee on the American Bible Society was presented.

American  
Bible Society  
Report No. I.

On motion of C. G. Hudson, it was adopted without reading. (See *Appendix*, p. 508.)

Report No. I of the Committee on the Reception of the General Conference by the Municipal Authorities of Omaha was unanimously adopted by a rising vote. (See *Appendix*, p. 518.)

Reception of  
General  
Conference.

Report No. II of the Committee on Itinerancy was called and read.

Itinerancy  
Report  
No. II.

Arthur Edwards moved the adoption of the report.

T. B. Neely moved to amend by adding, "He shall have the right of appeal to a Judicial Conference, which may restore him."

The previous question was ordered.

J. F. Chaffee moved to lay the amendment on the table. Lost.

MAY 25.  
TWENTIETH  
DAY.

Evening.  
Boundaries  
Reports Nos.  
I, II, III  
adopted.

The amendment was adopted, and the report, as amended, was adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 441.)

Report No. I of the Committee on Boundaries was taken up, and, on motion, it was adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 407.)

Report No. II of the same committee was adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 407.)

Report No. III of the same committee was taken up, and, on motion of W. N. McElroy, was adopted without reading. (See *Appendix*, p. 408.)

Missionary  
territory.

On statement of Bishop Walden that certain missionary territory was transferred, the question arose concerning the payment of the missionaries in the transferred territory; whereupon F. A. Riggins moved that the Bishop in charge have authority to make a just and equitable division.

A. B. Leonard moved to amend, that this matter be referred to the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society with the same instructions, which was accepted, and the motion, as amended, was adopted.

Revisals  
Reports Nos.  
I, XXVIII.

Reports Nos. I and XXVIII of the Committee on Revisals were taken up, and, on motion of J. B. Graw, they were both adopted. (See *Appendix*, pp. 444, 456.)

Temporal  
Economy  
Report  
No. VI.

Report No. VI of the Committee on Temporal Economy was next taken up and read, and its adoption moved.

J. B. Graw moved to lay the report on the table. Carried by 184 to 162.

State of  
the Church  
Report  
No. III.

Report No. III of the Committee on the State of the Church was taken up and read, and, on motion, it was adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 460.)

E. J. Hill moved to suspend the rules to take from the table the report of the Committee on Temporal Economy. Lost.

To select  
reports.

L. C. Queal moved that Bishops Andrews, Foss, and Fowler, with the chairmen of the committees not yet wholly reported, be a committee to bring to us such reports as we need to act upon to-morrow morning. Carried.

C. J. Little moved to adjourn after the announcements. Lost.

Book Con-  
cern Report  
No. VIII.

Report No. VIII of the Committee on the Book Concern was taken up, read, and its adoption moved.

Sandford Hunt moved to amend that clause of the report which authorizes the Book Agents at New York to give for the publication of the *Southwestern Christian Advocate* a certain amount by inserting "The Book Agents at New York and Cincinnati," which was accepted.

J. M. Shumpert moved to amend by making the amount \$2,500.

Eben Tirrell moved to lay the amendment on the table. Carried. The report was adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 467.)

G. E. Ackerman moved to adjourn. Lost.

Report No. VII of the Committee on Missions was called, read, and its adoption moved. Carried. (See *Appendix*, p. 471.)

By consent, Report No. XI of the same committee was called, read, and adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 471.)

By consent, Report No. X of the same committee was read and adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 471.)

By consent, Report No. XIV of the same committee was read and adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 471.)

Report No. II of the Committee on Education was called up.

J. M. Buckley moved to adjourn. Lost.

The adoption of the report was moved.

William Swindells moved to lay it on the table. Lost.

The previous question was ordered.

L. C. Queal moved to recommit the report.

Thomas Hanlon moved to lay the motion to recommit on the table. Carried.

T. B. Neely moved to divide the question so that the Conference shall vote first on all down to paragraph 14. Lost by 105 to 168.

William Swindells moved to divide so as to vote separately on paragraphs 14 and 15. A motion to lay this on the table was carried. The report was then adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 474.)

By consent, the Committee on the Book Concern presented Report No. VII.

C. J. Little moved to adjourn. Carried.

The doxology was sung, and E. W. Parker pronounced the benediction.

MAY 25.  
TWENTIETH  
DAY.  
Evening.

Missions  
Report  
No. VII  
adopted.

Report  
No. XI  
adopted.

Report  
No. X  
adopted.

Report  
No. XIV  
adopted.

Education  
Report  
No. II.

Book Con-  
cern Report  
No. VII.

**MAY 26.**TWENTY-  
FIRST DAY.*Morning.*Bishop  
FitzGerald  
presiding.Devotional  
services.Journal  
read and  
approved.Order of  
reports.**THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 26.**

The Conference assembled at the usual hour, Bishop J. N. FitzGerald in the chair.

John Mitchell, of the North Ohio Conference, conducted the devotions.

The Journal of the evening session of yesterday was read and approved.

Bishop Andrews, as chairman of the Committee to Select Reports, stated that the committees are to be called in order, with the opportunity of presenting one report from each committee, until the Committee on the Book Concern is reached, when that committee shall have opportunity to call several necessary reports; the call shall then proceed until the Committee on Judiciary is reached, which may call the Reports on Appeals and Judicial Conferences, on Trustees, and on the Interpretation of the Word "Layman" in the Restrictive Rules; that thereafter the call of the committees will proceed, each calling one report, until the final adjournment, which, on motion, was ordered by the Conference.

Conference  
claimants.

By consent, Sandford Hunt made a statement in regard to the conflict between the Board of Conference Claimants and the Book Agents, and the difference between certain paragraphs of the Discipline.

L. C. Queal moved to strike out of the Discipline paragraphs 301 to 314, inclusive. The previous question was ordered, and the motion was adopted.

Salaries of  
Missionary  
Bishops.

By consent, Sandford Hunt asked direction, as Treasurer of the Missionary Society, as to how he shall pay the salaries of the Missionary Bishops.

William Swindells moved to suspend the rules to take up the action of Saturday last with reference to the support of Missionary Bishops. Lost.

L. C. Queal moved that the Book Committee fix the salaries of the Missionary Bishops. Carried.

The Bishops stated they were in doubt as to the interpretation of five years in ten, and asked the adoption of the following, which was presented by John Lananhan:

*Resolved*, That applying the rule, the Bishops may count five years in ten following the appointment of a preacher since 1888.

On motion of L. C. Queal, it was adopted.

Report No. X of the Committee on Itinerancy was called and adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 443.)

Report No. XXXII of the Committee on Revisals was called and read.

On motion of J. C. Jackson, Questions Nos. 20 and 21 were added to the report, and the report, as amended, was adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 457.)

Report No. VII of the Committee on Temporal Economy was called, read, and adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 458.)

Report No. V of the Committee on the State of the Church was called, read, and adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 461.)

Report No. IV of the Committee on the Book Concern was called, read, and adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 462.)

Report No. IX of the same committee was read.

Amos Shinkle moved to amend by adding to the words "editor of said paper," in the eleventh line, the words "subject to the approval of the General Book Committee."

Earl Cranston moved to further amend by adding the clause, "This commission shall report its doings in this matter to the next General Conference."

D. A. Whedon moved to lay the report on the table. Lost.

The amendment of Earl Cranston was adopted, and also that of Amos Shinkle, and the report, as amended, was adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 467.)

Report No. XVII of the same committee was read.

D. A. Whedon moved to lay it on the table. Lost.

The previous question was ordered, and the report was adopted by a vote of 190 to 147. (See *Appendix*, p. 469.)

Report No. XI of the same committee was read and adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 468.)

Report No. XII of the same committee was read and adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 468.)

Report No. II of the same committee was read and adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 461.)

Report No. XIII of the same committee was read.

**MAY 26.**

**TWENTY-**

**FIRST DAY.**

**Morning.**

Itinerancy

Report

No. X.

Revisals

No. XXXII.

Temporal

Economy

Report

No. VII

adopted.

State of the

Church Re-

port No. V

adopted.

Book Con-

cern Report

No. IV

adopted.

Report

No. IX.

Adopted.

Report

No. XVII.

Report

No. XI.

Report

No. XII.

Report

No. II

adopted.

Report

No. XIII.



MAY 26.

TWENTY-  
FIRST DAY.

Morning.

T. C. Carter moved to amend so that a majority of the Annual Conferences shall be sufficient to secure the proposed end.

J. H. Potts moved the following substitute :

*Resolved*, That the latter clause of section 4, paragraph 161, of the Discipline remain just as it is, but that it be inserted immediately preceding the clause which reads, "*Provided*, also, that, with the exceptions above named, he shall not continue a preacher in the same appointment more than five years in ten."

Homer Eaton moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Carried.

Judiciary  
Report  
No. II.

D. H. Moore moved that the order be suspended to take up Report No. II of the Committee on Judiciary. Lost by a vote of 242 to 139, not being two thirds.

Report  
No. XIV  
adopted.

Report No. XIV of the Committee on the Book Concern was read and adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 469.)

Judiciary  
Report  
No. II.

D. H. Moore moved to suspend the order to take up out of its regular order Report No. II of the Committee on Judiciary. Lost.

D. H. Moore made the point of order that the Conference is now acting under a special order and not under the rules, and that it does not require a two thirds vote to suspend the special order.

Appeal.

The Chair deciding the point of order not well taken, D. H. Moore appealed from the decision of the Chair, and, on vote, the Conference sustained the Chair.

Missions  
Report  
No. XVI  
adopted.

Report No. XVI of the Committee on Missions was read and adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 471.)

Education  
Report  
No. III  
adopted.

Report No. III of the Committee on Education was read and adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 476.)

Church Ex-  
tension Re-  
port No. VII.

Report No. VII of the Committee on Church Extension was read.

O. M. Stewart moved the following substitute :

Substitute.

*Resolved*, That the Bishops as early as possible shall appoint not less than three nor more than seven laymen, who shall when thus appointed originate and operate a Church Insurance Company, on the basis of subscribed stock, or on a mutual plan, as they may determine; *provided*, that said organization and all its principal accumulations over six per cent on the cash capital shall be wholly subject to the direction of the General Conference; *provided*, also, that neither the General Conference nor the Board of Church Extension shall in any way incur any financial responsibility previous to the next General Conference.

W. L. McDowell moved to extend the time. Carried.

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**FIRST DAY.**  
*Morning.*

The previous question was ordered, and the substitute of O. M. Stewart was accepted and adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 478.)

Report No. III of the Committee on Sunday Schools and Tracts was read.

Sunday  
 Schools and  
 Tracts Re-  
 port No. III.

Amended.

Sandford Hunt moved to amend that "the establishment of a new Sunday school quarterly shall not be decided upon without the concurrence of the Book Committee." Carried.

The report, as amended, was adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 478.)

Adopted.

Report No. IV of the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South was read.

Freedmen's  
 Aid and  
 Work in the  
 South Re-  
 port No. IV.

Adopted.

William Swindells moved that items 3, 4, and 5 be adopted as Report IV of the committee. Carried. (See *Appendix*, p. 481.)

Report No. IV of the Committee on Temperance and the Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic was read.

Temperance  
 and Prohibition  
 Report  
 No. IV.

F. M. Bristol moved to amend by inserting as follows :

*Resolved*, That the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church express itself as highly gratified with the action of the House of Representatives in Committee of the Whole on the amendment of Mr. Atkinson, of Pennsylvania, whereby it was voted by 87 against 80 to condition the appropriation to the Columbian Exposition on the exclusion of the sale of intoxicating liquors from the grounds of the Columbian Exposition, and we further express the hope that this action will become law.

Amended.

The previous question was ordered.

The amendment was adopted, and the report, as amended, was adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 494.)

Report No. IV of the Committee on Judiciary was read and adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 488.)

Judiciary  
 Report  
 No. IV  
 adopted.

Report No. V of the same committee was adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 488.)

Report No.  
 V adopted.

Report No. VI of the same committee was read and adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 489.)

Report No.  
 VI adopted.

Report No. VII of the same committee was read and adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 489.)

Report  
 No. VII.

Report No. VIII of the same committee was read and adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 490.)

Report  
 No. VIII.

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Report No.  
X adopted.Report No.  
XI adopted.Report No.  
IX adopted.Book Concern  
Report  
No. XV  
adopted.Judiciary  
Report  
No. II.

Report No. X of the same committee was read and adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 490.)

Report No. XI of the same committee was read and adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 491.)

Report No. IX of the same committee was read and adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 490.)

On motion of L. C. Queal, the order was suspended to receive report No. XV, item 8, of the Committee on the Book Concern, which was read and adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 469.)

Report No. II of the Committee on Judiciary was called, and its adoption moved. It was read, as follows:

*Report No. II of the Committee on Judiciary.*

Your committee, to whom was referred the following: "*Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be and hereby is instructed to inquire and report at an early day . . . whether the terms 'lay delegate,' 'laymen,' and 'members of the Church in full connection,' as used in paragraphs 55 to 63, inclusive, of the Discipline, express or imply distinction of sex,*" respectfully report:

Understanding that we are to declare the meaning of the words and not to express an opinion as to the wisdom of the law, and applying the well recognized rule of construction, that the intent of the law makers in using the language must govern, and that the meaning to be put upon the words by us must be the meaning put upon them by the General Conference and the Annual Conferences as they were adopted; and in the light of the history of the Church bearing upon the subject up to the time of the adoption of the provision in which the words under consideration occur; and in the light of the discussions had at the time of their adoption and of all the surrounding circumstances; and in view of the fact that the last General Conference, acting in its judicial capacity, after a very exhaustive discussion, definitely decided that women were not included in these provisions; and that the Annual Conferences and the Church have accepted and acted upon that decision, we are of opinion that said words, as used in the paragraphs aforesaid, do not apply to both sexes, and that they include men only.

D. H. Moore presented the following substitute for all the said report after the recital of the committee:

*Whereas*, It is conceded that only the *principle*—not the *plan*—of lay delegation was submitted to the Annual Conferences by the action of the General Conference in 1868, and was by the concurrent action of the Annual Conferences and the General Conference incorporated into the Second Restrictive Rule; and,

*Whereas*, The *plan* by which the *principle* was made operative was the action of the General Conference alone, and is therefore statutory and not constitutional, and is subject to amendment and interpretation by this body: and,

*Whereas*, The General Conference of 1872 exercised this right of interpretation (see *Journal*, p. 442): and,

*Whereas*, A decided majority both of the laity and ministry has declared in favor of the eligibility of women as members of the Lay Electoral and General Conferences; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the General Conference holds that in all matters connected with the election of lay delegates the word "laymen" ought to be understood and must of right be understood to include all the members of the Church who are not members or presidents of the Annual Conferences.

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*Morning.*

D. H. Moore moved the adoption of the substitute.

J. W. Hamilton presented an amendment to the substitute.

Amend-  
ment by  
J. W. Hamil-  
ton.

W. I. Cogshall called for the previous question, which was ordered.

Amos Shinkle, a layman, called for a separate vote on the substitute and its amendment.

J. B. Faulks moved to lay the amendment to the substitute on the table, which did not prevail by a vote of 172 to 226.

The question of a separate vote being taken by the laymen, it was not sustained.

The amendment to the substitute was adopted by a vote of 234 to 174.

A. B. Leonard moved that the question be divided at the point where the substitute ends and the amendment thereto begins, which was ordered by a vote of 206 to 169.

Question  
divided.

A. B. Leonard moved to lay on the table the first part of the amended substitute, being the paper of D. H. Moore, which was carried by a vote of 280 to 100.

Substitute of  
D. H. Moore  
laid on the  
table.

The question being put on the second part of the substitute as amended, G. H. Bridgman, a ministerial delegate, called for a separate vote.

The question of a separate vote being put to the ministerial delegates, 77 sustained the call. A count being made of all the ministerial delegates present, there were found present 289, and the separate vote was not ordered.

The substitute was then accepted.

Amendment  
to substitute  
adopted.

On the question of the adoption of the second part of the substitute, it was adopted by 241 to 160. (See *Appendix*, p. 486.)

On motion of Sandford Hunt, it was directed that the Secretary of the General Conference prepare the necessary blanks for the submission of the question just ordered, and send them to the Annual Conferences with directions to the Secretaries of the Annual Conferences

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to make returns of the vote to the Secretary of this body and to the Secretary of the Board of Bishops. By consent the motion of Sandford Hunt was made part of the report.

Equal Repre-  
 sentation  
 Report  
 No. II  
 adopted.

Report No. II of the Committee on Equal Representation was then called and read. Its adoption was moved.

E. J. Gray moved to lay it on the table. Lost.

T. B. Neely moved to strike out the word "recommend" and substitute the word "submit," which was accepted by the committee.

The previous question was ordered, and the report was adopted by a vote of 167 to 123. (See *Appendix*, p. 507.)

John Field offered the following, which was adopted :

Resolutions  
 of thanks.

*Whereas*, It surely is the least that we can do to return our thanks to the General Conference Commission who have so faithfully and patiently looked after the interests of this body; for months before this Conference assembled the members of the commission were busy with uncounted details, arranging for the necessities and convenience of the General Conference; and,

*Whereas*, After the Conference assembled, in order to provide for the comfort and needs of all, they worked into the early hours of many a morning, that every necessity which they could arrange should be at the command of this body; therefore,

*Resolved*, 1. That this General Conference appreciates the labors and painstaking of the commission, and wishes by these few words to manifest its gratitude.

2. That the thanks of this General Conference are due and are hereby tendered to Hon. T. S. Clarkson, Postmaster of Omaha, for his courteous treatment of the delegates, and for the efficient manner in which the large extra amount of mail matter has been handled during the session of the Conference; and the Conference also tenders its thanks to Messrs. Tillotson, Johnson, and Stine, postal clerks, for their prompt and careful handling of the mail matter committed to their care, they having been detailed by the postmaster to take charge of the special post office which was established in Exposition Hall for the benefit and convenience of the delegates.

Citizens.

John Lanahan moved a vote of thanks to the citizens of Omaha, who have so kindly and courteously contributed to our comfort and convenience. Carried.

Editor of  
*Daily*  
*Christian*  
*Advocate.*

M. S. Hard also moved a vote of thanks to the editor of the *Daily Christian Advocate*, which prevailed.

Railroad.

A. J. Kynett moved a vote of thanks to the railways for their accommodations and reductions of fare. Adopted.

Secretaries.

On motion of J. M. Carter, a vote of thanks was passed to the Secretaries for their faithful services.



J. M. Buckley moved to amend, that the thanks of the Conference be tendered to the first Journal Secretary, C. G. Hudson, who has been of so much assistance to us in stenographically and accurately recording our resolutions. Carried.

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FIRST DAY.  
Morning.  
C.G.Hudson.

By consent, Report No. IX of the Committee on Sunday Schools and Tracts was read and adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 478.)

Sunday  
Schools and  
Tracts Re-  
port No. IX  
adopted.

By consent, Report No. X of the Committee on Sunday Schools and Tracts was taken up and adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 479.)

Report No.  
X adopted.

By consent, Bishop Andrews called the attention of the Conference to Report No. XI of the Committee on Revisals, and, on motion, the report was adopted. (See *Appendix*, p. 455.)

Revisals  
Report  
No. XI  
adopted.

C. J. Little moved that after the Journal be approved, and the closing religious services finished, the Conference adjourn without day. Carried.

By consent, D. S. Monroe moved that Report No. VI of the Committee on Itinerancy be referred to the Board of Bishops, with power to adopt its provisions at their discretion during the coming quadrennium. Carried.

Itinerancy  
Report  
No. VI.

On motion of J. M. Buckley, the roll of the Conference was called, and the following members answered to their names :

*Ministers :*

Abele, Adams, Adkinson, Alderman, Anderson, Anthony, Arbuckle, Baketel, Balch, Bartlett, Barth, Bauer, Beach, Beck, Belt, Benedict, Bentley, Benton, Berry (J. F.), Berry (W. F.), Bignell, Bills, Blakeslee (F. D.), Bosworth, Bresee, Bridgman, Bristol, Brodbeck, Brown (G. W. L.), Bruce, Buckley, Burns, Buttz, Callen, Canady, Carter (J. M.), Carter (T. C.), Case, Chadbourne, Chaffee (H. W.), Chase, Clark (C. B.), Clark (W. R.), Cogshall, Coleman, Creighton (J. R.), Curl, Dearborn, Dodd, Doney, Dosdall, Dulitz, Duncan, Dunton (L. M.), Eaton (G. F.), Eaton (H.), Eaton (J.), Eckles, Edwards (Arthur), Ellington, Evans, Faulks, Fiske, Fleming, Foster, Freshwater, Galeener, Gallagher, Gebhardt, Gehrett, Gillum, Grandison, Graw, Gray, Hagan, Hamilton, Hamlin, Hammond (E. W. S.), Hammond (S. P.), Hanlon, Hanna, Hanson, Hard, Hargis, Hartzell, Head, Hedler,



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Hewitt, Hickey, Hodgson, Horswell, Hovis, Hudson, Hughes (G. A.), Hughey, Hunt, Iwert, Johnson, Jones (William), Keeler, Kemble, Keyes, Kilpatrick, King, Lakin, Landry, Lantz, Lapham, Lee, Leonard, Liebhart, Little, Lowrie, Mahin, Master, Matney, Matthew, Maxfield, McBirney, McCabe, McCulloch, McDonald, McDowell, McElroy, McKinley, Mendenhall, Middleton, Miles, Mills, Mitchell, Monroe, Moore (D. H.), Moore (Gordon), Murray, Musgrove, Myers, Neely, Olsen, Ott, Palmer, Parker, Parsons, Payne (A. D.), Payne, (C. H.), Pearson, Peck, Pendleton, Petty, Plumb, Potts, Pullman, Queal, Rice, Rich, Rider, Ridgaway, Riggins, Robinson, Rothweiler, Sargent, Schaal, Schooley, Scott, Shank, Shepherd (T. B.), Sherburn, Shier, Shumpert, Slavons, Smith (Alfred), Smith (C. W.), Smith (W. A.), Soper, Stafford, Stewart (O. M.), Sweet, Swindells, Tallman, Thomas, Thornton, Tibbles, Tirrell, Warne, Warren, Whedon, Whitfield, Whitlock (E. D.), Whitlock (S. H.), Whitlock (W. F.), Wilson (C. B.), Wilson (J. E.), Wilson (J. L.), Winslow, Wood, Woodring.—193.

*Laymen:*

Anderson, Armstrong, Beach, Brooks, Bruner, Carpenter, Collins, Coon, Cox, Dale (John H.), Daniels, Deering, De Long, De Motte, Denny, Diggs, Douglass, Emery, Evans, Fairchild, Field (J. A.), Field (John), Finke, Fitch, Fortson, French, Galbraith, Gamble, Gamer, Gard, Gassaway, Golder, Guernsey, Hamilton, Hartwell, Hester, Hill, Hitchcock, Jepson, Johnson, Jones (J. S.), Jones (S. L.), Kellogg, Klahn, Knox, Langley, Lawrence, Layne, Lindgren, Magnuson, Mansell, Mattison, Maynard, McComas, McGregor (H. P.), McGregor (M. G.), Miller (Lewis), Murphy, Murray, Nelson (W. J.), Nies, Nichols, Ninomiya, Paine, Patty, Pemberton, Perkins, Perley, Prather, Pyle, Redhead, Salzer, Schroeter, Sheets, Shinkle, Skirm, Smith (M. A.), Street, Sudler, Sweet, Welch, White (T. B.), Williams (A. G.), Williams (H. B.), Williams (S. J.), Wright, Yoran.—87.

The Secretary was authorized to return the proceedings of Judicial Conferences to the Annual Conferences interested, and to destroy other papers referred to committees; he was also authorized to make such verbal

corrections in the phraseology of the Journal as may be necessary to correctness and uniformity, but so as not to destroy the meaning of any action of this Conference.

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FIRST DAY.  
*Morning.*

The Journal of this session was read up to this point, and approved.

The General Conference then sang two stanzas of hymn 816, beginning,

"And let our bodies part,"

and Bishop Thomas Bowman led in prayer.

The doxology was sung, the benediction was pronounced by Bishop J. N. FitzGerald, and the Twenty-first Delegated Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church stood adjourned *sine die*.

Adjourned  
*Sine die.*



## APPENDIX I.

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A.—REPORTS OF MISSIONARY BISHOPS.

B.—REPORTS OF COMMISSIONS.

C.—BOUNDARIES.



## A.

### REPORTS OF MISSIONARY BISHOPS.

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REPORT OF WILLIAM TAYLOR, MISSIONARY BISHOP FOR AFRICA.

*To the Bishops and Members of the General Conference:*

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN:

To evangelize the nations of Africa is a stupendous undertaking, too great for any one man or generation of men; but the present generation of God's workers should be very careful to introduce and employ the methods which, under God, will be a guarantee for the final accomplishment of the whole work.

Our plan of developing self-supporting missions has a peculiar adaptation to Africa. In India and China there are, besides the well-to-do classes, hundreds of millions of the population who, on account of high ground-rents and heavy taxation, are doomed to semi-starvation indefinitely, it may be for a thousand years. To send gospel messengers to such a poverty-stricken people, and support them at the front for a thousand years, it may be, is the noblest charity in the world, and will require a hundred times more missionary money than the amount being contributed by the liberality of the present generation of donors. But the native people of Africa are, in available resources, the richest people in the world. Their debasing heathenism keeps them down on the dead-level of hand-to-mouth subsistence. What they need is leadership, to teach them to appreciate, develop, and utilize the indigenous resources of their own country for all the purposes of Christian civilization; hence, any plan of missionary work for Africa that does not teach, both in theory and in practice, the industries essential to that end, is too narrow to meet the demands of the case. Brain-culture and religious teaching are essential to the elevation of barbarous heathens to the plane of Christian civilization; but without hand-culture it will be an arid plane on which they must starve, or beg for subsistence. A missionary in Sierra Leone told me, a few weeks ago, that the English bishop of that diocese publicly stated "that their system of education, especially in their high-schools, which has been so productive of great good in that colony for more than half a century, was radically defective in that it did not provide for industrial education. A few of



our graduates have become catechists and school-teachers, while the most of them aspire to be professional men, scarcely any of them knowing how to support themselves by manual labor; hence our town is overcrowded with briefless lawyers and third-rate doctors."

So that, to secure the best results of missionary labor in Africa, we must provide for the education of head, heart, and hand simultaneously, and the shortest and surest way to success is to begin with the little children. "By the disobedience of one, judgment came upon all men"—the human race; "so by the righteousness of one, the free gift came upon all men"—the human race—"to justification of life." Every child born, from Cain down to the present moment, inherited from the first Adam a fallen, sin-contaminated nature, and the death penalty upon the body, with all the disabilities belonging to it; but every such child inherits, through the redemptive provision of the second Adam, the free gift of eternal life under a justified relation to God. When does this statement—"that the free gift came upon all men to justification of life"—truthfully apply to all men? Certainly not after they commit willful sin, and hence come under condemnation, which is the opposite of justification. It can only apply truthfully to the infantile period of human existence, from birth to forfeiture by wilful rebellion against God. They show, meantime, the sinfulness of their nature; but "sin is not imputed where there is no law." "That which may be known of God is manifest in them; for God hath showed it unto them. For the invisible things of him, from the creation of the world, are clearly seen, being understood by things which are made, even his eternal power and Godhead."

This is God's infant object-lesson school, through which he manifests himself "in" the little children of "all men." This is the school of which the royal psalmist sang, a thousand years before Saul of Tarsus was born, "The heavens declare the glory of God; the firmament sheweth his handiwork." "Day unto day uttereth speech"—God's day-school, seven days of each week. "Night unto night sheweth knowledge"—God's night-school, seven nights of each week—God's universal public school. "For there is no speech nor language where their voice is not heard; their line has gone out through all the earth, and their words to the end of the world." "From the creation of the world" this

school has not had a vacation of two hours. God has a high-school, under the provisions of a written and proclaimed gospel, with its institutions designed to be proclaimed by God's witnesses and workers to "the uttermost parts of the earth," "and to every creature."

With such munificent provisions for the education and salvation of the human race, why such estrangement of the human family from the Eternal Father?

Paul's answer is this: "When they knew God"—they did know him, the whole race, one by one, during the period of their infantile "justification of life"—"when they knew God, they glorified him not as God; neither were they thankful." To submit wholly to the will of God, and to repose confidence and trust in him, was just the thing they could have done, and should have done, and thus "glorify him as God," and abide in his household forever, and never fall victims to sin nor to the bondage of Satan.

Failing to abide with God, the inevitable result is thus described by Paul: "When they knew God, they glorified him not as God, but became vain in their imaginations, and their foolish heart was darkened. Professing themselves to be wise they became fools, and changed the glory of the uncorruptible God into an image made like to corruptible man, and to birds, and four-footed beasts, and creeping things"—God renounced, and some idol enthroned in the heart of the poor apostate, instead. Every sinner in the world is an apostate from God, and under condemnation, not for Adam's sins, but for his own.

So we declare, in the name of the Lord, that the countless millions of little children in Africa are not heathens, but are, in common with the children in Europe or America, the children of God. Hence my plan of founding missions is to secure a good mission farm, provide the necessary tools and implements for the development of abundant indigenous food supplies and marketable products, build plain but permanent, healthful houses for residence, school, and worship, and place in care of a good missionary matron about a dozen children under five years old, half of them girls, if possible, to be kept in God's family, where they belong, to be trained "in the way they should go"—trained in book knowledge suited to their station in life; trained in all the industries of the farm, workshop, and household duties, and brought to Jesus,

and have him take them into his arms, put his saying "hands upon them," "and pray" for them, and bring them into conscious spiritual union with him; and thus being trained in all the duties of Christian life, they will, when they grow to maturity, pair off in holy marriage union, and build homes of their own, establish Christian communities, and on a solid, abiding basis lay the foundations of Christian empire. My work in Africa on this line is but in its infancy; but the outlook is grand and glorious.

Every such mission requires a competent missionary matron far exceeding in ability and adaptability the average Christian mothers of Christian countries; ability to stand the climate, endure the hardness of rough pioneer life, where the most of interior traveling must be done by walking in narrow, slippery paths, wading rivers and climbing mountains; ability to learn foreign languages from the heathens without books; ability to superintend the industries of the missions in their vicinity, as well as to teach the school, and especially to work together with God in leading all the little children to glorify him as God—to have them perfected in heart, loyalty, faith, and love, before their appetences and affections can be perverted into sinful lusts.

Why lay such burdens on the women alone? The mission nursery-work can not be done by men. It is, therefore, desirable to have missionary men for the heavier work of their special department; hence, we prefer to have them suitably paired in marriage. But much of our most successful work is wrought through the agency of single ladies. Of my forty stations among raw heathen tribes, eight of them are under the sole superintendency of single women. Two of them are stations where male superintendents were driven away by persecuting kings and chiefs.

A little over a year ago, for example, when I landed at Cape Palmas, I found there a good missionary and his wife, who had been driven away from their station, fourteen miles inland, two months before, and they affirmed that they did not dare to return, as they would certainly be killed. A small band of very new missionaries had just arrived, among whom was Miss Grace White, from Kansas, whose father is a delegate to this Conference. I explained to Sister Grace the situation at Baraky Station, whence said missionaries were driven, and said to her: "How would you like to take charge of that station, and bring

up a forlorn hope?" Her prompt reply was: "I'll go wherever you send me." I arranged for a palaver with the king and chiefs of said mission, and said to them: "I am sorry that you have driven your missionaries away from your country; but we will not palaver about that. We will let all the past go, and begin anew. I will give you a new missionary, who has just come from big America. Don't sit down; come along with me, and I will introduce you to your missionary. She received them kindly, and shook hands with the king and each chief. As they were retiring they said one to another: "We like him; we catch him, we hold him tight. He be our missionary." Grace took charge of their station, and is making a marvelous success. Her sister Anna, at her request, is now on her outward passage to assist her in the development of her work in the Baraky tribe.

How do the young converts stand? In the main "they stand fast in the liberty wherewith Christ hath set them free." I will give you an illustrative example right here at the Baraky Station. The missionaries driven out were faithful workers, and got a prominent man and his wife of that belligerent tribe saved, also two boys. Said man and wife were driven out with the missionaries. One of the boys, named Uriah, was seized by his people, and told if he did not renounce Jesus and come back to his "country folk" they would beat him to death.

He replied: "You can beat me to death, but you can't make me turn away from Jesus."

Then they beat him till he was almost speechless, but he kept saying: "No, no. I won't give up Jesus."

They next tried drowning him, and threw him into a creek, and held his head under water till nearly dead, letting him up again and again to say yes, but he said: "No, no. I won't give up Jesus." Last of all, they roped him, and ran him up to the inner apex of one of their round huts, and kindled a blazing fire under him, and threw into the flames a quantity of cayenne pepper, and strangled him till he seemed to cough and sneeze himself to death, and let him down; but as soon as he recovered his speech he said: "Kill me if you want to, but I won't give up my Jesus."

Then his people gave him up as an incorrigible, and Uriah and Tom, his fellow-converts from heathenism, took charge of the

mission-house and farm, and held the fort alone, from the departure of the good brother and wife till Miss Grace White took charge.

"How do you manage to adopt children from heathen families into your nursery missions?"

We gradually win the confidence of our heathen people, and some of them cheerfully give us their little boys; but the girls have a marketable value, and the polygamists, in most cases, get the inside track of us, and pay the dower price of most of them before they are three years old. So we have in many tribes to pay the dower and redeem them from polygamist slavery. We already see the dawning of a brighter day. As we advance, we get influence over the law-making and governing rulers of the tribes.

In Malange, for example, where we have about twenty saved children, we have not been under the necessity, through an occupancy of seven years, to spend a cent for redeeming a single boy or girl. When I was at that station about a year ago I was introduced to a girl in their nursery of three years, deeply pitted with small-pox, and heard Ardella Mead give in substance the following facts: "A few weeks ago a powerful, naked heathen man, bearing this child on his back, laid her down, and said: 'Now my work is done. Three months ago I saw this child's mother dying in St. Paul de Loanda, and she said to me, "I am dying; when you see me laid down in the ground, take up my child and carry her to the Missao Americano at Malange, and give her to the missionaries. Promise me before I die that you will give my child to the missionaries of the Missao Americano." So I promised her. When I saw that mother buried I took up this child, and when I had carried her about half-way [whole distance over three hundred miles], she went down with small-pox, and I nursed her for more than a moon, and then carried her to this missao, and now I am free from my promise, and leave the child with you.'"

"What is the name of the child?" "Rubina." A nice little Christian girl of about seven years, named Merikina, gazed a few moments at the little new-comer, and then ran and embraced her, saying: "This is my sister."

We must train as many girls as boys, and all such must be free from polygamous bonds, and we must, by any honorable means, procure and adopt them into our mission nurseries.



# Synoptical Exhibit of Methodist Episcopal Mission-work in Africa:

First. The work of our Missionary Board of about sixty years' standing, and for many years known organically as the Liberia Annual Conference, with change of name in 1884 to Africa Conference.

According to the Minutes of the recent session of the said Africa Conference, we have:

Full members . . . . .	3,064
Probationers . . . . .	202
Local preachers . . . . .	54
No. of Sunday-schools . . . . .	38
No. of officers and teachers . . . . .	320
No. of scholars . . . . .	2,750
No. of churches . . . . .	31
Probable value . . . . .	\$28,526 00
Present indebtedness . . . . .	322 09
One parsonage, valued at . . . . .	75 00

Second. The new mission stations opened among the raw heathen tribes since 1885.

I. Angola District, comprising six mission stations:

1. St. Paul de Loanda, cash value of mission property, \$7,934.58. One Sunday-school of sixty native children, also a small day-school. One sound convert from heathenism. A very hard, but very hopeful field, as our missionaries become more and more familiar with the languages of the people.

2. Dondo, two hundred and forty miles inland, good mission residence and Church, which, with tools, machines, etc., represent a cash value of \$5,838. Grand preparatory work, but as yet not many converted to God. Our new mission-house at Dondo is the gift of a friend of Presiding Elder Withey, as a memorial of Miss Stella Withey, who sleeps at Dondo, awaiting the call of the Master in the morning.

3. Nhangu Pepo, fifty-one miles by trail from Dondo. The cash value of our mission properties there is \$4,269.95. Regular preaching services in the languages of the people, with a few saved, as an earnest of future success.

4. Ben Barratt Station, fifteen miles further inland. New mission-house in the course of construction, the gift of the dear man whose name it bears. Total cash value of the new house and all



appurtenances to the mission, \$5,082.69. This mission is only about a year old, but in regular attendance of the natives to Church and Sunday-school it gives promise of soul-saving success. Rev. W. P. Dodson is in charge, and Jeanie, his wife, is developing a nursery mission of little children adopted from heathenism.

5. Pungo Andongo, regular preaching and Sunday-school, and a few saved. Cash valuation of mission property, \$3,171.53. With this is a sub-station, with good farm and houses, a mile distant, in which we have an infant training-school in charge of Mrs. Irene Withey and her daughters, Lottie and Flossie.

6. Malange, 150 miles by cavarán-trail from Dondo, and 390 from St. Paul de Loanda. Cash value of Malange mission property, \$4,362. Our native Church at Malange consists of over forty persons rescued from heathenism, who give living proof of the saving work of the Holy Spirit in their hearts and daily conduct.

Besides the above valuations of mission property, we have a "trust fund," administered by the District Conference, of \$2,000, to facilitate the progress of self-support all along the line.

Total valuation of stations of Angola District, \$30,658.77. No debts; all self-supporting, and accumulating resources to help to extend the work in the regions beyond. These are the only Protestant missions in Angola. Our missionaries were not prepared to teach or preach till they mastered two languages, the Portuguese and Kimbundu. The superior gospel success of the Malange station is illustrative of the wisdom of our plan of the nursery-mission training of little children, and of the advantage of efficient workers remaining with the family they gather. Some stepmothers exceed mothers in family training; but that is the exception, and not the rule. Rev. Sam and Ardella Mead have been in the Malange work ever since I settled them there, nearly seven years ago. The excess of itinerancy of the workers of all the other stations of this district was owing to the death of a few, and the retirement of many from the field. We have twenty-four missionary workers in this district, and six more soon to embark for that field from America.

II. Congo District mission property, including steamer, has an aggregate valuation of \$24,800. Some missionary work has been done in its opening seven stations, but the spiritual work is yet in its infancy; but we have no question about the possibilities of

grand success in soul-saving by the power of God, when our missionaries shall have mastered the Fiote language. We purpose soon (D. V.) largely to re-enforce and push the work on this district, extending geographically from the Atlantic twelve hundred miles to the head-waters of the Kassai River, according to our program from the beginning. We have on this district eighteen missionary workers, five of whom are absent for a few months on sick-leave.

III. Cape Palmas District, which has appeared on the Minutes of the Liberia Conference for many years, but represented only one circuit of two appointments; viz., Mt. Scott and Tubmantown. By the conversion of King Hodge and many of his Grabo people, "Big Town" was added to this circuit within the past year; but we have in Church organic union with this district sixteen new missions, all among unmixed heathens, employing thirty-five missionary workers, and representing mission property to the probable extent of \$14,400. The children adopted from heathenism, and under training in these missions, number eighty-nine boys and forty-three girls, and our native Churches in this district comprise a membership, including probationers, of 385. We have also repaired the Cape Palmis Seminary, in which we have a school of over a hundred pupils under the superintendence of Rev. W. D. Nichols, transferred from the Oregon Conference over a year ago.

IV. Sinoe District, which also had its place in the Liberia Conference for many years, yet represented but three small stations—Greenville, Lexington, and Louisiana. We have added to this district, purely in heathen tribes, seven new stations, manned by eleven missionary workers, with school-work and preaching regularly on each station; but the work is young, and but few as yet have been saved. The outlook is hopeful. The probable value of our mission property in this district is put down at \$3,500. Total probable value \$75,358.77. We have also two mission stations on Grand Bassa District, worked by four missionaries.

The forty new stations above indicated have been planted and developed thus far financially by the liberal patrons of my Africa fund, without a dollar from the Missionary Society. We don't owe a dollar for any of them; but it will require yet a heavy expense to develop them to a solid, self-supporting basis, and to build permanent mission-houses for all, as we have done in our Angola Mission, and partly in our other fields. Our Missionary Committee

have, however, made liberal appropriations for repairing Cape Palmas Church, Monrovia Seminary, White Plains Seminary, and for opening Vey, Pessah, and Ghola Missions within their old, organic Liberia lines, and we shall be glad to receive further appropriations for reopening their old school-work in Liberia.

Receipts from December 19, 1890, to December 31, 1891, total, \$36,961.44; receipts from January 1 to May 2, 1892, \$10,937.74; balance on hand, clear of indebtedness, \$431.37.

REPORT OF JAMES M. THOBURN, MISSIONARY BISHOP FOR INDIA  
AND MALAYSIA.

*To the Bishops and Members of the General Conference:*

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN :

Before attempting to give an account of my stewardship, as superintendent of your missions in India and Malaysia during the past four years, it may be well to sketch briefly the extent and nature of our work in those great mission-fields. The mere words, India and Malaysia, convey a very imperfect idea to the average observer in America, and, in the case of our missions in those vast regions, are very apt to mislead. The India of to-day is not the name of a single country, but of a mighty empire made up of various countries in Southern Asia, and containing one-fifth of the entire population of the globe. Malaysia is a name given to the vast region peopled by the various branches of the Malay race, embracing the Malay Peninsula and the great islands and island groups in the adjacent seas. We do not have a mission in each of these regions, but a series of missions, widely separated from one another, and operating among peoples of different nationalities and speaking different languages.

To get a correct idea of the vast extent of our field, and the gigantic proportions of the task which we have undertaken, let me ask you to transfer, in mind, the work to Europe, where you have a more familiar perspective. India proper is about equal to Europe west of Russia, and contains more nationalities, distinct in character and diverse in language, than Europe. If, now, a work corresponding to ours were to be established in Europe, it would be necessary, in addition to existing missions, to open new missions in France, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Hungary, Poland, and Bohemia, and then to cross the Mediterranean and occupy Egypt to correspond to Burmah, and next proceed far down the African coast to find a region to correspond to Malaysia. Our missionaries to-day are preaching in thirteen different languages, and among their converts may be found representatives of as

many great nationalities. Hence it would be more accurate, and certainly less misleading, if instead of speaking of our "mission in India," we spoke of our missions in Southern Asia.

But the magnitude of our task is very imperfectly indicated by the geographical extent of the field occupied, or even the immense population among which we are working.

We preach in many tongues, and yet weld our Conferences together into one organic body. We win converts from many different castes, and yet induct all into the same Church, and teach them to be one in Christ Jesus. We encounter cultured men of thought to-day, and illiterate peasants to-morrow. We have schools in which the pupils write in the sand under a village tree, and colleges in which they pursue a course quite equal to that of your American universities. We maintain our Church organization and all the familiar features of our Methodist system, and yet adapt our machinery and methods to the practical wants of the most conservative people on the globe. We are called upon to create a literature in many tongues, to found and equip schools and colleges, to train preachers, soon to be numbered by the thousands, to teach the poorest of all living men how to be self-dependent, and the most dependent of all Christians to maintain self-supporting Churches. We are building on imperial foundations, and need the highest wisdom which God's grace and human experience can impart. Whether we view our work in outline, glancing only at its magnificent proportions, or examine it in detail, we are alike impressed with the conviction that seldom, if ever, in the history of any Church has a task so full of difficulty, and yet so full of promise, been committed to any body of God's servants.

I have referred to Europe for the purpose of comparison as to geographical extent and diversity of nationalities; but in one important respect the comparison fails. India is politically and commercially one, while Europe is many. While it is true that some Indian rulers still sit upon the thrones of their ancestors, yet their states are feudatory, and the government of the empire is everywhere recognized as supreme. Internal wars have ceased probably forever, and the mighty armaments of Europe will never have their counterparts among the great nations in India, which are being welded together into one of the world's greatest empires. The language of the rulers of the highest courts of the legislative councils, and every public assembly in which men of

different races meet together, is English. Living and working in such an empire, and in the midst of such influences, we are not only able to maintain a large measure of practical unity in our operations, but we are compelled to do so. Our brethren in Europe occupy a very different field. Sweden and Italy have little in common, and can have but little. Denmark and Bulgaria are as widely separated in interest as if an ocean rolled between them. In India, on the other hand, our work is one, and must be one. Our more intelligent converts in the most remote districts watch with intense interest every new development of the work in the empire, while one and all are bound together by a peculiar interest and affection which assure us that, as a people in India, we are, and must continue to be, one.

Years ago many of our missionaries began to feel the need of some peculiar central organization, adapted to our exceptional situation, and designed to bind our scattered missionaries more closely together, and foster the growth of such institutions as God, in his providence, might plant among us. The rapid and wide extension of our work during the decade of 1870-80 did much to deepen this conviction, and finally a plan was drawn up for what was called a Delegated Conference, and a memorial sent to the General Conference of 1880, asking for its formal sanction. The proposal was a novel one, and, as might have been anticipated, created serious inquiry, if not positive alarm, in the minds of many of our leading men. It looked like a General Conference in embryo, and to those who failed to realize our peculiar situation in India, it seemed unnecessary, or, at best, wholly premature. Four years later, however, it was viewed with less disfavor, and, under another name, was formally authorized by the General Conference. The Central Conference of India is a body unique in Methodism, but it has already more than vindicated its right to exist. It is not a General Conference, but it deals with many interests which the General Conference would care for if India were near at hand, and if your limited time were not already overtaxed. It has held four biennial sessions, and now seems as indispensable to our welfare as the Annual Conferences themselves.

In addition to this Central Conference, we have three Annual Conferences and one Mission Conference, with seventeen presiding elders' districts, and fourteen District Conferences. Connected with each Annual and District Conference we have a properly



organized Woman's Conference, meeting at the same time and place, and taking full cognizance of all the varied interests of our women's work. These Conferences of our faithful sisters have come into being, and have had their organization perfected from time to time, by the natural exigencies of the situation, rather than by the design of any person or party connected with our work. It would be difficult to determine the date of the first organization of the kind, but when once planted their growth became wonderful in its way, and their influence is becoming more marked and beneficial every year. They have courses of study adapted to the various grades of workers, and, from the missionary's wife to the humblest Bible-reader, every female worker feels that her work is recognized by the Church, and that she is responsible to the Church for a right performance of her duty. Perhaps I might be pardoned if I venture to say that nowhere else in Methodism—if, indeed, anywhere else in Christendom—is woman's work so fully recognized and so thoroughly organized as in the Methodist Episcopal Church in India.

The District Conference in India occupies a much more important position than in the United States. The District Conference had been organized in India, and had been in successful operation several years before it was formally incorporated into the Discipline of the Church. We had a large number of native workers who did not seem qualified for membership in the Annual Conference, and yet it was felt that they needed the advantages which organization always bestows, and the District Conference was created chiefly for their benefit. It is, I believe, a historical fact not generally known that the District Conference, as it exists now in the Discipline, was, in the first place, borrowed from our Indian model. But the District Conference in India has boldly added to its functions as necessity has called for such action, and in some respects is a more important body than the Annual Conference. As agents of the Missionary Society our local preachers and exhorters are all subject to appointment and removal, and hence our itinerant policy is applied to members of the District Conference as rigorously as to the members of the Annual Conference. The appointments are made by a Cabinet composed of the preachers in charge and presiding elders, the bishop, if present, presiding, and the most obscure worker has his appointment as formally announced as if he were a presiding elder. A course of study, extending over eight years, is provided for the exhorters and local preachers,

and the examinations are faithfully exacted. The Annual Conference is numerically a much smaller body than an ordinary District Conference, and is composed of those who are more or less representative men.

Having thus given a brief sketch of our field and of some peculiarities of our organization, let me proceed to speak of the progress of our work during the past four years.

The year 1888 was an important and, in some respects, a critical period in our history. The South India Conference, which at one time covered almost the whole territory of the Empire, had made an earnest effort to plant missions among the heathen without aid from the Missionary Society; but, after ten years of heroic struggling, had yielded to the inevitable, and at the beginning of 1888 received appropriations which were intended to furnish a permanent basis for a widely extended work. At the beginning of the preceding year, Bishop Ninde, under the authority of the General Conference, had divided the immense territory of this Conference into two Annual Conferences, known respectively as the South India and Bengal. At the same time the territory of the North India Conference had been enlarged to almost double its former dimensions; and we thus seemed to be organized and prepared for a vigorous prosecution of our vast work. Unfortunately, however, the General Committee of 1888, when confronted by a heavy debt, felt constrained to make a reduction of 15 per cent in our appropriations, and continued this reduction for three successive years. The North India Conference was, in a measure, prepared for such an emergency; but to the two new Conferences the reduction could not have happened at a less opportune time. They had assumed heavy obligations, had occupied new stations, received new missionaries, and were depending absolutely upon increased appropriations; instead of which they were compelled to reduce expenditures, and either retreat or hold their ground in comparative inactivity. I mention this fact, not by way of complaint, but as a just explanation of the comparative want of success which has attended the labors of some of our missionaries. Our missionary working force has been seriously reduced in both of the new Conferences. Instead of the thirty-seven American missionaries whom we had in these two new Conferences in 1888, we have now only twenty-eight; showing a reduction of nine men from this country, and indicating a contraction of our work in many places and in many directions.

But notwithstanding this unexpected obstacle to our progress, God has blessed our faithful workers, and I am most thankful to be able to report four years of steady growth and uninterrupted prosperity. The little Malaysia Mission Conference has trebled its membership since it was erected, with your sanction, into a separate mission in 1888; the Bengal Conference has doubled its membership twice over; the South India Conference has nearly doubled its membership, while the grand old North India Conference, the mother of all the growing Indian family of Conferences, has more than quadrupled the large membership with which she entered upon the quadrennium. We have now a Christian community in India of not less than 50,000 souls, and a membership, including full members and probationers, of over 30,000. All through these past four years we have had inquirers coming to us in steadily increasing numbers, and the latest advices indicate no signs of waning interest. We now receive more converts in a month than we used to receive in a decade. The sun which rose upon you this morning went down upon fifty converts on the other side of the globe who had just exchanged the worship of idols for the service of the living God, and every day you tarry here will witness the ingathering of fifty more. When I return to my field I shall expect to greet 10,000 new converts—men and women who were worshipping idols four months ago—as confidently as I shall expect to find the mountains in their places or the stars keeping watch in the silent heavens. God is truly doing great things in our midst, and we call upon the whole Church to rejoice with us in the signal tokens for good which he is giving us.

Next to our Church membership and the winning of converts from heathenism, the most encouraging feature of our work is found in connection with our Sunday-schools. For more than twenty years we have given special attention to the Sunday-school, and have spared no pains to adapt it to the peculiar wants of the people, and now when our converts are rapidly multiplying on every hand we find this agency invaluable to us. At our last Conferences no less than 55,243 scholars were reported as connected with our 1,376 Sunday-schools, showing an increase of 673 schools and 28,658 pupils during the past four years. It is probable that we have more Sunday-schools and more scholars enrolled than all the other Churches and missions in the empire combined. A few years ago the most of our scholars were Hindus and Moham-medans; but now one-third of the whole number are Christians,

and probably at the end of another year the ratio will be one-half. No item in our recent table of statistics is more significant, and at the same time more encouraging, than the reported increase of 9,679 Christian children and young people in our Sunday-schools. It can not but happen, when converts are coming to us in such large numbers, that many of them will be found extremely immature; but we need not despair of the general community, so long as we find one-half of the whole number baptized during the past year reporting themselves promptly as pupils in our Sunday-schools.

Education takes a very prominent place in every successful mission, and as might be expected we feel its importance in our work at the present hour more than ever before. God has signally blessed our educational efforts during the last four years, and although greatly straitened by the reduction of our appropriations, we are able to report a very encouraging advance. Instead of 545 schools of all grades, as reported at the beginning of 1888, we now have 1,039, and instead of 14,412 pupils, we are now able to report 29,083. Here, too, we feel most perceptibly the influence of our great ingathering of converts. No less than 11,656 of the pupils are Christians, being more than three times the number reported four years ago. Most of these schools are of an elementary character; but we find it necessary to provide schools of all grades for pupils of both sexes. We believe Christianity must boldly assume and maintain a leading position in India, and hence try to fit these Christians, who have the proper qualifications, for any situation which may fall to their lot. We have eleven high-schools in successful operation, and also two colleges, one for men and one for women. As might be expected, we find it a most formidable undertaking to attempt to found two institutions of college grade in such a country as India; but we are profoundly convinced that we must have them, and look confidently to God and the Church for the means to place both of them upon a successful working basis.

The selection, training, and proper employment of an indigenous ministry are subjects which have received our most careful attention since the first beginning of our work. We have always fully appreciated the fact that the work of India's redemption must ultimately be accomplished by the children of the soil; and hence, for years, we have had a vigorous theological seminary in our midst, from which many excellent and able men have gone out as ministers of

the Word. This institution is every year becoming more and more important to our growing work, especially in view of the fact that our leaders must, for the most part, come from its halls. But the leaders must have followers, and I am thankful to report that God is raising up workers of all grades to supply our urgent needs. We have long since ceased to be able to supply a trained preacher for each new band of converts; but in the absence of an experienced helper we take the best man to be found among the converts, and press him into service at once. Each of these leaders is expected to do the double work of teacher and preacher, and most of them are known as "pastor-teachers." If some of those who are thus pressed into service prove failures, others develop into splendid workers, and give promise of great usefulness in coming years. All of them are more or less formally connected with the District Conference, and receive their appointments annually in due form. In a field like ours, and especially at a time like the present, when the reaper is constantly overtaking the sower, we can not afford to neglect any worker who is able to wield a sickle, and, by using every one who can work, we are able to marshal quite a host for service. At the late sessions of the Annual and District Conferences, beginning on the first of last October, and concluding in the third week of January, I formally appointed no less than 1,178 Methodist preachers to their work for the current year; and, if it will not chill your enthusiasm, I will add that during the same time, and in the same formal manner, I appointed no less than 575 Christian women to various forms of Christian work in connection with the same Conferences.

I trust that no one will be startled by either of the statements just made. The honored term "Methodist preacher" is not usually applied to men learning their letters in mud-walled hamlets; but I have used the words deliberately, because they express my exact meaning. The man who can skillfully wield an ax in the forest is a woodman, no matter whether he be half-clad or robed like a king. The man who can persuade his fellow-men to turn from their idols to the living God, and from the service of Satan to the discipleship of Jesus Christ, is a true preacher of the Word, is owned of God now, and will be owned again in the last day. I think it probable, if not certain, that nine-tenths of our converts are gathered in by these humble men, themselves recent converts, who succeed in reaching men of their own class as strangers never could do. We shall not lose sight of the importance



of an educated ministry, but we shall be equally careful not to overlook the absolute necessity of raising up from the masses a ministry for the masses. Nor have we been rash in promoting illiterate men to positions of responsibility for which they are not fitted. Nearly every Indian member of our Annual Conference has passed examinations upon a course of study extending over twelve consecutive years. You may not all be aware that here in the United States a less careful policy was at one time pursued, and that at the close of the war men who could not read were ordained, and admitted to membership in Annual Conferences, and in not very remote years some of these men have voted for delegates to this body, although not able to read the names on the ballots which they cast.

As for the appointment of women at the regular sessions of our Women's Conferences, I need say very little. We are not theorists, and have no time for the study of purely speculative questions; but when we see a work to be done, and Christian women at hand to do it, we not only bid them take it up in God's name, but feel it our duty to give them every advantage which thorough organization and wise supervision can secure to them. Of woman and her advancement in modern times, it may truly be said that she has worked her way. The women who achieve success by actual work are those who are doing most to elevate their sex, both in point of dignity and privilege, and we believe we are doing our uttermost for the future advancement of the women of India when we throw wide open to our Christian sisters every sphere of labor in which they can do their Master's work.

We have long recognized the absolute importance of our publishing interests, and have done what we could to prepare for the inevitable demand which must soon be made upon us to provide a Christian literature for the coming millions of our Church in India. Our difficulties, however, are many and grave. The Missionary Society has never been able to give any substantial assistance to this department of our work. The Sunday-school Union assists to a limited extent, and the Tract Society would gladly help us most liberally but for the unfortunate policy or habit of most of our pastors and Churches, which forbids a *bona fide* collection for this cause. We are pushing forward as best we can, and have now four publishing-houses, located respectively at Lucknow, Calcutta, Madras, and Singapore. We are printing in nine different languages, and as our converts multiply we must provide, not only periodicals,



school-books, tracts, and other ephemeral productions, but build up a substantial Christian literature in every language in which we found Christian Churches. We are now forming a plan which we hope will enable us greatly to extend our publishing work, and enable us to push it forward with increasing vigor; but in the absence of effectual help from the Missionary Society, and recognizing the fact that very little aid can be expected from the Tract Society, we are constrained to ask if the gigantic Book Concerns of the Church might not legitimately extend assistance to us in our extremity. This is in their line of work, and it is for just this kind of work that they were created, and to this they chiefly owe their right to exist.

I shall probably be expected to say something concerning the character of our Christians in India, especially those who have been recently brought in from the ranks of heathenism. As might have been expected, serious misgivings have been felt by many of our friends as to the wisdom of admitting so many thousands of untaught converts to membership in our Churches, and, both in India and America, we have been compelled to hear the epithet "baptized heathen" applied to men who are our brethren beloved. We do not pretend to say that all our converts are model Christians; but we do affirm that they are Christian converts. Their future will depend very largely upon our fidelity in teaching them, and for this reason we have cried out without ceasing for help to enable us to instruct more perfectly those whom we have baptized in the name of the Lord Jesus. The vast majority of them more than come up to the simple standard of religious conduct which James, while president of the council at Jerusalem, laid down for the Gentile converts; and whenever we succeed in bringing them into genuine revival meetings they enter readily into the spirit of the hour, and large numbers of them are baptized with the Spirit, and become spiritually-minded Christians.

It should be remembered that this work is something new in the history of our Church, and before condemning our methods, our critics should ask themselves how they would deal with thronging thousands of heathen inquirers. So long as our converts are few in number we can adopt any one of a dozen methods; but the case is wholly changed when the people begin to move in masses. If the teeming millions of earth are all to become Christians, we must enlarge our views, dismiss our fears, and prejudices as well, and bid all the millions come at once to Christ, and to our own hearts as

well. We believe we are following closely the precedents of the New Testament; and as we expect other thousands to come, we wish to be ready to receive them all. In due time all missions in heathen lands will be brought face to face with this problem, and then, beyond a doubt, the discussion will assume a new phase. The question with us is not, What is the best course to pursue with a heathen inquirer? but rather this: What is the best course to pursue when twenty thousand inquirers beset our doors at once? This is a new question, and should be discussed as such. We have met it boldly, and have grappled with its tremendous issues as best we could. We do not pretend to have escaped mistakes; but after making due allowance for blunders in policy and imperfection in results, we firmly believe that we are following as God leads; and we are assured that, out of the humble converts who are flocking to our altars, God will raise up a Church which will be a benediction to the empire long after the men of to-day shall have been forgotten. Our Church in India has all the elements of a living, working, growing, and aggressive organization. Our preachers are full of zeal, and have the instinct of victory rooted in their hearts. They expect to win. They believe that God has given them a goodly heritage, and are persuaded that the Church to which they belong has a great and glorious work to perform in the great empire of India.

Our delegates from India will present memorials to this body in reference to various interests, one or two of which I may be permitted to mention.

Our Central Conference has served its purpose well, and is invaluable to our work; but a few amendments to its constitution are needed, and perhaps an enlargement of its functions might be made with great advantage to our general interests.

Our Annual Conferences are too large in territorial extent for the practical work of such bodies, and we very greatly desire an increase of their number. It is quite a common thing for our brethren to have to travel two or three thousand miles in going to and returning from their Conference sessions, and this in the case of native brethren becomes simply prohibitive. We, therefore, venture to ask for at least five Annual Conferences in India proper, with an enabling act providing for a sixth in Malaysia as soon as practicable.

The only practical objection which will suggest itself to this increase of Conferences in India is the consequent increase in the

number of delegates to this body to which India will thus become entitled. We recognize this fully, and are prepared to forego in a measure our privileges in return for the favor which we ask. While we deem it of vital importance that we be represented in this body, we venture to suggest that our delegates be limited to a fixed number, and that these be elected by our Central Conference instead of the Annual Conferences, as at present. A slight change in the Second Restrictive Rule would open the way for this limitation of our delegation, and remove the only objection which could be made to an increase in the number of our Annual Conferences.

I can not close this brief and very imperfect report without urging upon you the necessity of preparing to sustain your work in Southern Asia upon an immensely larger scale than that with which you have been familiar. Our day of small things has passed away forever. Among the highest classes and castes our success is steadily increasing, while among the lower, including especially the lowest, God has set before us an open door of opportunity such as has seldom been set before any Church or people. In our great caste-ridden empire between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000 people belong to what are called the "depressed classes;" that is, persons below the line of social respectability. With few exceptions, these people are excluded from the public schools, and hence have lived in dense ignorance, and have seldom manifested any desire to better their condition. Of late years, however, a marked change has been noticed among them. As, before the war, a vague and universal impression took possession of the slaves in the South that they were soon to be free: so among these multitudes of poor Indian peasants the whisper has been carried, no one knows how, that Christianity is to bring them light and freedom. In places two thousand miles apart these poor people are found stirred by the same new hope, and seeking help from the same source, the Christian missionary. In this country three million slaves felt the strange pulsation, but in India more than forty millions are stirred by it. We would be fools and blind indeed if we could look upon such a spectacle unmoved, or if we failed to recognize the fact that God is calling us to such an opportunity as has seldom been witnessed in Christian history. We dare not shut our eyes, we dare not stop our ears; and yet we can not gaze upon such a spectacle, or listen to the calls of such a people, without committing both ourselves and you to responsibilities which no one among us can fully measure.

We have been reminded, I know, that all work of this kind is

uncertain, and that the extraordinary movement of to-day may be the failure of to-morrow. We are told that the tide may turn, or at least cease to rise, and that we ought not to reckon our success as assured until the work has stood the test of years. It is always well to be prudent, but it is not prudent to try to evade the inevitable, nor is it wise to be indifferent to the march of the stupendous events of this era of eras in the world's history. We do not know what will happen on the morrow, or during the next year; but we do know that the sun never sets in the morning. A glorious morning has opened its portals on India, and the golden beams of the Sun of Righteousness are lighting up regions over which darkness had reigned for more than thirty weary centuries. We hail the light without misgiving. We greet our new, bright morning with hearts swelling with gratitude to God and confidence in his promises. We expect our share of trouble and trial; but we seem to hear as if ever whispered from the skies above us: "Thy sun shall no more go down." The greatest victories of all the Christian ages are at hand. Dear fathers and brethren, will you suffer one who speaks for your exiled sons and daughters in the far-off East to entreat you not to think lightly of this day of missionary visitation? You have a golden opportunity; but with it comes a solemn responsibility. Expect victory; plan for it; legislate for it, and widen your vision in anticipation of it. If you are faithful to your trust, our thousands of to-day will become our hundreds of thousands in the early future. In November of 1891 I was permitted to give a brief address at a great meeting in Boston, in the course of which I ventured to say that I hoped to live till I should lead an assault upon the gates of hell with a hundred thousand Indian Methodists at my back. The remark was applauded and widely quoted; but although made only a year and a half ago, I have long since become ashamed of it. If I were to make that address over again, I should deliberately say a million instead of a hundred thousand. How long it takes us to comprehend that Jesus Christ is in earnest in his efforts to save our race! The battle is joined, the struggle has commenced, the crisis is at hand. Your sons and your daughters in the front are in the thick of the fight, and now you must stand by this cause, as you stand by your faith in Christ and your hope of heaven.

## B.

## REPORTS OF COMMISSIONS.

## CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION.

JOURNAL, PAGES 94, 132, 170, 191, 206, 227, 228.

*To the Twenty-first Delegated General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America :*

FATHERS AND BRETHREN : At the Twentieth Delegated General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held in the city of New York, in May, 1888, the importance of a formal definition or identification of the organic law of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Constitution of the General Conference was presented and a committee was appointed to consider the matter.

This committee presented a report, which, after amendment, was adopted and appears in the *Journal* of the General Conference of 1888, as follows :

"They are convinced that the organic law of the Church, and especially the Constitution of the General Conference, needs to be accurately defined and determined ; that the method to be pursued in the organization of the General Conference should be precisely and explicitly stated ; that the relations of lay to ministerial representations should be more satisfactorily adjusted. They are also convinced that these questions require most thorough and careful consideration.

"They therefore recommend the appointment of a Commission of seven ministers and seven laymen, one from each General Conference District, and three of the General Superintendents, who may prepare paragraphs to take the place of paragraphs 63 and 64, inclusive, in the present edition of the Discipline, said paragraphs to define and determine the Constitution of the General Conference ; to state of whom it shall be composed, and by what method it shall be organized ; to declare what shall be the powers thereof, and in what manner they shall be exercised ; and to provide the process by which the Constitution, or any part thereof, shall be amended, and report to the General Conference of 1892 " (*General Conference Journal*, 1888, p. 468).

In pursuance of this action, and in obedience to it, the Bishops, at their meeting in October, 1888, appointed the members of



the Commission for the General Conference Districts, as follows:

DISTRICT.

- I, Governor William P. Dillingham, of Montpelier, Vt.
- II, Rev. John Miley, D.D., of Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J.
- III, Mr. Francis H. Root, of Buffalo, N. Y.
- IV, Rev. Thomas B. Neely, D.D., LL.D., of Philadelphia, Pa.
- V, The Hon. Judge Hiram L. Sibley, of Marietta, O.
- VI, Rev. Jacob Todd, D.D., of Wilmington, Del.
- VII, Colonel John W. Ray, of Indianapolis, Ind.
- VIII, Rev. Luke Hitchcock, D.D., of Chicago, Ill.
- IX, Rev. Alpha J. Kynett, D.D., LL.D., Corresponding Secretary of the Church Extension Society.
- X, The Hon. Judge Samuel H. Elbert, of Denver, Colo.
- XI, Rev. Charles L. Madison, San Antonio, Tex.
- XII, Mr. T. B. Sweet, Topeka, Kan.
- XIII, Rev. Jacob Rothweiler, D.D., Newport, Ky.
- XIV, The Hon. Judge R. M. Widney, Los Angeles, Cal.

The Bishops also designated three of their own number to act as members of the Commission, namely, Bishop S. M. Merrill, D.D., LL.D., Bishop C. D. Foss, D.D., LL.D., and Bishop W. X. Ninde, D.D., LL.D.

As no one had been charged with the duty of calling the first meeting of the Commission, the three Bishops appointed to act with it, after consulting with several members, issued a call for a meeting at Chautauqua, N. Y., on the 6th day of August, 1890.

A quorum having assembled at the time and place appointed, the Commission organized by electing Bishop Merrill President and Dr. T. B. Neely, of Philadelphia, Secretary.

At Chautauqua the Commission was in session two days, and then, after appointing a committee to digest the various propositions presented, and to prepare a basis for action at the next meeting, adjourned to meet in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., on the 10th of December, 1890.

The Commission reconvened at that time and place, and remained in session four days. At this session the report of the committee was carefully considered and many new points were passed upon.

The next session of the Commission was held at Ocean Grove, N. J., where the Commission met on the 23d of July, 1891, and continued in session six days, not including the Sabbath day.

The members of the Commission were not all present at any one time, but all who were appointed were in attendance a portion of the time, excepting Governor Dillingham, who was detained from the first two meetings by the claims of official duty, and from the last meeting by the illness and death of his venerable and honored father.

A quorum of the Commission was present at the Chautauqua, Indianapolis, and Ocean Grove sessions, so that at no time was the business delayed by the nonattendance of a quorum.

The first thing considered by the Commission was the nature and scope of the duties assigned it by the General Conference.

After careful examination it was found that the work expected



of the Commission consisted of two principal parts: First, the designation of those parts of the Discipline which should be regarded as having the nature and force of a "Constitution of the General Conference," and those forming "the organic law of the Church;" and, second, the preparation of paragraphs to take the place of certain designated paragraphs now in the Discipline.

It was further found that the other duties specified in the instructions given the Commission would be met in the preparation of the said paragraphs.

The Commission was at first somewhat embarrassed by the figures which appear in the action of the General Conference of 1888, as published in the *Journal* of that body. According to the form of the report as printed in the *Journal*, the Commission was empowered to "prepare paragraphs to take the place of paragraphs 63 and 64, inclusive," in the Discipline of 1884.

In this there was a manifest mistake, for if "paragraphs 63 and 64" were all that were intended, then the word "inclusive" would have been superfluous, as nothing intervened between "63 and 64." It was evident, therefore, that there was a clerical or typographical error.

In addition to this, it was the recollection of members of the Commission that the report adopted by the General Conference included the entire section on the General Conference, and specified paragraphs 63 to 72, inclusive, which covered the above section. An examination of the report as it appeared in the *Daily Christian Advocate* of 1888 showed that the words therein used were "paragraphs 63 to 72, inclusive" (*Daily Christian Advocate*, 1888, May 29, p. 195), thus corresponding with the recollection of members of the Commission, and harmonizing with the evident intention of the General Conference of 1888.

In view of these facts, and because any other interpretation would defeat in large measure the purpose for which the Commission was created, it was decided to follow the figures as reported by the Committee of the late General Conference.

The Constitutional Commission appointed according to the action of the General Conference of 1888, and acting under its instructions and permissions, begs leave to report the following conclusions and suggestions:

*First.* As to the definition of "THE CONSTITUTION OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE," we respectfully report as follows:

In considering the question as to what is the Constitution of the General Conference, we find that in 1784, when the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized, the preachers, with the acquiescence of the people, exercised supreme authority.

After the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church the preachers generally in General Conference assembled constituted the General Conference. Thus the early Disciplines read: "All the traveling preachers who shall be in full connection at the time of holding the Conference" "shall compose the General Conference." In 1800 were added the words, "and have traveled four

years;" and in 1804 the following additional words were added, "from the time that they were received on trial by an Annual Conference," so that in 1808 the Church was represented in the General Conference by all the traveling preachers who were in full connection at the time of holding the Conference, and had traveled four years from the time they had been received on trial by an Annual Conference.

These preachers in General Conference assembled had no check upon their power save their own consideration of propriety right, and they could and did legislate according to their own pleasure.

In 1808 they decided to create a delegated General Conference. In other words, it was agreed that instead of all the traveling preachers assembling, certain selected ones should be empowered to act for all.

As all agreed to part with some direct power by confiding power to the smaller but representative number, it was to be expected that the whole body of preachers would expressly state what power their representatives might exert.

So the General Conference of 1808 drew up a formal document declaring who should compose the delegated General Conference, how the members should be selected, what powers they might exert, and what limitations should be placed upon the exercise of this delegated power, and that document became the Constitution of the first delegated General Conference, which met in 1812. In this instrument the preachers in the Annual Conferences reserved the right of amendment to themselves.

Since that time various modifications have been made in this instrument, by far the most important in its bearings on the Constitution being the introduction of lay delegates into the General Conference as a constituent part of the supreme law-making body of the Church. This change was consummated by the General Conference of 1872, after preparatory action by the General Conference of 1868, a submission of the question of lay delegation to a vote of the laity, and also by the requisite vote of the ministers in the Annual Conferences in favor of an amendment to the Second Restrictive Rule.

A constitution is an instrument containing a recital of principles of organization and of declarations of power, permissions, and limitations which cannot be taken from, added to, or changed in any particular without the consent of the power which originally created the instrument, or by the legal process determined by the body possessing original power.

Therefore the present Constitution of the delegated General Conference is the document drawn up and adopted by the General Conference of 1808, but modified since that time in accordance with the specifications and restrictions of the original document, and is now included in paragraphs 55 to 64, inclusive, in the Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church for 1888, excepting the statement as to the definite number of delegates

provided for in paragraph 55, which is an act solely within the power of the General Conference under the permission of the Second Restrictive Rule.

*Second.* AS TO THE ORGANIC LAW OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, we beg to report that the organic law of the Methodist Episcopal Church includes and is limited to the Articles of Religion, the General Rules of the United Societies, and that which we have already defined as the Constitution of the General Conference, while the rules and regulations enacted by the General Conference are statutory and form no part of the organic law of our Church.

*Third.* We recommend that in the next edition of the Discipline its arrangement be so changed that after the introduction on the "Origin of the Methodist Episcopal Church" there shall follow a general heading, with the words :

### *The Organic Law of the Methodist Episcopal Church.*

That under this shall follow :

#### PART I.

##### ARTICLES OF RELIGION.

(Under which shall be placed the Articles of Religion.)

Then shall follow :

#### PART II.

##### THE GENERAL RULES.

(Under which shall be placed that part which is known as the General Rules.)

Then shall follow :

#### PART III.

##### CONSTITUTION AND POWERS OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

(Under which shall be placed the section on "The General Conference," or, in other words, that part of the Discipline of 1888 which is found in paragraphs 55 to 64, inclusive, the same matter and exact words to be arranged in the same order in articles and sections, as follows:)

##### ARTICLE I.—*Membership of General Conference.*

The General Conference shall be composed of ministerial and lay delegates.

##### ARTICLE II.—*Ministerial Delegates.*

The ministerial delegates shall consist of one delegate for every forty-five members of each Annual Conference, to be appointed either by seniority or choice, at the discretion of such Annual Conference, yet so that such representatives shall have traveled at least four full calendar years from the time that they were received on trial by an Annual Conference, and are in full connection at the time of holding the Conference.\*

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\* A transferred preacher shall not be counted twice in the same year in the basis of the election of delegates to the General Conference, nor vote for delegates to the General Conference in any Annual Conference where he is not counted as a part of the basis of representation, nor vote twice the same year on any constitutional question. (This foot-note is not a part of the Constitution, but is a General Conference regulation.)

ARTICLE III.—*Lay Delegates.*

§ 1. The lay delegates shall consist of two laymen for each Annual Conference, except such Conferences as have but one ministerial delegate, which Conferences shall each be entitled to one lay delegate.

§ 2. The lay delegates shall be chosen by an Electoral Conference of laymen, which shall assemble for the purpose on the third day of the session of the Annual Conference, at the place of its meeting, at its session immediately preceding that of the General Conference.

§ 3. The Electoral Conference shall be composed of one layman from each circuit or station within the bounds of the Annual Conference, such laymen to be chosen by the last Quarterly Conference preceding the time of the assembling of such Electoral Conference; and on assembling the Electoral Conference shall organize by electing a chairman and secretary of its own number; *provided*, that no layman shall be chosen a delegate either to the Electoral Conference or to the General Conference who shall be under twenty-five years of age, or who shall not have been a member of the Church in full connection for the five consecutive years preceding the election.\*

ARTICLE IV.—*Sessions.*

§ 1. The General Conference shall meet on the first day of May, in the year of our Lord 1812, in the city of New York, and thenceforward on the first day of May once in four years perpetually, in such place or places as shall be fixed on by the General Conference from time to time.

§ 2. But the General Superintendents, or a majority of them, by and with the advice of two thirds of all the Annual Conferences, shall have power to call an extra session of the General Conference at any time, to be constituted in the usual way. But if there shall be no General Superintendent, then two thirds of all the Annual Conferences shall have power to call such extra session.

ARTICLE V.—*Quorum.*

At all times when the General Conference is met it shall take two thirds of the whole number of ministerial and lay delegates to form a quorum for transacting business.

ARTICLE VI.—*Voting.*

The ministerial and lay delegates shall deliberate and vote together as one body, but they shall vote separately whenever such separate vote shall be demanded by one third of either order, and in such cases the concurrent vote of both orders shall be necessary to complete an action.

ARTICLE VII.—*Presiding Officers.*

One of the General Superintendents shall preside in the General Conference, but in case no General Superintendent be present, the General Conference shall choose a president *pro tempore*.

ARTICLE VIII.—*Powers and Restrictions.*

The General Conference shall have full power to make rules and regulations for our Church under the following limitations and restrictions, namely:

1. The General Conference shall not revoke, alter, nor change our Articles of Religion, nor establish any new standards or rules of doctrine contrary to our present existing and established standards of doctrine.

2. The General Conference shall not allow of more than one ministerial representative for every fourteen members of any Annual Conference; nor of a less

\*The Secretaries of the several Annual and Electoral Conferences shall send to the Secretary of the last General Conference a certified copy of the election of delegates and reserves to the next General Conference, in the order of their election, as soon after the election as practicable, so that a roll of members and reserves may be prepared for the opening of the next General Conference. (This foot-note is not a part of the Constitution, but is a General Conference regulation.)

number than one for every forty-five; nor of more than two lay delegates for an Annual Conference; *provided*, nevertheless, that when there shall be in any Annual Conference a fraction of two thirds the number which shall be fixed for the ratio of representation, such Annual Conference shall be entitled to an additional delegate for such fraction; and, *provided*, also, that no Conference shall be denied the privilege of one ministerial and of one lay delegate.

3. The General Conference shall not change nor alter any part or rule of our government so as to do away episcopacy, nor destroy the plan of our itinerant General Superintendency, but may appoint a Missionary Bishop or Superintendent for any of our foreign missions, limiting his jurisdiction to the same respectively.

4. The General Conference shall not revoke nor change the General Rules of the United Societies.

5. The General Conference shall not do away the privileges of our ministers or preachers of trial by a committee and of an appeal; neither shall they do away the privileges of our members of trial before the society or by a committee, and of an appeal.

6. The General Conference shall not appropriate the produce of the Book Concern, nor of the Chartered Fund, to any purpose other than for the benefit of traveling, supernumerary, superannuated, and worn-out preachers, their wives, widows, and children.

#### ARTICLE X.—*Amendments.*

*Provided*, nevertheless, that upon the concurrent recommendation of three fourths of all the members of the several Annual Conferences who shall be present and vote on such recommendation, then a majority of two thirds of the General Conference succeeding shall suffice to alter any of the above restrictions, excepting the first article; and also, whenever such alteration or alterations shall have been first recommended by two thirds of the General Conference, so soon as three fourths of the members of all the Annual Conferences shall have concurred as aforesaid, such alteration or alterations shall take effect.

*Fourth.* After full and careful consideration of the points involved, and in the exercise of the best wisdom it could command, the Commission agreed to report a form of constitution to take the place of "paragraphs 63 to 72, inclusive," of the Discipline of 1884, or paragraphs 55 to 64, inclusive, of the Discipline of 1888. The Commission, therefore, respectfully presents the following form of Constitution of the General Conference to be submitted to the several Annual Conferences, and, if adopted by the constitutional vote, according to paragraph 64 of the Discipline of 1888, to be inserted in the Discipline in lieu of the present section on the General Conference:

### PART III.

#### CONSTITUTION AND POWERS OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

##### ARTICLE I.—*The General Conference.*

The government of the Church shall be vested in a General Conference which shall be composed of ministerial and lay delegates, to be chosen as hereinafter provided.

##### ARTICLE II.—*Ministerial Delegates.*

§ 1. Each Annual Conference shall be entitled to at least one ministerial delegate. The General Conference shall not allow more than one ministerial delegate for every forty-five members of an Annual Conference, nor less than one for every ninety members; but for a fraction of two thirds or more of the number fixed by the General Conference as the ratio of representation an Annual Conference shall be entitled to an additional delegate.



§ 2. The ministerial delegates shall be elected by ballot by the members of the Annual Conference, at its session immediately preceding the General Conference. Such delegates shall be elders, at least twenty-five years old, and shall have been connected with an Annual Conference four successive years, and at the time of their election, and at the time of the session of the General Conference, shall be full members of the Annual Conference which elected them.

An Annual Conference may elect reserve delegates, not exceeding three in number and not exceeding the number of its delegates.

§ 3. No minister shall be counted twice in the same year in the basis for the election of delegates to the General Conference, nor vote in such election when he is not so counted, nor vote in two Conferences the same year on any constitutional question.

§ 4. The members of Mission Conferences shall have electoral membership in Annual Conferences to which they may be assigned by the Bishops having charge of such Mission Conferences, and in said Annual Conferences they shall be counted in the basis of representation, shall have the right of voting for delegates and upon constitutional changes, and shall be eligible to election as delegates to the General Conference.

#### ARTICLE III.—*Lay Delegates.*

§ 1. A Lay Electoral Conference shall be constituted quadrennially within the bounds of each Annual Conference for the purpose of electing lay delegates to the General Conference. It shall be composed of laymen, one from each pastoral charge within its bounds, chosen by the lay members of the Quarterly Conference in its session immediately preceding the session of the Lay Electoral Conference. Laymen not less than twenty-one years of age, and holding membership in the pastoral charges electing them, are eligible to membership in the Lay Electoral Conference.

§ 2. The Lay Electoral Conference shall assemble at the seat of the Annual Conference, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the second day of the session immediately preceding the General Conference, unless the General Conference shall provide otherwise.

§ 3. The Lay Electoral Conference shall organize by electing a chairman and secretary, shall adopt its own rules of order, and shall determine the validity of the credentials of its delegates.

§ 4. Each Lay Electoral Conference shall be entitled to two delegates to the General Conference, except in case the Annual Conference is entitled to but one delegate, then the Lay Electoral Conference shall have but one. A Lay Electoral Conference may elect as many reserve delegates as it has delegates. The elections shall be by ballot.

§ 5. Any layman twenty-five years old, holding membership in a pastoral charge within the bounds of the Lay Electoral Conference, and having been a member of the Church the five years preceding, shall be eligible to election to the General Conference.

Delegates-elect who cease to be members of the Church within the bounds of the Lay Electoral Conference shall not be entitled to seats in the General Conference.

#### ARTICLE IV.—*Credentials.*

The Secretaries of the several Annual and Lay Electoral Conferences shall furnish certificates of election to the delegates severally, and send a certificate of such elections to the Secretary of the preceding General Conference before the assembling of the General Conference.

#### ARTICLE V.—*Sessions.*

§ 1. The General Conference shall meet at 10 o'clock on the morning of the first Wednesday in the month of May, in every fourth year from the date of the first delegated General Conference, namely, the year of our Lord Eighteen Hundred and Twelve, and at such place in the United States of America as shall have been determined by the preceding General Conference, or by a commission acting under its authority.



§ 2. The General Conference shall create quadrennially a commission which shall have power in case of emergency to change the place for the meeting of the General Conference, a majority of the General Superintendents concurring in such change.

§ 3. The General Superintendents, or a majority of them, by and with the advice of two thirds of all the Annual Conferences, shall have the power to call an extra session of the General Conference at any time. In case of an emergency an extra session of the General Conference may be called by the concurrent action of two thirds of the General Superintendents and two thirds of the Commission on the place of meeting; such session to be held at such time and place as a majority of the General Superintendents and also of the above Commission shall designate.

§ 4. The General Conference convened in extra session shall be composed of the delegates to the General Conference immediately preceding, reserves being entitled to fill vacancies, and shall have power to consider only such questions as are mentioned in the call.

#### ARTICLE VI.—*Presiding Officers.*

§ 1. The General Conference shall elect by ballot from among the traveling elders as many General Superintendents as it may deem necessary.

§ 2. The General Superintendents shall preside in the General Conference in such order as they shall determine, but if no General Superintendent be present, the General Conference shall elect a president *pro tempore* from among the ministerial delegates.

§ 3. The President of the General Conference shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the General Conference, but questions of law shall be decided by the General Conference.

#### ARTICLE VII.—*Organization.*

When the time for opening the General Conference arrives the president shall take the chair and direct the Secretary of the preceding General Conference, or one of his assistants, to call the roll of the delegates elect. Those who have been duly returned shall be recognized as members, their certificates of election being *prima facie* evidence of their right to membership. No person whose right is duly challenged shall participate in the proceedings of the General Conference, except to speak on his own case, until the question of right is decided by the General Conference.

#### ARTICLE VIII.—*Quorum.*

When the General Conference is in session it shall require the presence of two thirds of the whole number of delegates to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a less number may take a recess or adjourn from day to day in order to secure a quorum; and at the final session may approve the Journal, order the record of the roll call, and adjourn *sine die*.

#### ARTICLE IX.—*Voting.*

The ministerial and lay delegates shall deliberate together as one body. They shall also vote together as one body, with the following exceptions: 1. On every question which proposes a change in the Discipline they shall vote separately. 2. A separate vote shall also be taken on any other question when requested by one third of either order of delegates present and voting. In all cases of separate voting it shall require the concurrence of the two orders to adopt the proposed measure.

#### ARTICLE X.—*Powers and Restrictions.*

The General Conference shall possess supreme legislative, executive, and judicial powers for the government of the Church, subject to the provisions of this Constitution and under the following limitations and restrictions, namely:

1. The General Conference shall not revoke, alter, nor change our Articles of Religion, nor establish any new standards or rules of doctrine contrary to our present existing and established standards of doctrine.

2. The General Conference shall not organize nor authorize the organization of an Annual Conference with less than thirty ministers in full connection.

3. The General Conference shall not change nor alter any part or rule of our government so as to do away episcopacy, nor destroy the plan of our itinerant General Superintendency; but may elect a Missionary Bishop or Superintendent for any foreign Mission, whose episcopal jurisdiction shall be limited to the Mission for which he is chosen.

4. The General Conference shall not revoke nor change the General Rules of our Church.

5. The General Conference shall not deprive our ministers of the right of trial by the Annual Conference, or by a select number thereof, and of an appeal; nor shall it deprive any of our members of the right of trial by the society or a committee thereof, and of an appeal.

6. The General Conference shall not appropriate the produce or profits of the Book Concern, nor of the Chartered Fund, to any purpose other than for the benefit of the effective, supernumerary, or superannuated preachers, their wives, widows, and children.

#### ARTICLE XI.—*Amendments.*

The concurrent recommendation of three fourths of all the members of the several Annual Conferences present and voting shall suffice to authorize the next ensuing General Conference, by a two thirds vote, to alter or amend any of the provisions of this Constitution, excepting section 1 of Article X; and, also, whenever such alteration or amendment shall have been first recommended by the General Conference by a two thirds vote, then so soon as three fourths of all the members of the Annual Conferences present and voting shall have concurred therein, such alteration or amendment shall take effect, the result of the vote to be announced by the General Superintendents.

Respectfully submitted in behalf of the Constitutional Commission.

S. M. MERRILL, *President*,  
T. B. NEELY, *Secretary*.

#### MINORITY REPORT.

*Dear Fathers and Brethren of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to meet in Omaha, Neb., May, 1892:*

Nothing could give greater pleasure than to agree in all things with the excellent brethren composing the Constitutional Commission. Yet, as their labors must be scrutinized, discussed, and pass your rigid examination, this makes an apology for this minority report to some portion of their otherwise excellent action.

While cordially agreeing with their report, except as herein set forth, we suggest the following amendments:

*First.* Immediately following the part of the report designated "Part III," strike out the words "Constitution and Powers of the General Conference," and insert the following: "Government of the Church."

§ 1. The government of the Church is vested in the General Conference, according to the following provisions:

§ 2. All legislative power belongs to the General Conference, and cannot be delegated.

§ 3. The executive power belongs to the General Conference, the General Superintendents, and such Annual, District, or Quarterly Conferences, Boards of Managers, Book Committees, as said General Conference may from time to time constitute. The General Conference shall define the duties of such executive subordinates.

§ 4. The judicial power is vested in the General Conference. This power may be delegated to such minor tribunals as from time to time may be constituted, reserving, however, the right of appeal to the General Conference.

*Second.* After Article XII, strike out so much of the report beginning with the words, "The powers of the General Conference are legislative, judicial, and executive," and closing with the sentence, "Subject to the provisions of this Constitution," not, however, striking out "the following limitations and restrictions, namely."

*Third.* In paragraphs 1 and 5, "Article III, Lay Delegates," strike out the words "laymen" and "layman," and insert the words "members" and "member" in each place.

*Fourth.* In view of the unmethodistic scramble for office among so many preachers, there should be a constitutional provision prohibiting all elections by the General Conference, except those of General Superintendents, and requiring all other elections—such as editors, book agents, secretaries, etc.—to be remanded to the several boards of managers, committees, etc., that may be ordained.

Brief reasons for the above may be given:

As to the first and second items, we are living in a nation where the people are familiar with the usual forms of civil government. A Church that must of necessity have to deal with the same people should make its form of government, as far as possible, conform to the civil.

As to the third item—the Methodist Church should never be reduced to Conference or other construction when it has to deal with the rights of its members. We should be consistent with ourselves; and though in the Discipline we say how "he," "his," or "him" may come in or go out, yet why not use the term "members," especially when the history of the Church shows we cannot exist without the women?

The fourth suggestion is painfully manifest to every member of the General Conference; if not at the beginning of your session, it will not need argument before you adjourn. Elections out of the way, the session need not continue two weeks, certainly not three.

May our good Father guide, direct, and bless your session to his glory and the welfare of our loved Methodism.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN W. RAY.

## ON EDUCATION.

JOURNAL, PAGE 166.

The Commission on Education appointed in accordance with the action of the General Conference of 1888 (see *Journal*, p. 445) to consider "the subject of reorganizing the educational work of the Church so as to give it more of unity, breadth, and

effectiveness," has attended to the duties assigned, and hereby presents the following paragraph to take the place of the chapter on education, paragraph 344 of the Discipline of 1888.

HENRY W. WARREN, *President.*

JOHN EVANS,

DANIEL W. HAYS,

HILARY A. GOBIN,

FRED'K G. NIEDRINGHAUS,

MARTIN C. BRIGGS,

CHARLES H. PAYNE,

JOS. C. HARTZELL,

JOHN M. REID,

GEO. M. STEELE,

WILLIAM WELLS,

JOHN R. FRENCH,

DAVID H. WHEELER,

WM. G. WILLIAMS,

JOHN F. GOUCHER,

ALEX. MARTIN,

HENRY W. ROGERS.

GEO. II. BRIDGMAN,

¶ 321. THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.—For the promotion of educational work of the Church there shall be a board known as the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This Board shall be duly incorporated according to the law of the State in which the chief office shall be located by the action of the General Conference, and the said Board shall manage its affairs and property in such manner as shall not be inconsistent with its charter or the rules and regulations of the said General Conference.

§ 1. The Board of Education shall appoint a standing committee, to be known as the Inter-Conference Educational Commission, to be composed of two Bishops, who may be members of the Board of Education, the Corresponding Secretary, and two additional members of the Board.

§ 2. In the case of any institution already established contrary to the provisions in section 13 of this chapter of the Discipline, this Commission, on formal complaint made to it by any Annual Conference interested, shall fix a time and place for hearing the authorities of the said institution, and other institutions affected thereby, and shall advise such adjustment of the relations between them as shall seem wise and proper under the circumstances; and any institution declining to conform to the plan advised by the Commission shall be denied the right to be published in the official list of the educational institutions of the Church, or to share in its connectional educational funds, until it shall conform to the plan advised by the Commission.

§ 3. The Board of Education shall receive, invest, and disburse the fund known as the "Sunday School Children's Fund," and such other funds as are now in its hands or may be specially committed to it for educational purposes.

§ 4. It shall be the duty of every pastor to cause every Sunday school under his charge to observe the second Sunday in June, or such other Sunday as may be more convenient, as Children's Day. He shall take a collection in every Children's Day exercise as part of the service. The said collections shall be taken for and devoted to the "Sunday School Children's Fund." The pastor in charge shall forward the collections aforesaid directly to the Secretary of the Board of Education, and report the same to his Annual Conference under the head of the Children's Fund.

§ 5. The Board of Education shall administer the Sunday School Children's Fund to assist worthy young people, members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in obtaining more advanced education. This aid shall be granted only in the form of loans, but the Board shall have the authority to cancel those, in part or in whole, for protracted ill-health, or for five years' actual missionary service.

§ 6. The Board of Education shall publish in its annual reports a list of all the educational institutions under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church, classifying the same according to the provisions contained in section 8.

§ 7. The Board of Education shall recognize as auxiliaries such educational societies as now exist, or may hereafter be created, provided such societies prosecute their work in harmony with the principles and methods of the Board of Education.

§ 3. THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.—The educational institutions under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church shall be classified as follows:

1. Primary Schools.
2. Secondary Schools.
3. Colleges.
4. Universities.
5. Schools of Theology.

§ 9. In mission fields, and other localities where inadequate provision has been made for elementary instruction, primary schools may be established.

§ 10. Wherever practicable, each Conference shall have under its direct supervision at least one secondary school, known as an academy, seminary, or collegiate institute.

§ 11. Conferences shall not approve the multiplication of colleges or universities beyond the needs of the people, or their ability to equip and sustain them.

§ 12. Theological schools, whose professors are nominated or confirmed by the Bishops, exist for the benefit of the whole Church. It is the duty of the presiding elders and pastors to direct the attention of candidates for our ministry to the advantages afforded in all these institutions.

§ 13. No educational institution already existing, or hereafter to be founded, shall be recognized as under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, be inserted in its classified list of such institutions, or receive aid from connectional educational funds, unless it first have the approval of the Annual Conference within whose bounds it is located, and of the Conferences associated in its support and management, and also of the Inter-Conference Educational Commission provided for in section 1.

§ 14. There shall be a University Senate of the Methodist Episcopal Church, authorized by the General Conference and appointed by the Board of Bishops, composed of not less than seven practical educators, who shall determine the minimum of academic work in our Church institutions for graduation to the baccalaureate degree. The *curricula* thus determined shall provide for the historical and literary study of the English Bible.

§ 15. The Senate shall at least quadrennially report to the Board of Education its work; and that Board shall determine the institutions which meet these requirements, and only such institutions shall be designated as colleges in the official lists of the educational institutions of the Church. Institutions falling below this minimum shall be classed as sub-collegiate institutions. No such sub-collegiate institutions conferring collegiate degrees, either in course or honorary, shall share in the connectional educational funds of the Church.

§ 16. It shall be the duty of the preacher in charge of every circuit or station to preach, or cause to be preached, once each year, a sermon upon Christian education, and when practicable such sermon shall be preached on the second Sunday in September, or on such other Sunday as the Annual Conference shall direct. It shall be his duty to urge the people to support and patronize the institutions of learning under the auspices of the Church, and to diffuse information respecting its educational work; to call the attention of the members and friends of the Church to the duty of making liberal donations and bequests to the educational institutions of the Church. Once a year he shall canvass, or cause to be canvassed, each society under his charge to secure subscriptions and donations for such institutions of learning as shall have received the required connectional recognition. The money so received, and not otherwise directed by the donors, shall be appropriated to educational work by the Annual Conference, or such organization as it shall have authorized; but in the absence of such direction said money shall be sent to the Treasurer of the Board of Education; and all educational money except the Children's Fund shall be reported to the Annual Conference under the head of "Other educational objects." In the canvass above ordered special attention shall be directed to the importance of making liberal provision in wills for those educational institutions and for the Board of Education.

§ 17. The Treasurer of each Annual Conference, at the close of each Conference session, shall report to the Board of Education the amount of all moneys raised for educational purposes, and the objects to which they were applied.

§ 18. It shall be the duty of each presiding elder every year to bring the sub-



ject of education before the last Quarterly Conference of each charge within his district, and said Conference shall appoint a Committee on Education, consisting of not less than three nor more than seven persons, of which committee the preacher in charge shall be chairman; this committee shall aid the pastor in canvassing the charge for the purpose of stimulating interest in the higher education of our youth, by distributing the catalogue and circulars of the secondary schools, colleges, and universities of the Church, and seeking to secure the attendance of our young people at these institutions.

§ 19. The presiding elder every year at the last Quarterly Conference in each charge shall inquire:

1. Has the second Sunday in September been observed as Education Day, as directed by section 16? If not, has the sermon on education been preached during the year, when, and by whom?

2. Has the canvass for education been made, and has Children's Day been observed and its collection taken as required by the Discipline, and how much was contributed for each of these purposes?

3. What students in the charge are attending any of the secondary schools, colleges, or universities of the Church?

## INTERECCLESIASTICAL RELATIONS.

JOURNAL, PAGE 328.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: On the 24th of May, 1888, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee on the State of the Church, the General Conference of that year adopted the following resolution, to wit: "That we recommend the appointment of a Commission of three persons, namely, one Bishop, one member of an Annual Conference, and one layman, who shall hold themselves ready to enter into brotherly conference with all or any Christian bodies seeking the restoration of the organic unity of the Church, or the increase of Christian and Church fraternity, and that this Commission be appointed by the Bishops and be requested to make a report to the next General Conference."

Pursuant to this action the Bishops, at their spring meeting in 1889, appointed the undersigned as members of the Commission, which appointments were only announced in the official papers of the Church. Later the Commission met in Boston and organized by choosing a president and secretary.

Since its organization the Commission has received no overtures from any body of Christians, and hence has not felt called upon to do more than hold itself ready to enter into brotherly conference with any parties who might have appropriate propositions to lay before it. At the same time we have watched with sympathetic interest the multiplying indications of a growing spirit of Christian fraternity of interecclesiastical relations, particularly in our own country.

It is evident that the barriers that in the past have prevented the mutual recognition and intercommunion of the different branches of the organically one Church of Jesus Christ are steadily yielding.



In some bodies, as, for example, the Protestant Episcopal communion, influential official representatives are earnestly advocating a conception of the body of Christ more comprehensive and truly catholic than that which was taught by their fathers, and which in former days caused such needless and deplorable divisions. In other cases, as in communions, that originally known as the Reformed Dutch, and the German Reformed Churches, federation looking to a form of organic union has been in process of accomplishment. The main body of the Presbyterians in this country are laboring for a wider federation that shall bring into cooperative relations all Churches of that order throughout the world.

For this and related purposes it maintains from year to year a Standing Commission on Church Federation. The Congregational Council held last summer in London voiced its sympathy with the Christian instinct for unity, and appointed a committee to labor for the federation of evangelical denominations. Our own Ecumenical Conference last November, at Washington, was accompanied by personal, if not official, conferences relative to the practicability of unifying some of the branches of Methodism there represented.

In view of these and similar facts, and in view of the increasingly important relations which our Church sustains to other Christian bodies throughout the world, we are of the opinion that it would be wise to continue the present Commission for the coming quadrennium, or a Commission similarly constituted. We believe, and this with increased conviction, that our Church, as the oldest of all ecclesiastical organizations of national scope that have been formed in the American Union, ought at all times to hold herself in readiness to receive overtures from any persons, or bodies of persons, that are striving to promote the unity of the spirit in the bonds of peace.

We believe that a broad, vital, and scriptural conception of the one, true, multiformly developing Church of Jesus Christ, whenever and wherever effectively explained to inquirers or to the Christian public, results in imminent service to multitudes that have been untaught, or that have been trained up in narrow, lifeless, and unhistorical teachings. Accordingly we recommend that the General Conference adopt the following, to wit:

*Resolved*, 1. That a Commission on Interecclesiastical Relations be continued, with instructions to report to the General Conference of 1896.

2. That in case the Commission before the session of the next General Conference shall see occasion to make any public announcements of the principles or the attitude of the Methodist Episcopal Church relative to the unity of the Church universal, or relative to ecclesiastical intercommunion, or relative to essential modifications of existing relationships between our own and other Christian communions, it shall first procure for such papers

and their publication the formal approbation of the Board of Bishops.

(Signed,)

EDWARD G. ANDREWS, *President*,

WILLIAM F. WARREN,

GEORGE G. REYNOLDS, *Secretary*.

*Omaha, Neb., May 16, 1892.*

## INSURANCE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.

JOURNAL, PAGE 169.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The Commission on Church Insurance appointed by the General Conference of 1888, and instructed to report to your honorable body, beg leave to submit that they have carefully considered this subject, and herewith report that they find a large proportion of the churches and other properties belonging to the denomination are already satisfactorily insured; and that it would now be practically impossible to have much of the present insurance changed or disturbed.

Apart from the objection in the minds of many to having our Church as a body undertake to engage in purely secular or financial operations, there are difficulties in the way of establishing any Church insurance company, as such company would have to be founded either upon the stock or mutual plan.

The prospective profits likely to arise from the business, we think, are not sufficient to attract the capital necessary to make it safe.

If on the mutual plan, a charter would have to be obtained from some individual State, and the insurance laws of the different States are generally of such character as not to encourage or facilitate the transaction of business by such company in other States from the fact that it is impossible for the Legislature of one State to compel the mutuality of contracts upon members residing in other States.

Your Commission also believe that the larger insurance companies, both foreign and American, already well established and equipped, who are competing for the business of the country, can offer more favorable terms to the different church organizations for insuring their property than it is possible for them to obtain from any new or denominational association.

They understand that the Board of Church Extension has been obliged to look after the insurance of many church properties upon which they have made loans. Their experience and advice would no doubt be of value in securing such insurance from good companies upon the most satisfactory terms.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Commission:

*Resolved*, 1. That we deem it inexpedient to recommend to the General Conference the organizing of any insurance company, either mutual or stock, for insuring our church property.

2. That we deem it desirable and practicable to secure lower rates and a larger amount of insurance for our church properties throughout the country by providing for the aggregation of large amounts of property for insurance.

3. That we respectfully recommend to the General Conference that the Board of Church Extension be directed to provide the facilities and furnish the churches the information and carry into effect whatever action the General Conference may decide upon with reference to this important subject.

JAMES M. LONGACRE, *Chairman*,  
D. H. CARROLL, *Secretary*,  
WILLIAM CONNELLY,  
MARK HOYT,  
ALPHA J. KYNETT.

## C.

### BOUNDARIES.

#### REPORT NO. I. JOURNAL, PAGES 338, 352.

The Committee on Boundaries beg leave to report that they have amended paragraph 421, part 6, chapter 1, by adding thereto these words: "And to the Quarterly Conferences within the territory so affected," making the whole chapter to read as follows :

#### PART VI. BOUNDARIES. CHAPTER I. MODE OF DETERMINING BOUNDARIES.

¶ 421. No petition, resolution, or memorial asking for or involving the division of Conferences, or the organization of new Conferences out of the territory already occupied by organized Conferences, or the absorption of Conferences already existing, shall be entertained by the General Conference until the proposition has first been submitted to the Annual Conferences to be directly affected by such proposed action, and to the Quarterly Conferences within the territory so affected.

¶ 422. No proposition for any change in Conference boundaries shall be entertained by the General Conference until due notice shall have been given by the Annual Conference desiring such change, or by a majority of the Presiding Elders thereof, to the Conference or Conferences which are to be affected by such proposed action. Any two or more Conferences which may be mutually interested in the readjustment of their common boundaries may at any time raise a Joint Commission, consisting of five Members from each Conference directly interested, and the decision of such Joint Commission, in which it shall be necessary for a majority of the five members representing each of said Conferences to concur, when it shall be approved by the Bishop or Bishops who may preside in these Conferences at their sessions next ensuing, shall be final. But if the Commission so appointed shall fail to agree, or the presiding Bishop shall not concur, then the case, with a statement of its facts, together with the Records of the Commission, shall come to the General Conference for final adjudication.

¶ 423. The General Conference shall appoint a Committee on Boundaries consisting of one Member from each Annual Conference, to be nominated by the Delegations severally, over which one of the Bishops shall preside, and of which one of the General Conference Secretaries shall be the Secretary, and of which Committee twenty-five shall be a quorum. All matters pertaining to Conference lines shall be referred to this Committee; and when the Committee shall have fixed the boundaries of all the Conferences it shall submit its report to the General Conference, which shall immediately act upon the same as a whole without amendment and without debate; *provided*, however, that in accordance with the provisions of ¶ 86 a Central Mission Conference may fix the boundaries of the Annual Conferences within its bounds, the General Conference first having determined the number of Annual Conferences that may be allowed in that field.

#### REPORT NO. II. JOURNAL, PAGE 352.

The Committee on Boundaries beg leave to present the following resolution, which was adopted by said Committee May 13, 1892 :

*Resolved*, That we recommend the General Conference to require the New York, New York East, Newark, Troy, and Vermont Conferences to define their respective boundaries by geographical lines.

## REPORT NO. III. JOURNAL, PAGE 352.

The Committee on Boundaries would respectfully state that they have carefully considered all memorials, protests, resolutions, and other papers which came before them, and have agreed upon the following as their report :

## PART VI. BOUNDARIES OF CONFERENCES.

¶ 424. (1.) ALABAMA CONFERENCE shall include the work among the white people in the State of Alabama, and that part of the State of Florida west of Appalachicola River.

¶ 425. (2.) ARKANSAS CONFERENCE shall include the work among the white people in the State of Arkansas.

¶ 426. (3.) AUSTIN CONFERENCE shall include the State of Texas except El Paso County.

¶ 427. (4.) BALTIMORE CONFERENCE shall include the District of Columbia, the Western Shore of Maryland, except that part of Garrett County lying west of the dividing ridge of the Alleghany Mountains; so much of the State of Pennsylvania as lies within the Hancock, Flintstone, Union Grove, and Hyndman Circuits; the county of Frederick in the State of Virginia; and the counties of Jefferson, Berkeley, Morgan, Hampshire, Mineral, and Grant in the State of West Virginia.

¶ 428. (5.) BENGAL-BURMAH CONFERENCE shall consist of Bengal, Bekar, and Burmah.

¶ 429. (6.) BLUE RIDGE CONFERENCE shall include the work among the white people in the State of North Carolina; also the Croatan Indians.

¶ 430. (7.) BOMBAY CONFERENCE shall consist of the Bombay Presidency, the Central Provinces, Berars, that portion of the Nizam's Dominions north of the Godavery River, and all of Central India south of the twenty-fifth parallel of latitude.

¶ 431. (8.) CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of California lying west of the summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and north of a line commencing at Carmel Bay, Monterey County, and running thence on a straight line to the intersection of Merced and Fresno Counties, and thence along the western and northern line of Merced County and the northern line of Mariposa County to the summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, leaving Salinas City in the California Conference; it shall also include the Sandwich Islands and all the Swedish work in the States of California and Nevada and in the Territory of Arizona, which shall constitute a Swedish Presiding Elder's district.

¶ 432. (9.) CALIFORNIA GERMAN CONFERENCE shall include the German work within the State of California.

¶ 433. (10.) CENTRAL ALABAMA CONFERENCE shall include the State of Alabama and that part of the State of Florida west of the Appalachicola River.

¶ 434. (11.) CENTRAL GERMAN CONFERENCE shall comprise the German work within the States of Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan, and Indiana, except those appointments belonging at present to the Chicago German Conference; also the German work in Western Pennsylvania and in the Southern States not included in the East German, St. Louis German, and Southern German Conferences, and shall also include Golconda and Metropolis, in the State of Illinois.

¶ 435. (12.) CENTRAL ILLINOIS CONFERENCE shall embrace that part of the State of Illinois north of the Illinois Conference, and south of the following line, namely: Beginning on the Mississippi River at the Meredosia, thence down the Meredosia to its mouth; thence easterly to Center School House, so as to include Center Society; thence to the mouth of Mud Creek; thence up Green River to Coal Creek; thence up said creek to the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad; thence along said railroad to Bureau Junction; thence to the Illinois River; thence up said river to the mouth of the Kankakee River, leaving Ottawa in the Rock River Conference and Bureau Junction in the Central Illinois Conference; thence up the Kankakee River to a point directly west of the extreme north line of Kankakee County; thence directly east to the Indiana line.

¶ 436. (13.) CENTRAL MISSOURI CONFERENCE shall include the States of Missouri and Kansas.

¶ 437. (14.) CENTRAL NEW YORK CONFERENCE shall be bounded on the west by the west lines of the towns of Williamson, Marion, and Palmyra, in Wayne County, and of the towns of Farmington and Canandaigua, in Ontario County, and of Yates and Schuyler Counties, and of the towns of Hornby and Caton, in Steuben County, and in the State of Pennsylvania by the railroad running from Lawrenceville to Blossburg, including Mansfield and Blossburg Charges; on the south by Central Pennsylvania Conference; on the east by Wyoming and Northern New York Conferences; on the north by Northern New York Conference and Lake Ontario.



¶ 438. (15.) CENTRAL OHIO CONFERENCE shall be bounded on the north by the north line of the State of Ohio; on the east by the North Ohio Conference; on the south by the Springfield branch of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railroad to the west line of the Ohio Conference, yet so as to exclude St. Paul's Charge in Delaware, and Milford, and to include Marysville; thence to the west line of the State of Ohio, by the north line of the Cincinnati Conference; and on the west by the west line of the State of Ohio.

¶ 439. (16.) CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA CONFERENCE shall be bounded as follows: On the south by the State line from the Susquehanna River to the west boundary of Bedford County, excepting so much of the State of Pennsylvania as is included in the Baltimore Conference; on the west by the west line of Bedford, Blair, and Clearfield Counties, including New Washington Circuit and excluding so much of Clearfield County as is embraced in the Erie Conference, and a line from the north of Clearfield County to St. Mary's; on the north by a line extending from St. Mary's eastward to Emporium, including Sizerville and Gardeau of the Emporium Circuit; thence by the southern boundary of Potter and Tioga Counties, including Austin, Costello, Wharton, Leidy, Hoytsville, and Liberty Valley Circuits; thence through Sullivan County north of Laporte to the west line of Wyoming County; thence on the east by the present limit of the Wyoming Conference, being the east line of Sullivan County, to the north line of Columbia County; thence a line southeasterly through Luzerne County to the north line of the Philadelphia Conference, near White Haven; thence on the south by the northern line of Carbon, Schuylkill, and Dauphin Counties to the Susquehanna River, including Hickory Run, Weatherly, Beaver Meadow, and Ashland, and thence by the Susquehanna River to the place of beginning, including Harrisburg, and the Curtin Heights and Epworth Charges.

¶ 440. (17.) CENTRAL TENNESSEE CONFERENCE shall include the work among the white people in all that part of the State of Tennessee not included in the Holston Conference.

¶ 441. (18.) CHICAGO GERMAN CONFERENCE shall include the German work in the State of Wisconsin, except those appointments along the Mississippi River, and in that part of the State of Illinois north of an east and west line passing along the north line of the city of Bloomington, excepting the territory now in the St. Louis German Conference, and east of a north and south line passing through the city of Freeport, and in that part of the State of Indiana west of the line between the counties of St. Joseph and Elkhart, and north of the line between Stark and Pulaski Counties. It also shall include Danville, in the State of Illinois.

¶ 442. (19.) CINCINNATI CONFERENCE shall be bounded on the north by a line commencing at Union City on the Indiana State line, running thence along the Dayton and Union Railroad to Greenville, Darke County, O., including the railroad stations on the line of said railroad and Greenville also; thence along the Pan Handle Railroad to Milford Center, excluding Gettysburg, Bradford, Lockington, and St. Paris Charges, and including the cities of Piqua and Urbana, and the Tremont City and King's Creek Charges; on the east by the Ohio Conference; on the south by the Ohio River; and on the west by the State of Indiana, but excluding Elizabeth, Hamilton County, O., to the Southeast Indiana Conference.

¶ 443. (20.) COLORADO CONFERENCE shall include the State of Colorado.

¶ 444. (21.) COLUMBIA RIVER CONFERENCE shall include the counties of Wasco, Umatilla, Crook, Morrow, and Gilliam, in the State of Oregon; all of the State of Washington east of the summit of the Cascade Mountains, and all of the State of Idaho north of the Idaho Conference.

¶ 445. (22.) DELAWARE CONFERENCE shall include the colored work in the States of Delaware, New Jersey, and New York, excepting, however, St. Mark's Church in the city of New York; all the Eastern Shore of Virginia, and all the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania not included in the Washington Conference.

¶ 446. (23.) DES MOINES CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Iowa west and south of the following lines: Beginning at the southeast corner of Wayne County, thence north to the south line of Marshall County, leaving Knoxville in the Iowa Conference and the Monroe Charge in the Des Moines Conference; thence west to the southeast corner of Story County; thence north to the northeast corner of Story County; thence west to the northeast corner of Crawford County; thence south to the north line of township eighty-three; thence west to the east line of Monona County; thence south and west on the line of Monona County to the Missouri River.

¶ 447. (24.) DETROIT CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Michigan in the lower peninsula east of the principal meridian as far north as the southern boundary of Roscommon County; thence west to the southwest corner of said county; thence north to the southern boundary of Charlevoix County; thence east to the southeast corner of said county of Charlevoix; thence north to the Straits of Mackinaw; and it shall also include the upper peninsula.



¶ 448. (25.) EAST GERMAN CONFERENCE shall embrace the German work east of the Alleghany Mountains.

¶ 449. (26.) EAST MAINE CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Maine not included in the Maine Conference.

¶ 450. (27.) EAST OHIO CONFERENCE shall be bounded by a line beginning at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, running easterly to the Pennsylvania State line; thence along said line, leaving the Petersburg Society in the Erie Conference, to the Ohio River; thence down said river to the Muskingum River; thence up the Muskingum River to Dresden, excluding Marietta and Zanesville; from Dresden northward along the Muskingum River and the Tuscarawas River to its intersection with the Ohio Canal near Zoar; from this point along said canal to Lake Erie, excluding Navarre and Clinton, and including Bolivar and Akron and all the city of Cleveland lying east of the Cuyahoga River.

¶ 451. (28.) EAST TENNESSEE CONFERENCE shall include all of the State of Tennessee not in the Tennessee Conference, and that part of the State of Virginia west of and including the counties of Carroll, Floyd, Montgomery, and Giles in said State.

¶ 452. (29.) ERIE CONFERENCE shall be bounded on the north by Lake Erie, on the east by a line commencing at the mouth of the Cattaraugus Creek, thence up said creek to the village of Gowanda, leaving said village in the Genesee Conference; thence to the Alleghany River at the mouth of the Tunungwant Creek; thence up said creek southward, excluding the city of Bradford, on said creek, to the ridge dividing between the waters of Clarion and Sinnemahoning Creeks; thence southward to the Mahoning Creek; thence down said creek to the Alleghany River, excluding the Milton Society, but including the Horatio Society in the Walston Circuit, and the Perrysville Society in the Ringgold Circuit, and Putneyville Society in the Putneyville Circuit; then across the said river in a northwesterly direction to the southwest corner of Lawrence County, including Wampun and Petersburg; thence along the State line to the place of beginning, including the State line appointment on the Jamestown Circuit.

¶ 453. (30.) FLORIDA CONFERENCE shall include the State of Florida, except that portion lying west of the Appalachian River.

¶ 454. (31.) FOCHOH CONFERENCE shall include the Fo-Kien Province in China.

¶ 455. (32.) GENESSEE CONFERENCE shall include all that part of the State of New York lying west of the Central New York Conference, excepting that part of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus Counties now included in the Erie Conference. It shall also include the villages of Gowanda and Corning, in the State of New York, and so much of Tioga County, including Tioga Charge, in the State of Pennsylvania, as is not embraced in the Central New York Conference; also so much of Potter County, in the said State of Pennsylvania, as is not included in Central Pennsylvania Conference; also, including so much of McKean County, in said State of Pennsylvania, as is embraced in the Olean District, including the city of Bradford.

¶ 456. (33.) GEORGIA CONFERENCE shall include the work among the white people in the State of Georgia.

¶ 457. (34.) GERMANY CONFERENCE shall include the work in Germany.

¶ 458. (35.) HOLSTON CONFERENCE shall include all the State of Tennessee east of and including the counties of Marion, Grundy, Van Buren, Cumberland, and Fentress in said State.

¶ 459. (36.) IDAHO CONFERENCE shall include all of the State of Idaho not included in the Columbia River Conference, and the counties of Wallawa, Union, Baker, Grant, and Malheur in the State of Oregon.

¶ 460. (37.) ILLINOIS CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Illinois not within the Southern Illinois Conference, south of the following line, namely: Beginning at Warsaw, on the Mississippi River; thence to Vermont; thence to the mouth of the Spoon River; thence up the Illinois River to the northwest corner of Mason County; thence to the junction of the Central and the Alton and Chicago Railroads; thence to the southwest corner of Iroquois County; thence east to the State of Indiana, leaving Bentley, Vermont, Manito, Mackinaw Circuit, and Normal in the Central Illinois, and Warsaw and Bloomington in the Illinois Conference.

¶ 461. (38.) INDIANA CONFERENCE shall be bounded on the north and east by a line beginning where the National Road intersects the west line of the State of Indiana; thence along said road to Terre Haute; thence along Vandalia Railroad to Belmont Street, West Indianapolis, including Locust Street Charge in Greencastle; thence north to Michigan Street; thence east to the Belt Railroad; thence north and east along said railroad to a point due west of Ninth Street; thence east to the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad; thence along said railroad to Third Street; thence east by Third Street and through to Meridian Street; thence south by Meridian Street, Madison Avenue, and Madison Pike to the southern limits of the city; thence west to White River; thence down said river to the west line of Johnson County; thence south on

the west line of Johnson, Brown, Jackson, Scott, and Clark Counties to the Ohio River; on the south by the Ohio River, and on the west by the State of Illinois.

¶ **462.** (39.) IOWA CONFERENCE shall be bounded on the east by the Mississippi River, on the south by the Missouri State line, on the west and north by a line commencing at the southwest corner of Appanoose County; thence north to Marshall County, leaving Knoxville in the Iowa Conference, and Monroe in the Des Moines Conference; thence on the south line of Marshall County due east to Iowa River; thence down said river to Iowa City; thence on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad to Davenport, leaving Davenport and Iowa City in the Upper Iowa Conference, and all intermediate towns in the Iowa Conference; it shall also include the Colored Work in the States of Iowa and Nebraska, and in the western part of the State of Illinois.

¶ **463.** (40.) ITALY CONFERENCE shall include the Kingdom of Italy and those parts of contiguous countries where the Italian language is spoken.

¶ **464.** (41.) JAPAN CONFERENCE shall include the Empire of Japan.

¶ **465.** (42.) KANSAS CONFERENCE shall embrace that portion of the State of Kansas lying east of the sixth principal meridian, and north of the south line of township sixteen, including the town of Pomona, lying south of said line, but excluding Louisburg, Ottawa, and Baldwin, lying north of said line, and Solomon City Circuit, lying east of the sixth meridian, provided that Baldwin shall remain in the Kansas Conference until its session in 1893.

¶ **466.** (43.) KENTUCKY CONFERENCE shall include the State of Kentucky.

¶ **467.** (44.) LEXINGTON CONFERENCE shall include the States of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, excepting so much of the State of Illinois as is included in the colored district attached to the Iowa Conference.

¶ **468.** (45.) LIBERIA CONFERENCE shall embrace the western coast of Africa, north of the equator.

¶ **469.** (46.) LITTLE ROCK CONFERENCE shall include the State of Arkansas.

¶ **470.** (47.) LOUISIANA CONFERENCE shall include the State of Louisiana.

¶ **471.** (48.) MAINE CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Maine west of the Kennebec River, from its mouth to the great bend below Skowhegan, and of a line running thence north to the State line, including Skowhegan and Augusta, and that part of the town of Winslow north of Sebasticook River, and also that part of New Hampshire east of the White Hills, and north of the waters of Ossipee Lake and the town of Gorham.

¶ **472.** (49.) MEXICO CONFERENCE shall include the republic of Mexico except the States of Chihuahua, Sonora, and the territory of Lower California.

¶ **473.** (50.) MICHIGAN CONFERENCE shall include the State of Michigan in the lower peninsula west of the principal meridian as far north as the southern boundary of Roscommon County; thence west to the southwest corner of said county; thence north to the southern boundary of Charlevoix County; thence east to the southeast corner of said county; thence north to the Straits of Mackinaw, including Mackinaw City.

¶ **474.** (51.) MINNESOTA CONFERENCE shall include the State of Minnesota.

¶ **475.** (52.) MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE shall include all of the State of Mississippi south of a line beginning at the northeast corner of Kemper County; and running along the northern border of said county, and of the counties of Neshoba, Leake, Madison, Yazoo, Sharkey, and Issaquena to the Mississippi River.

¶ **476.** (53.) MISSOURI CONFERENCE shall include so much of the State of Missouri as lies north of the Missouri River.

¶ **477.** (54.) MONTANA CONFERENCE shall include all of the State of Montana not included in the North Montana Mission, and also the National Park.

¶ **478.** (55.) NEBRASKA CONFERENCE shall include all that part of the State of Nebraska lying south of the Platte River and east of the west line of Range 12, west of the sixth principal meridian.

¶ **479.** (56.) NEWARK CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of New Jersey not included in the New Jersey Conference, Staten Island, in the State of New York, and so much of the States of New York and Pennsylvania as lies within the Jersey City and Paterson Districts.

¶ **480.** (57.) NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE shall include all the State of Massachusetts east of the Green Mountains not included in the New Hampshire and the New England Southern Conferences.

¶ **481.** (58.) NEW ENGLAND SOUTHERN CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Connecticut lying east of the Connecticut River, the State of Rhode Island, with the town of Blackstone in Massachusetts, and that part of the State of Massachusetts south of the towns of Wrentham, Walpole, Dedham, Milton, and Quincy.

¶ **482.** (59.) NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE shall include the State of New Hampshire, except that part within the Maine Conference; also that part of the State of Massachusetts northeast of the Merrimac River.

¶ **483.** (60.) NEW JERSEY CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of New Jersey lying south of the following line, namely: Commencing at Raritan Bay; thence

up said bay and river to New Brunswick; thence along the turnpike road to Lambertville on the Delaware, including the city of New Brunswick and Lambertville Station.

¶ 484. (61.) NEW YORK CONFERENCE shall consist of the territory now in the New York, Poughkeepsie (including Gaylordsville), Newburg, and Kingston Districts.

¶ 485. (62.) NEW YORK EAST CONFERENCE shall include the New York, New York East, Brooklyn, and New Haven Districts, including those charges in the city of New York east of a line running through Third Avenue, Bowery, Chatham Street, Park Row, Broadway, and Whitehall Street to South Ferry.

¶ 486. (63.) NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE shall include the State of North Carolina.

¶ 487. (64.) NORTH DAKOTA CONFERENCE includes that part of the State of North Dakota lying north of the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude.

¶ 488. (65.) NORTHERN GERMAN CONFERENCE shall include the German work in the States of Minnesota and North Dakota, and the appointments in the State of Wisconsin along the Mississippi River not included in the Chicago German Conference.

¶ 489. (66.) NORTHERN NEW YORK CONFERENCE shall include so much of the county of Franklin as is not within the Troy Conference, and all of the counties of St. Lawrence, Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida, and Herkimer, and all of Oswego County except Phoenix, and so much of the county of Madison as lies on and east of the New York and Midland Railroad, together with Cherry Valley, Springfield, and Richfield Springs in Otsego County, and St. Johnsville in Montgomery County.

¶ 490. (67.) NORTH INDIA CONFERENCE shall consist of the Northwest Provinces, east of the Ganges, and the Province of Oudh.

¶ 491. (68.) NORTH INDIANA CONFERENCE shall be bounded on the north by the State of Michigan; on the east by the State of Ohio, including Union City; on the south by the National Road from the State line west to Marion County; thence north to the northwest corner of said county; thence west to the Michigan Road; on the west by said Michigan Road to South Bend, and thence by the St. Joseph River to the Michigan State line, including Logansport and all towns on the National Road east of Indianapolis.

¶ 492. (69.) NORTH NEBRASKA CONFERENCE shall include all that part of the State of Nebraska lying north of the Platte River and east of the west line of Range 12 west of the sixth principal meridian.

¶ 493. (70.) NORTH OHIO CONFERENCE shall be bounded on the north by the Ohio State line, on the east by the Ohio Canal to its intersection with the Tuscarawas River, thence by that river and the Muskingum River to Dresden; on the south by Ohio Conference, excluding Dresden and including Utica, Homer, and Galena Circuits, and excluding Stratford; on the west by the main road passing through Delaware and Marion to Upper Sandusky, and the Sandusky River to its mouth; thence due north to the State line, excluding so much of the town of Delaware as lies west of Sandusky Street; also excluding the towns of Marion, Fremont, and Upper Sandusky, and including the towns of Tiffin and Port Clinton.

¶ 494. (71.) NORTHWEST GERMAN CONFERENCE shall include the German work in the State of South Dakota and that part of the State of Iowa north of an east and west line passing along the south line of the city of Clinton and that part of the State of Illinois lying west of the Chicago German Conference.

¶ 495. (72.) NORTHWEST INDIA CONFERENCE shall consist of that portion of the Northwest Provinces which lies south and west of the Ganges, the Punjab, and such parts of Rajputana and Central India as lie north of the twenty-fifth parallel of latitude.

¶ 496. (73.) NORTHWEST INDIANA CONFERENCE shall be bounded on the north by Lake Michigan and the State line; on the east by St. Joseph River and the Michigan Road; on the south by the Indiana Conference, and on the west by Illinois, including all the towns on the Michigan Road except Logansport, and all the towns on the southern boundary excluding Locust Street Charge in Greencastle.

¶ 497. (74.) NORTHWEST IOWA CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Iowa west of the Upper Iowa and north of the Des Moines Conference.

¶ 498. (75.) NORTHWEST KANSAS CONFERENCE shall include all that part of the State of Kansas north of the south line of township seventeen and west of the sixth principal meridian, and shall include Solomon City Circuit.

¶ 499. (76.) NORTHWEST SWEDISH CONFERENCE shall include the Swedish work in the West and Northwest; also within the Erie Conference in the State of New York, and within the Pittsburg and Central New York Conferences in the State of Pennsylvania.

¶ 500. (77.) NORWAY CONFERENCE shall embrace Norway.

¶ 501. (78.) NORWEGIAN AND DANISH CONFERENCE shall include all the work among the Norwegians and Danes between the Alleghany and Rocky Mountains.

¶ 502. (79.) OHIO CONFERENCE shall be bounded as follows: Commencing on the Muskingum River north of Dresden; thence down said river to the Ohio River, including Zanesville and Marietta; thence down the Ohio River to the mouth of Ohio Brush Creek; thence north to the southeast corner of Fayette County; thence north-

west to the west line of Fayette County; thence north on the west line of Fayette and Madison Counties to the Springfield branch of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad, leaving Vienna, Dunbarton, and Sinking Springs Circuits west of said line; thence east on the southern boundaries of Central Ohio and North Ohio Conferences to the place of beginning, including Milford and Stratford, and St. Paul's Charge in Delaware.

¶ 503. (80.) OREGON CONFERENCE shall include all that part of the State of Oregon not included in the Columbia River and Idaho Conferences.

¶ 504. (81.) PHILADELPHIA CONFERENCE shall be bounded on the east by the Delaware River; on the south by the Pennsylvania State line; on the west by the Susquehanna River, excluding Harrisburg and Curtain Heights and Epworth Charges; on the north by the north line of Dauphin, Schuylkill, Carbon, and Monroe Counties, excepting Ashland and Beaver Meadows Circuit.

¶ 505. (82.) PITTSBURG CONFERENCE shall be bounded on the north by Erie Conference; on the east by the Central Pennsylvania Conference; on the south by the West Virginia Conference; on the west by the East Ohio Conference.

¶ 506. (83.) PUGET SOUND CONFERENCE shall include all that part of the State of Washington lying west of the Cascade Mountains and north of the Columbia River.

¶ 507. (84.) ROCK RIVER CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Illinois north of the Central Illinois Conference; this Conference shall include the work among the Welsh people in the States of Illinois and Wisconsin.

¶ 508. (85.) ST. JOHN'S RIVER CONFERENCE shall include the work among the white people in the State of Florida, except that portion lying west of the Appalachicola River.

¶ 509. (86.) ST. LOUIS CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Missouri lying south of Missouri River.

¶ 510. (87.) ST. LOUIS GERMAN CONFERENCE shall include the German work in that part of the State of Illinois south of the Chicago German Conference, and in the State of Iowa south of the Northwest German Conference, and all the German work in the State of Missouri not within the West German Conference.

¶ 511. (88.) SAVANNAH CONFERENCE shall include the State of Georgia.

¶ 512. (89.) SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE shall include the State of South Carolina.

¶ 513. (90.) SOUTHEAST INDIANA CONFERENCE shall be bounded as follows, namely: Beginning at the crossing of Meridian and Third Streets, in the city of Indianapolis; thence west by said Third Street to the Indianapolis and Lafayette Railroad; thence north on said railroad to the Michigan Road; thence on said road to the north line of Marion County; thence east on said county line to the northeast corner of said county; thence south on the east line of said county to the National Road; thence east on said road to the State line; on the east by Ohio, including Elizabeth, Hamilton County, Ohio; on the south by the Ohio River, and on the west by the Indiana Conference.

¶ 514. (91.) SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE shall embrace that portion of the State of California lying south of the California Conference; also that portion of the State east of the Sierra Nevada Mountains and south of Inyo County.

¶ 515. (92.) SOUTH DAKOTA CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of South Dakota lying east of the meridian 101 degrees west longitude, and that part of the State of North Dakota lying south of the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude and east of the meridian aforesaid.

¶ 516. (93.) SOUTHERN GERMAN CONFERENCE shall include the German work in the States of Texas and Louisiana.

¶ 517. (94.) SOUTHERN ILLINOIS CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Illinois south of the following line, namely: Beginning at the mouth of the Illinois River; thence up said river to the northwest corner of Jersey County, including Kane and Woodbury; thence to Honey Point; thence to Hillsborough, leaving it in the Illinois Conference; thence east through Fayette and Effingham Counties to the northwest corner of Jasper County; thence on the north line of Jasper and Crawford Counties to the Wabash River.

¶ 518. (95.) SOUTH INDIA CONFERENCE shall consist of the Madras Presidency, and all the territory south of the Godavery River not included in the Bombay Conference.

¶ 519. (96.) SOUTH KANSAS CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Kansas lying east of the west line of Chautauqua, Elk, Greenwood, and Chase Counties, and south of the line of township sixteen, including Louisville, Ottawa, and Baldwin, lying north of that line, and excluding Pomona, lying south of that line, provided that Baldwin shall remain in the Kansas Conference until its session in 1893.

¶ 520. (97.) SOUTHWEST KANSAS CONFERENCE shall include all that part of the State of Kansas not included in the Kansas, Northwest Kansas, and South Kansas Conferences, and also the territory known as No Man's Land.

¶ 521. (98.) SWEDEN CONFERENCE shall embrace Sweden and Finland in Europe.

¶ 522. (99.) SWITZERLAND CONFERENCE shall include the work in Switzerland and those portions of France where the German language is spoken.



¶ 523. (100.) TENNESSEE CONFERENCE shall include that portion of the State of Tennessee west of and including the counties of Franklin, Coffee, Warren, White, Putnam, Overton, and Pickett in said State.

¶ 524. (101.) TEXAS CONFERENCE shall include so much of the State of Texas as lies east of a line beginning at the Gulf of Mexico on the east line of Matagorda County, and running along said line and the east line of Wharton and Colorado Counties to the north point of Colorado County; thence north until it strikes the Central Railroad at Calvert; thence along the line of said railroad to the northern boundary of Texas, excluding Calvert and all the towns on the line of said road.

¶ 525. (102.) TROY CONFERENCE shall include Troy, Albany, Saratoga, Plattsburg, and Burlington Districts.

¶ 526. (103.) UPPER IOWA CONFERENCE shall be bounded as follows, namely: Beginning at the northeast corner of the State of Iowa; thence down the Mississippi River to Davenport; thence west on the north line of the Iowa Conference to the southeast corner of Story County; thence north to the State line so as to include Iowa Falls; thence east on said line to the place of beginning.

¶ 527. (104.) UPPER MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE shall include all of the State of Mississippi not included in the Mississippi Conference.

¶ 528. (105.) VERMONT CONFERENCE shall include the St. Albans, St. Johnsbury, Montpelier, and Springfield Districts.

¶ 529. (106.) VIRGINIA CONFERENCE shall include all that part of the State of Virginia not embraced in the Baltimore and Wilmington Conferences, and also the counties of Pocahontas, Green Brier, Monroe, Pendleton, and Hardy in the State of West Virginia.

¶ 530. (107.) WASHINGTON CONFERENCE shall include Western Maryland, the District of Columbia, the State of West Virginia; so much of the State of Pennsylvania as lies west of the Susquehanna River, including the towns on said river; and so much of the State of Virginia as is not included in the East Tennessee and Delaware Conferences.

¶ 531. (108.) WEST GERMAN CONFERENCE shall include the States of Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado, the Territory of Oklahoma, and so much of the State of Missouri as lies west of a line commencing at the southeast corner of the State of Kansas; thence direct to the southeast corner of Morgan County, Missouri; thence north to the northeast corner of Charlton County, Missouri; thence to the northeast corner of Worth County, Missouri.

¶ 532. (109.) WEST NEBRASKA CONFERENCE shall include all that part of the State of Nebraska lying west of the west line of Range 12, west of the sixth principal meridian.

¶ 533. (110.) WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE shall embrace so much of the State of Texas as is not included in the Texas Conference.

¶ 534. (111.) WEST VIRGINIA CONFERENCE shall be bounded as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of the State of Pennsylvania; thence along the west line of Pennsylvania to the northeast corner of Ohio County, West Virginia, so as to include Dallas Circuit and Triadelphia Circuit; thence by the most direct way to Short Creek, so as to include Short Creek and Liberty Circuit; thence down Short Creek to the Ohio River; thence down said river to the mouth of the Big Sandy River; on the west by the State line; on the south and east by the Virginia and Baltimore Conferences to the Pennsylvania State line; thence westward along said line to the place of beginning.

¶ 535. (112.) WEST WISCONSIN CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Wisconsin not embraced in the Wisconsin Conference.

¶ 536. (113.) WILMINGTON CONFERENCE shall include the State of Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Maryland and of Virginia.

¶ 537. (114.) WISCONSIN CONFERENCE shall include all that part of the State of Wisconsin lying east and north of a line beginning at the southeast corner of Greene County, on the south line of the State; thence north on the range line between Ranges 9 and 10 east, to the north line of town twenty; thence west on the said line to the east line of Range 8; thence north on said line to the Michigan State line.

¶ 538. (115.) WYOMING CONFERENCE shall include the southern part of the State of New York not included in the New York, New York East, Newark, Central New York, and Genesee Conferences, and that part of the State of Pennsylvania bounded on the west by Central New York Conference, including the territory east of the Susquehanna River; and on the south by the Central Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and Newark Conferences, including Narrowsburg, and on the east by the Newark and New York Conferences.

## PART VI. CHAPTER III. BOUNDARIES OF MISSIONS.

¶ 539. In the United States and Territories:

§ 1. ARIZONA MISSION includes the Territory of Arizona.

§ 2. BLACK HILLS MISSION CONFERENCE shall include all that part of the State of South Dakota west of the meridian 101 degrees west longitude; and that part of the

State of North Dakota south of the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude, and west of meridian 101 degrees; it shall also include Crook County, Wyoming.

§ 3. INDIAN MISSION CONFERENCE shall include the Indian Territory.

§ 4. LOWER CALIFORNIA MISSION shall include the territory of Lower California in Mexico and the Spanish work in Southern California.

§ 5. NAVAJO INDIAN MISSION includes the Navajo Indian Reservation lying in Northeastern Arizona and Northwestern New Mexico; also the Moqui Reservation adjoining.

§ 6. NEW MEXICO ENGLISH MISSION shall include the Territory of New Mexico and the county of El Paso, Texas.

§ 7. NEW MEXICO SPANISH MISSION shall include the work among the Spanish-speaking people in the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, the State of Colorado, El Paso, Texas, and the States of Chihuahua and Sonora.

§ 8. NEVADA MISSION shall include the State of Nevada and as much of the State of California as lies east of the west summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

§ 9. NORTH MONTANA MISSION shall include that part of Montana as herein described: Start at Buford, thence up the Missouri River to the Musselshell, next to Copperopolis, including the same; thence along the main divide of the Belt Mountains to a point opposite Rock Creek; thence up said creek to Dearborn River; thence along said river to the main divide of the Rocky Mountains; thence northward to the British possessions; thence east to Dakota, and south to point of departure.

§ 10. NORTH PACIFIC GERMAN MISSION shall include the German work in the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana.

§ 11. WESTERN NORWEGIAN-DANISH MISSION CONFERENCE shall include the Norwegian and Danish work in the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, and California, and the Norwegian and Danish work in the Territory of Utah.

§ 12. UTAH MISSION includes the Territory of Utah and that part of the State of Idaho lying directly north of the Territory of Utah and south of parallel forty-three of north latitude, excluding the Fort Hall Indian Reservation.

§ 13. WYOMING MISSION shall include all the State of Wyoming except the National Park.

§ 14. GULF MISSION shall include our white work in the State of Louisiana south of Red River and west of the Atchafalaya River, and that portion of the State of Texas south of the Texas Pacific Railroad and east of the International and Great Northern Railroad, leaving Houston, Harrisburg, and Galveston in the Austin Conference.

#### ¶ 540. In foreign countries:

§ 1. BULGARIA. *Bulgaria Mission Conference* includes the principality of Bulgaria; with its central station at the city of Sisto, on the Danube River.

§ 2. CENTRAL CHINA. *Central China Mission* includes Central China; with its central station at the city of Kiu-Kiang, on the Yang-tse River.

§ 3. CONGO. *Congo Mission Conference* shall include the whole of Africa south of the equator.

§ 4. COREA. *Corea Mission* includes the Kingdom of Corea; with its central station at Seoul, the capital of the Kingdom.

§ 5. DENMARK. *Denmark Mission* includes the Kingdom of Denmark; with its central station at the city of Copenhagen.

§ 6. MALAYSIA. *Malaysia Mission* shall include the Malay Peninsula and all the adjacent islands inhabited by the Malay race.

§ 7. NORTH CHINA. *North China Mission* includes Northern China; with its central station at the city of Peking.

§ 8. SOUTH AMERICA. *South America Mission* includes the Argentine Republic, the republics of Uruguay, Paraguay, Peru, and Bolivia, together with the State of Rio Grande do Sul, in the United States of Brazil; with its central station at the city of Buenos Ayres.

§ 9. WEST CHINA. *West China Mission* includes West China; with its central station at Chung-King, in the province of Sze-Chuen.

### CHAPTER IV. ENABLING ACTS.

¶ 541. § 1. The *Arizona Mission* may, during the next four years, by a vote of two thirds of its members present and voting, with the approval of the Bishop presiding, be organized into an Annual Conference.

§ 2. The *Black Hills Mission Conference* may, during the next four years, whenever it shall have the requisite number of members, be organized into the Black Hills Annual Conference, with the approval of the Bishop presiding.

§ 3. The *California* and the *Southern California Conferences* may, during the next four years, by a joint commission duly raised in accordance with ¶ 422 of the Discipline,



and with the approval of the Bishop presiding, divide their territory into three or more Annual Conferences.

§ 4. The *Denmark Mission* may organize into an Annual Conference during the next four years, the presiding Bishop concurring.

§ 5. The *Germany Conference* may, during the next four years, by a vote of two thirds of the members present and voting, and the presiding Bishop concurring, divide into two Conferences, the names and boundaries to be such as they may appoint.

§ 6. The *Indian Mission Conference* may, during the next four years, by a vote of two thirds of the members present and voting, with the approval of the Bishop presiding, be organized into one or more Annual Conferences, with such names and boundaries as they may adopt.

§ 7. The *Indiana* and *Southeast Indiana Conferences* are authorized to lift the boundary line between them whenever, during the next four years, both Conferences shall vote so to do, the presiding Bishop or Bishops concurring.

§ 8. The *Kansas* and *South Kansas Conferences* are authorized to lift the boundary between them whenever, during the next four years, both Conferences shall vote so to do, the presiding Bishop or Bishops concurring.

§ 9. The *Louisiana Conference* may, during the next four years, by a vote of two thirds of its members present and voting, with the approval of the Bishop presiding, divide into two Conferences.

§ 10. The *Michigan* and *Detroit Conferences* may, during the next four years, by a majority of the members of each Conference present and voting, with the approval of the Bishop or Bishops presiding, divide their territory, upon such lines as may be agreed upon, into not more than four Annual Conferences. In case the Michigan and Detroit Conferences should not divide in accordance with the foregoing Enabling Act, then the Michigan Conference may, within the next four years, by a vote of two thirds of the members present and voting, with the approval of the Bishop presiding, divide into two Annual Conferences wholly within the present bounds of the Conference.

§ 11. The *Minnesota Conference* may, during the next four years, by the vote of two thirds of its members present and voting, with the approval of the Bishop presiding, divide into two Conferences.

§ 12. The *Nevada Mission* may, during the next four years, by the vote of two thirds of its members present and voting, with the approval of the Bishop presiding, be organized into an Annual Conference.

§ 13. The *New Mexico English Mission* may, during the next four years, by a vote of two thirds of the members present and voting, with the approval of the Bishop presiding, be organized into an Annual Conference.

§ 14. The *New Mexico Spanish Mission* may, during the next four years, by a vote of two thirds of its members present and voting, with the approval of the Bishop presiding, be organized into an Annual Conference.

§ 15. The *North China Mission* may, at any time during the next four years, by a vote of two thirds of its members present and voting, with the approval of the Bishop presiding, be organized into an Annual Conference.

§ 16. The *North Pacific German Mission* may, during the next four years, by a vote of two thirds of the members present and voting, with the approval of the Bishop presiding, be organized into an Annual Conference.

§ 17. The *Northwest Swedish Conference* may, during the next four years, by a vote of two thirds of the members present and voting, and with the approval of the Bishop presiding, divide into two Annual Conferences and one Mission Conference, with such names and boundaries as they may adopt.

§ 18. The *Savannah Conference* may, at any session during the next four years, by a vote of two thirds of the members present and voting, with the approval of the Bishop presiding, divide into two Annual Conferences.

§ 19. The *South America Mission* may, at any time during the next four years, with the approval of the Bishop presiding, organize into an Annual Conference, to be called the South America Annual Conference.

§ 20. The *Sweden Annual Conference* may, at any time during the next four years, with the approval of the Bishop presiding, set apart the work in the Russian Empire and organize the same into the Finland and St. Petersburg Mission.

§ 21. The Bishops presiding at any regular session (during the next four years) of the New England and the New England Southern Annual Conferences are authorized, if in their judgment they deem it best, to organize a Swedish Mission District in connection with the New England Conference, and appoint a Swedish Presiding Elder to the same; in which district all the present Swedish work within the New England and New England Southern Conferences shall be placed, and also all Swedish Missions which may hereafter be organized in the New England States, excepting in that part of the State of Connecticut within the bounds of the New York East Conference.

§ 22. The *Upper Mississippi Conference* may, during the next four years, by a vote

of two thirds of the members present and voting, transfer the white work therein to the Alabama Conference, the Bishops presiding in these Conferences respectively consenting thereto.

§ 23. The *Utah Mission* may, during the next four years, by a vote of two thirds of the members present and voting, with the approval of the Bishop presiding, be organized into an Annual Conference.

§ 24. The *West Nebraska Conference* may, at any session during the next four years, by a vote of two thirds of the members present and voting, and with the approval of the Bishop presiding, divide upon such lines as may be agreed upon.

§ 25. The *Western Norwegian-Danish Mission Conference* may, during the next four years, by the vote of two thirds of the members present and voting, and with the approval of the Bishop presiding, be organized into an Annual Conference.

§ 26. The *Wyoming Mission* may, during the next four years, by a vote of two thirds of the members present and voting, and with the approval of the Bishop presiding, be organized into an Annual Conference under such name as may be adopted.

§ 27. The *Malaysia Mission* may, at any time during the next four years, if the Bishop presiding concurs, be organized into a Mission Conference.

§ 28. The *Congo Mission Conference* may, during the next four years, whenever it shall have the required number of effective members, by a vote of two thirds of the members present and voting, and with the approval of the Bishop presiding, be organized into an Annual Conference.

§ 29. That portion of the Lexington Conference lying in the western part of Illinois, and the colored work in Iowa and Nebraska, is organized into a District and attached to the Iowa Conference.

§ 30. A Mission in the United States may, by a majority vote of its members present and voting, with the approval of the Bishop presiding, be organized into a Mission Conference.

§ 31. No Annual Conference shall be organized with less than twenty effective members.

§ 32. The provisions of these acts, to be effective, must be accepted prior to December 31, 1895.



## APPENDIX II.

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A.—COMMITTEES.

B.—REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

C.—MANAGERS OF SOCIETIES.

D.—BALLOTS.



# A.

## COMMITTEES.

### 1. STANDING. JOURNAL, PAGE 91.

#### EPISCOPACY. JOURNAL, PAGES 100, 101.

J. M. BUCKLEY, *Chairman*; C. N. GRANDISON, *Secretary*.

CONFERENCES.	NAMES.	CONFERENCES.	NAMES.
Africa.....	W. T. Hagan	Kansas.....	G. S. Dearborn
Alabama.....	G. E. Ackerman	Kentucky.....	Amon Boreing
Arkansas.....	M. L. Curl	Lexington.....	E. W. S. Hammond
Austin.....	David Gay	Little Rock.....	W. R. R. Duncan
Baltimore.....	John Lanahan	Louisiana.....	A. E. P. Albert
Bengal.....	F. W. Warne	Maine.....	J. B. Lapham
Blue Ridge.....	T. B. White	Mexico.....	Andres Cabrera
California.....	C. V. Anthony	Michigan.....	J. H. Potts
California German.....	C. H. Afflerbach	Minnesota.....	J. F. Chaffee
Central Alabama.....	A. W. McKinney	Mississippi.....	J. M. Shumpert
Central German.....	H. J. Liebhart	Missouri.....	O. S. Middleton
Central Illinois.....	C. O. McCulloch	Montana.....	J. E. Rickards
Central Missouri.....	R. E. Gillum	Nebraska.....	C. F. Creighton
Central New York.....	L. C. Queal	Newark.....	H. A. Buttz
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Dakota.....	D. W. Diggs	Nebraska.....	Duke Slavens
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Columbia River.....	Henry Rasmus	Mississippi.....	J. H. Brooks
Dakota.....	E. T. Langley	Missouri.....	O. S. Middleton
Delaware.....	J. E. Gunby	Montana.....	F. A. Riggins
Des Moines.....	W. A. Martin	Nebraska.....	H. T. Davis
Detroit.....	H. A. Forrest	Newark.....	W. H. Beach
East German.....	George Abele	New England.....	E. O. Fisk
East Maine.....	E. M. Tibbetts	New England Southern..	D. A. Whedon
East Ohio.....	Lewis Miller	New Hampshire.....	C. H. Hartwell
East Tennessee.....	D. W. Hays	New Jersey.....	W. H. Skirm
Erie.....	G. B. Chase	New York.....	P. A. Welch
Florida.....	A. R. Jones	New York East.....	J. E. Searles, Jr.



CONFERENCES.	NAMES.	CONFERENCES.	NAMES.
North Carolina.....	R. B. McRary	Southeast Indiana.....	W. F. Stevens
North Dakota.....	J. A. Hovis	Southern California.....	P. M. Green
Northern New York.....	E. R. Redhead	Southern German.....	Henry Wellman
North German.....	W. F. Finke	Southern Illinois.....	M. A. Smith
North India.....	J. W. Waugh	South India.....	J. E. Robinson
North Indiana.....	A. E. Mahin	South Kansas.....	C. R. Rice
North Nebraska.....	J. W. Shank	Southwest Kansas.....	Halderman White
North Ohio.....	J. W. Mendenhall	Sweden.....	K. A. Jansson
Northwest German.....	H. A. Salzer	Switzerland.....	H. J. Breiter
Northwest Indiana.....	S. B. Town	Tennessee.....	T. W. Johnson
Northwest Iowa.....	G. W. L. Brown	Texas.....	W. H. Logan
Northwest Kansas.....	E. W. Voorhis	Troy.....	C. D. Hammond
Northwest Swedish.....	J. R. Lindgren	Upper Iowa.....	Calvin Yoran
Norway.....	Andres Olsen	Upper Mississippi.....	J. A. Williams
Norwegian and Danish.....	J. H. Johnson	Vermont.....	F. P. Ball
Ohio.....	Carmi Alderman	Virginia.....	G. P. Moore
Oregon.....	G. W. Staver	Washington.....	J. A. Holmes
Philadelphia.....	S. M. Myers	West German.....	J. G. Leist
Pittsburg.....	J. A. Lane	West Nebraska.....	J. N. Dryden
Puget Sound.....	A. J. Hanson	West Texas.....	Harry Swann
Rock River.....	F. A. Hardin	West Virginia.....	H. P. McGregor
Saint John's River.....	E. B. Snyder	West Wisconsin.....	James Spensley
Saint Louis.....	O. M. Stewart	Wilmington.....	Joseph Pyle
Saint Louis German.....	H. H. Jacoby	Wisconsin.....	Robert McMillan
Savannah.....	C. O. Fisher	Wyoming.....	T. H. Dale
South Carolina.....	J. E. Wilson		

## MISSIONS. JOURNAL, PAGES 101, 109.

J. F. GOUCHER, *Chairman*; WILLIAM BURT, *Secretary*.

Africa.....	W. T. Hagan	Florida.....	Benjamin Dilworth
Alabama.....	G. E. Ackerman	Foo-Chow.....	N. J. Plumb
Arkansas.....	M. L. Curl	Genesee.....	J. E. Williams
Austin.....	G. E. Nies	Georgia.....	R. F. Thompson
Baltimore.....	J. F. Goucher	Germany.....	E. H. Gebhardt
Bengal.....	F. W. Warne	Holston.....	A. J. Bruner
California.....	W. R. Gober	Idaho.....	I. N. Sanders
California German.....	August Klahn	Illinois.....	W. A. Smith
Central Alabama.....	B. E. Scruggs	Indiana.....	J. A. Ward
Central German.....	Jacob Rothweiler	Iowa.....	T. J. Myers
Central Illinois.....	M. A. Head	Italy.....	William Burt
Central Missouri.....	R. E. Gillum	Japan.....	Julius Soper
Central New York.....	U. S. Beebe	Kansas.....	G. S. Dearborn
Central Ohio.....	E. D. Whitlock	Kentucky.....	Amon Boreing
Central Pennsylvania.....	M. K. Foster	Lexington.....	W. S. Hammond
Central Tennessee.....	J. M. Carter	Little Rock.....	J. M. Cox
Chicago German.....	Charles Iwert	Louisiana.....	Pierre Landry
Cincinnati.....	John Pearson	Maine.....	J. B. Lapham
Colorado.....	Earl Cranston	Mexico.....	C. A. Gamboa
Columbia River.....	Henry Rasmus	Michigan.....	G. S. Hickey
Dakota.....	A. W. Adkinson	Minnesota.....	G. H. Bridgman
Delaware.....	W. H. Coffey	Mississippi.....	S. L. Jones
Des Moines.....	L. M. Mann	Missouri.....	T. A. Canady
Detroit.....	W. H. Shier	Montana.....	F. A. Riggins
East German.....	E. J. Eisele	Nebraska.....	
East Maine.....	A. F. Chase	Newark.....	S. P. Hammond
East Ohio.....	J. R. Keyes	New England.....	G. S. Chadbourne
East Tennessee.....	D. W. Hays	New England Southern.....	S. O. Benton
Erie.....	T. D. Collins	New Hampshire.....	J. M. Durrell

CONFERENCES.	NAMES.	CONFERENCES.	NAMES.
New Jersey.....	G. B. Wight	Savannah.....	C. O. Fisher
New York.....	C. C. McCabe	South Carolina.....	E. J. Sawyer
New York East.....	J. O. Peck	Southeast Indiana.....	J. A. Sargent
North Carolina.....	R. B. McRary	Southern California.....	E. W. Caswell
North Dakota.....	J. A. Hovis	Southern German.....	Gotlieb Dosdall
Northern New York.....	T. B. Shephard	Southern Illinois.....	J. D. Gilham
North German.....	J. G. Bauer	South Indiana.....	J. E. Robinson
North India.....	E. W. Parker	South Kansas.....	Hugh McBirney
North Indiana.....	A. W. Lamport	Southwest Kansas.....	T. S. Hodgson
North Nebraska.....	J. B. Maxfield	Sweden.....	K. A. Jansson
North Ohio.....	John Mitchell	Switzerland.....	
Northwest German.....	Adolph Dulitz	Tennessee.....	T. W. Johnson
Northwest Indiana.....	S. B. Town	Texas.....	Edward Lee
Northwest Iowa.....	Wilmot Whitfield	Troy.....	W. H. Hughes
Northwest Kansas.....	M. M. Stolz	Upper Iowa.....	T. E. Fleming
Northwest Swedish.....	Alfred Anderson	Upper Mississippi.....	J. C. Eckles
Norway.....	Andres Olsen	Vermont.....	J. O. Sherborn
Norwegian and Danish.....	J. H. Johnson	Virginia.....	G. P. Moore
Ohio.....	J. C. Arbuckle	Washington.....	H. A. Carroll
Oregon.....	S. P. Wilson	West German.....	J. G. Leist
Philadelphia.....	J. H. Hargis	West Nebraska.....	O. R. Beebe
Pittsburg.....	T. H. Woodring	West Texas.....	B. J. Henry
Puget Sound.....	T. J. Massey	West Virginia.....	W. G. Riheldaffer
Rock River.....	J. M. Caldwell	Wilmington.....	W. L. S. Murray
Saint John's River.....	James Armstrong	Wisconsin.....	R. W. Bosworth
Saint Louis.....	William Jones	Wyoming.....	A. J. Van Cleft
Saint Louis German.....	Charles Heidel		

## EDUCATION. JOURNAL, PAGES 101, 103.

C. H. PAYNE, *Chairman*; E. J. GRAY, *Secretary*.

Africa.....	W. T. Hagan	East Tennessee.....	Robert Howard
Alabama.....	G. E. Ackerman	Erie.....	J. T. Edwards
Arkansas.....	M. S. Curl	Florida.....	A. R. Jones
Austin.....	David Gay	Foo-Chow.....	N. J. Plumb
Baltimore.....	W. S. Edwards	Genesee.....	J. E. Bills
Bengal.....	F. W. Warne	Georgia.....	R. F. Thompson
Blue Ridge.....	T. W. Matney	Germany.....	
California.....	J. N. Beard	Holston.....	A. J. Bruner
California German.....	C. H. Afflerbach	Idaho.....	H. K. Hines
Central Alabama.....	A. W. McKinney	Illinois.....	H. C. DeMotte
Central German.....	J. G. Schaal	Indiana.....	N. T. DePauw
Central Illinois.....	J. G. Evans	Iowa.....	C. L. Stafford
Central Missouri.....	R. E. Gillum	Italy.....	Luigi Mando
Central New York.....	A. B. Blodgett	Japan.....	Yasuji Ninomiya
Central Ohio.....	A. C. Barnes	Kansas.....	J. W. Alderman
Central Pennsylvania.....	E. J. Gray	Kentucky.....	E. L. Shepard
Central Tennessee.....	J. M. Carter	Lexington.....	E. W. S. Hammond
Chicago German.....	Charles Hedler	Little Rock.....	W. R. R. Duncan
Cincinnati.....	C. H. Payne	Louisiana.....	J. F. Patty
Colorado.....	John Evans	Maine.....	J. B. Lapham
Columbia River.....	H. J. Cozine	Mexico.....	Andres Cabrera
Dakota.....	C. B. Clark	Michigan.....	Samuel Dickie
Delaware.....	Frederick Nichols, Jr.	Minnesota.....	G. H. Bridgman
Des Moines.....	W. S. Hooker	Mississippi.....	J. H. Brooks
Detroit.....	L. R. Fiske	Missouri.....	O. S. Middleton
East German.....	George Abele	Montana.....	J. E. Rickards
East Maine.....	A. F. Chase	Nebraska.....	C. F. Creighton
East Ohio.....	Lewis Miller	Newark.....	H. A. Buttz

CONFERENCES.	NAMES.	CONFERENCES.	NAMES.
New England.....	W. F. Warren	Saint Louis German...	William Koencke
New England Southern...	F. D. Blakeslee	Savannah.....	T. A. Fortson
New Hampshire.....	J. M. Durrell	South Carolina.....	M. H. Gassaway
New Jersey.....	Thomas Hanlon	Southeast Indiana.....	J. P. D. John
New York.....	Alfred Coons	Southern California.....	W. S. Matthew
New York East.....	C. S. Wing	Southern German.....	Henry Wellman
North Carolina.....	R. B. McRary	Southern Illinois.....	A. G. Jepson
North Dakota.....	F. J. Young	South India.....	W. B. Wright
Northern New York.....	C. J. Little	South Kansas.....	D. S. Elliott
North German.....	W. F. Finke	Southwest Kansas.....	T. C. Thoburn
North India.....	Henry Mansell	Sweden.....	J. P. Larson
North Indiana.....	B. A. Kemp	Switzerland.....	
North Nebraska.....	A. J. Anderson	Tennessee.....	C. B. Wilson
North Ohio.....	W. F. Whitlock	Texas.....	H. B. Pemberton
Northwest German.....	Adolph Dulitz	Troy.....	C. H. Duntun
Northwest Indiana.....	H. A. Gobin	Upper Iowa.....	J. H. Rhea
Northwest Iowa.....	Wilmot Whitfield	Upper Mississippi.....	J. A. Williams
Northwest Kansas.....	W. H. Sweet	Vermont.....	W. P. Dillingham
Northwest Swedish.....	J. R. Lindgren	Virginia.....	G. P. Moore
Norway.....	Andres Olsen	Washington.....	J. H. Griffin
Norwegian and Danish...	P. O. Magnuson	West German.....	Charles Ott
Ohio.....	F. S. Coultrap	West Nebraska.....	J. N. Dryden
Oregon.....	M. C. Wire	West Texas.....	Harry Swann
Philadelphia.....	S. W. Thomas	West Virginia.....	L. H. Jordan
Pittsburg.....	C. W. Smith	West Wisconsin.....	S. S. Benedict
Puget Sound.....	T. J. Massey	Wilmington.....	A. E. Sudler
Rock River.....	H. B. Ridgaway	Wisconsin.....	C. W. Gallagher
Saint John's River.....	E. B. Snyder	Wyoming.....	L. L. Sprague
Saint Louis.....	G. W. Hughey		

## SUNDAY SCHOOLS AND TRACTS. JOURNAL, PAGES 101, 102.

A. B. LEONARD, *Chairman*; O. S. BAKETEL, *Secretary*.

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Alabama.....	J. H. McCleskey	East Ohio.....	R. M. Freshwater
Arkansas.....	W. J. Nelson	East Tennessee.....	Robert Howard
Austin.....	David Gay	Erie.....	F. H. Beck
Baltimore.....	J. St. C. Neal	Florida.....	A. R. Jones
Bengal.....	F. W. Warne	Foo-Chow.....	N. J. Plumb
Blue Ridge.....	T. B. White	Genesee.....	J. T. Canfield
California.....	C. B. Perkins	Georgia.....	R. F. Thompson
California German.....	C. H. Afflerbach	Germany.....	
Central Alabama.....	B. E. Scruggs	Holston.....	W. A. Galbraith
Central German.....	G. J. Golder	Idaho.....	I. N. Sanders
Central Illinois.....	Thomas Doney	Illinois.....	M. W. Everhart
Central Missouri.....	J. M. Arbuckle	Indiana.....	J. B. Young
Central New York.....	G. A. Guernsey	Iowa.....	H. B. Williams
Central Ohio.....	A. G. Williams	Italy.....	William Burt
Central Pennsylvania.....	T. H. Murray	Japan.....	Yasuji Ninomiya
Central Tennessee.....	C. H. Maynard	Kansas.....	T. B. Sweet
Chicago German.....	C. L. Gamer	Kentucky.....	J. S. Jones
Cincinnati.....	A. B. Leonard	Lexington.....	J. M. Peters
Colorado.....	H. T. DeLong	Little Rock.....	W. R. R. Duncan
Columbia River.....	H. J. Cozine	Louisiana.....	A. G. Miller
Dakota.....	D. W. Diggs	Maine.....	F. H. Beale
Delaware.....	Frederick Nichols, Jr.	Mexico.....	Andres Cabrera
Des Moines.....	L. M. Mann	Michigan.....	H. E. Staples
Detroit.....	Jesse Kilpatrick	Minnesota.....	H. C. Jennings
East German.....	George Abele	Mississippi.....	S. L. Jones

CONFERENCES.	NAMES.	CONFERENCES.	NAMES.
Missouri.....	E. M. Tracey	Saint John's River.....	E. B. Snyder
Montana.....	J. E. Rickards	Saint Louis.....	J. A. Field
Nebraska.....	B. L. Paine	Saint Louis German.....	George Cress
Newark.....	S. P. Hammond	Savannah.....	T. T. Greenwood
New England.....	W. N. Brodbeck	South Carolina.....	E. J. Sawyer
New England Southern.....	A. C. Titus	Southeast Indiana.....	W. F. Stevens
New Hampshire.....	O. S. Baketel	Southern California.....	J. E. McComas
New Jersey.....	W. H. Skirm	Southern German.....	Henry Wellman
New York.....	Alfred Coons	Southern Illinois.....	A. J. Jepsom
New York East.....	J. W. Beach	South India.....	W. B. Wright
North Carolina.....	C. N. Grandison	South Kansas.....	E. W. Cunningham
North Dakota.....	F. J. Young	Southwest Kansas.....	J. C. Hall
Northern New York.....	Samuel Call	Sweden.....	J. H. Jacobson
North German.....	J. G. Bauer	Switzerland.....	
North India.....	J. W. Waugh	Tennessee.....	T. W. Johnson
North Indiana.....	Norman Beckley	Texas.....	R. B. Smith
North Nebraska.....	John Dale	Troy.....	J. H. Coleman
North Ohio.....	M. M. Hester	Upper Iowa.....	J. C. Magee
Northwest German.....	Adolph Dulitz	Upper Mississippi.....	P. E. Tubbs
Northwest Indiana.....	Oliver Gard	Vermont.....	F. P. Ball
Northwest Iowa.....	C. C. Carpenter	Virginia.....	G. P. Moore
Northwest Kansas.....	V. W. Voorhis	Washington.....	I. G. Penn
Northwest Swedish.....	J. R. Lindgren	West German.....	Conrad Frick
Norway.....	Karl Andreasjen	West Nebraska.....	B. L. Robinson
Norwegian and Danish.....	P. O. Magnuson	West Texas.....	B. J. Henry
Ohio.....	J. C. Jackson	West Virginia.....	C. H. Lakin
Oregon.....	G. W. Slaver	West Wisconsin.....	S. S. Benedict
Philadelphia.....	S. W. Gehrett	Wilmington.....	Joseph Pyle
Pittsburg.....	Samuel Hamilton	Wisconsin.....	A. W. Kellogg
Puget Sound.....	F. S. Williams	Wyoming.....	M. W. Scott
Rock River.....	F. A. Hardin		

## CHURCH EXTENSION. JOURNAL, PAGES 101, 109.

T. B. NEELY, *Chairman*; F. M. VAN TREESE, *Secretary*.

Africa.....	F. C. Freeman	Detroit.....	A. R. Bartlett
Alabama.....	J. H. McCleskey	East German.....	E. J. Eisele
Arkansas.....	W. J. Nelson	East Maine.....	G. G. Winslow
Austin.....	G. E. Nies	East Ohio.....	S. J. Williams
Baltimore.....	J. E. Ingram	East Tennessee.....	Robert Howard
Bengal.....	F. W. Warne	Erie.....	Alfred Wheeler
Blue Ridge.....	T. W. Matney	Florida.....	Benjamin Dilworth
California.....	E. W. Playter	Foo-Chow.....	N. J. Plumb
California German.....	August Klahn	Genesee.....	G. C. Jones
Central Alabama.....	B. E. Scruggs	Georgia.....	R. F. Thompson
Central German.....	G. J. Golder	Germany.....	
Central Illinois.....	C. O. McCulloch	Holston.....	W. A. Galbraith
Central Missouri.....	J. M. Arbuckle	Idaho.....	I. N. Sanders
Central New York.....	G. A. Guernsey	Illinois.....	W. H. Musgrove
Central Ohio.....	I. R. Henderson	Indiana.....	J. H. Ketcham
Central Pennsylvania.....	R. L. Shetter	Iowa.....	Marcus Simpson
Central Tennessee.....	C. H. Maynard	Italy.....	Luigi Mando
Chicago German.....	Gustavus Seefeld	Japan.....	Julius Soper
Cincinnati.....	T. H. Pearne	Kansas.....	D. C. Newcomb
Colorado.....	Earl Cranston	Kentucky.....	Amos Shinkle
Columbia River.....	G. M. Booth	Lexington.....	L. M. Hagood
Dakota.....	C. B. Clark	Little Rock.....	J. M. Cox
Delaware.....	I. H. White	Louisiana.....	J. F. Patty
Des Moines.....	L. M. Shaw	Maine.....	E. S. Crosby

CONFERENCES.	NAMES.	CONFERENCES.	NAMES.
Mexico.....	C. A. Gamboa	Puget Sound.....	D. T. Denny
Michigan.....	Levi Master	Rock River.....	F. M. Bristol
Minnesota.....	Henry Beemer	Saint John's River.....	James Armstrong
Mississippi.....	A. D. Payne	Saint Louis.....	M. G. McGregor
Missouri.....	S. H. Prather	Saint Louis German.....	Charles Heidel
Montana.....	F. A. Riffin	Savannah.....	T. T. Greenwood
Nebraska.....	Duke Slavens	South Carolina.....	L. M. Duntion
Newark.....	D. R. Lowrie	Southeast Indiana.....	W. T. Friedley
New England.....	J. W. Hamilton	Southern California.....	P. F. Bresee
New England Southern.....	Eben Tirrell	Southern German.....	Gotlieb Dossdall
New Hampshire.....	J. M. Emery	Southern Illinois.....	F. M. Van Treese
New Jersey.....	Edmund Hewitt	South India.....	W. B. Wright
New York.....	A. J. Palmer	South Kansas.....	C. R. Rice
New York East.....	G. P. Mains	Southwest Kansas.....	Halderman White
North Carolina.....	R. B. McRary	Sweden.....	August Flink
North Dakota.....	F. J. Young	Switzerland.....	
Northern New York.....	W. R. Fitch	Tennessee.....	T. W. Johnson
North German.....	W. F. Finke	Texas.....	Edward Lee
North India.....	E. W. Parker	Troy.....	G. A. Barrett
North Indiana.....	James O'Brien	Upper Iowa.....	A. J. Kynett
North Nebraska.....	A. A. Anderson	Upper Mississippi.....	P. E. Tubbson
North Ohio.....	G. A. Hughes	Vermont.....	J. O. Sherburn
Northwest German.....	H. A. Salzer	Virginia.....	W. T. Schooley
Northwest Indiana.....	W. M. Kendall	Washington.....	Benjamin Brown
Northwest Iowa.....	Eugene Secor	West German.....	J. S. Kleinschmidt
Northwest Kansas.....	J. C. Postlethwaite	West Nebraska.....	C. A. Mastin
Northwest Swedish.....	Alfred Anderson	West Texas.....	B. J. Henry
Norway.....	Andres Olsen	West Virginia.....	L. A. Martin
Norwegian and Danish.....	J. H. Johnson	West Wisconsin.....	M. B. Balch
Ohio.....	J. C. Jackson	Wilmington.....	Alfred Smith
Oregon.....	O. Booth	Wisconsin.....	W. P. Stowe
Philadelphia.....	T. B. Neely	Wyoming.....	Austin Griffin
Pittsburg.....	J. W. Miles		

### FREEDMEN'S AID AND WORK IN THE SOUTH. JOURNAL, PAGES 102, 103.

WILLIAM SWINDELLS, *Chairman*; L. M. HAGOOD, *Secretary*.

Africa.....	F. C. Freeman	Delaware.....	J. E. Gunby
Alabama.....	G. E. Ackerman	Des Moines.....	W. W. Ramsay
Arkansas.....	M. L. Curl	Detroit.....	Jesse Kilpatrick
Austin.....	G. E. Nies	East German.....	E. J. Eisele
Baltimore.....	S. S. Henkle	East Maine.....	E. M. Tibbets
Bengal.....	F. W. Warne	East Ohio.....	W. H. Rider
Blue Ridge.....		East Tennessee.....	D. W. Hays
California.....	C. V. Anthony	Erie.....	W. P. Bignell
California German.....	August Klahn	Florida.....	Benjamin Dilworth
Central Alabama.....	A. W. McKinney	Foo-Chow.....	N. J. Plumb
Central German.....	H. J. Liebhart	Genesee.....	Samuel McGerald
Central Illinois.....	B. F. Tallman	Georgia.....	L. D. Ellington
Central Missouri.....	R. E. Gillum	Germany.....	
Central New York.....	E. J. Hermans	Holston.....	J. F. Spence
Central Ohio.....	L. A. Belt	Idaho.....	H. K. Hines
Central Pennsylvania.....	B. B. Hamlin	Illinois.....	Chris Galeener
Central Tennessee.....	J. M. Carter	Indiana.....	J. B. Young
Chicago German.....	Charles Iwert	Iowa.....	T. J. Meyers
Cincinnati.....	W. W. Wilson	Italy.....	Luigi Mando
Colorado.....	S. W. Thornton	Japan.....	Julius Soper
Columbia River.....	G. M. Booth	Kansas.....	G. S. Dearborn
Dakota.....	E. T. Langley	Kentucky.....	Amos Skinkle



CONFERENCES.	NAMES.	CONFERENCES.	NAMES.
Lexington.....	L. M. Hagood	Philadelphia.....	William Swindells
Little Rock.....	J. M. Cox	Pittsburg.....	A. L. Petty
Louisiana.....	J. C. Hartzell	Puget Sound.....	D. T. Denny
Maine.....	E. S. Crosby	Rock River.....	Lewis Curtis
Mexico.....	C. A. Gamboa	Saint John's River.....	James Armstrong
Michigan.....	M. M. Callen	Saint Louis.....	G. W. Hughey
Minnesota.....	C. M. Heard	Saint Louis German.....	J. L. J. Barth
Mississippi.....	J. M. Shumpert	Savannah.....	W. P. Thirkield
Missouri.....	J. J. Bentley	South Carolina.....	L. M. Duntun
Montana.....	J. E. Rickards	Southeast Indiana.....	E. H. Wood
Nebraska.....	A. F. Coon	Southern California.....	P. M. Green
Newark.....	W. H. Murphy	Southern German.....	Henry Wellman
New England.....	W. R. Clark	Southern Illinois.....	J. D. Gillum
New England Southern.....	R. S. Douglass	South India.....	J. E. Robinson
New Hampshire.....	S. C. Keeler	South Kansas.....	H. W. Chaffee
New Jersey.....	James Moore	Southwest Kansas.....	T. S. Hodgson
New York.....	J. M. King	Sweden.....	August Flink
New York East.....	Joseph Pullman	Switzerland.....	
North Carolina.....	C. N. Grandison	Tennessee.....	C. B. Wilson
North Dakota.....	J. A. Hovis	Texas.....	W. H. Logan
Northern New York.....	Gordon Moore	Troy.....	J. H. Guild
North German.....	W. F. Finke	Upper Iowa.....	S. W. Heald
North India.....	W. H. Daniels	Upper Mississippi.....	T. C. Eckles
North Indiana.....	James O'Brien	Vermont.....	R. L. Bruce
North Nebraska.....	J. W. Shank	Virginia.....	W. T. Schooley
North Ohio.....	A. M. Mattison	Washington.....	I. G. Penn
Northwest German.....	H. A. Salzer	West German.....	Conrad Frick
Northwest Indiana.....	Oliver Gard	West Nebraska.....	B. L. Robinson
Northwest Iowa.....	Wilmot Whitfield	West Texas.....	Harry Swann
Northwest Kansas.....	M. M. Stolz	West Virginia.....	L. L. Stewart
Northwest Swedish.....	J. R. Lindgren	West Wisconsin.....	G. W. Case
Norway.....	Andres Olsen	Wilmington.....	R. H. Adams
Norwegian and Danish.....	P. O. Magnuson	Wisconsin.....	J. R. Creighton
Ohio.....	J. W. Dillon	Wyoming.....	Thomas Harroun
Oregon.....	J. O. Booth		

## TEMPERANCE AND PROHIBITION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

JOURNAL, PAGES 95, 102, 133.

J. G. EVANS, *Chairman*; E. D. WHITLOCK, *Secretary*.

Africa.....		Columbia River.....	G. M. Booth
Alabama.....	J. H. McCleskey	Dakota.....	E. T. Langley
Arkansas.....	W. J. Nelson	Delaware.....	I. H. White
Austin.....	David Gay	Des Moines.....	Emory Miller
Baltimore.....	J. E. Ingram	Detroit.....	M. C. Hawks
Bengal.....	F. W. Warne	East German.....	George Abele
Blue Ridge.....	T. W. Matney	East Maine.....	G. G. Winslow
California.....	C. V. Anthony	East Ohio.....	Harvey Webb
California German.....	August Klain	East Tennessee.....	Robert Howard
Central Alabama.....		Erie.....	J. T. Edwards
Central German.....	H. J. Liebbart	Florida.....	A. R. Jones
Central Illinois.....	J. G. Evans	Foo-Chow.....	N. J. Plumb
Central Missouri.....	R. E. Gillum	Genesee.....	Samuel McGerald
Central New York.....	E. M. Mills	Georgia.....	R. F. Thompson
Central Ohio.....	E. D. Whitlock	Germany.....	
Central Pennsylvania.....	R. L. Shetter	Holston.....	A. J. Bruner
Central Tennessee.....	C. H. Maynard	Idaho.....	H. K. Hines
Chicago German.....		Illinois.....	W. A. Smith
Cincinnati.....	A. B. Leonard	Indiana.....	J. H. Ketcham
Colorado.....	John Evans	Iowa.....	I. O. Kemble



CONFERENCES.	NAMES.	CONFERENCES.	NAMES.
Italy.....		Ohio.....	F. S. Coultrap
Japan.....	Yasuji Ninomiya	Oregon.....	S. P. Wilson
Kansas.....	S. E. Pendleton	Philadelphia.....	William Swindells
Kentucky.....	J. S. Jones	Pittsburg.....	J. A. Lane
Lexington.....	G. L. Knox	Puget Sound.....	D. T. Denny
Little Rock.....	W. R. R. Duncan	Rock River.....	W. H. Burns
Louisiana.....	J. F. Patty	Saint John's River.....	James Armstrong
Maine.....	E. S. Crosby	Saint Louis.....	William Jones
Mexico.....		Saint Louis German.....	J. L. J. Barth
Michigan.....	Samuel Dickie	Savannah.....	T. T. Greenwood
Minnesota.....	Henry Beemer	South Carolina.....	L. M. Duntun
Mississippi.....	S. L. Jones	Southeast Indiana.....	J. A. Sargent
Missouri.....	J. J. Bentley	Southern California.....	E. W. Caswell
Montana.....	F. A. Riffin	Southern German.....	
Nebraska.....	C. F. Creighton	Southern Illinois.....	O. H. Clark
Newark.....	J. F. Dodd	South India.....	J. E. Robinson
New England.....	L. E. Hitchcock	South Kansas.....	Hugh McBirney
New England Southern.....	Eben Tirrell	Southwest Kansas.....	J. T. Hanna
New Hampshire.....	S. C. Keeler	Sweden.....	K. A. Jansson
New Jersey.....	J. B. Graw	Switzerland.....	
New York.....	C. C. McCabe	Tennessee.....	
New York East.....	E. J. Hill	Texas.....	R. B. Smith
North Carolina.....	C. N. Grandison	Troy.....	C. H. Duntun
North Dakota.....	J. A. Hovis	Upper Iowa.....	A. J. Kynett
Northern New York.....	T. B. Shepherd	Upper Mississippi.....	Warren McDonald
North German.....	W. F. Finke	Vermont.....	R. L. Bruce
North India.....	W. H. Daniels	Virginia.....	W. T. Schooley
North Indiana.....	Norman Beckley	Washington.....	
North Nebraska.....	John Dale	West German.....	Charles Ott
North Ohio.....	W. F. Whitlock	West Nebraska.....	O. R. Beebe
Northwest German.....	H. A. Salzer	West Texas.....	Harry Swann
Northwest Indiana.....	H. A. Gobin	West Virginia.....	C. S. Lakin
Northwest Iowa.....	Wilnot Whitfield	West Wisconsin.....	M. B. Balch
Northwest Kansas.....	M. M. Stolz	Wilmington.....	Alfred Smith
Northwest Swedish.....		Wisconsin.....	
Norway.....		Wyoming.....	Thomas Harroun
Norwegian and Danish.....	J. H. Johnson		

## 2. SPECIAL.

### ON DEACONESS WORK. JOURNAL, PAGES 96, 168.

DIST.	NAMES.	CONFERENCES.	DIST.	NAMES.	CONFERENCES.
1.	W. N. Brodbeck.....	New England		J. R. Lindgren.....	Northwest Swedish
	J. M. Emery.....	New Hampshire	10.	C. F. Creighton.....	Nebraska
2.	J. W. Eaton.....	Troy		John Dale.....	North Nebraska
	E. J. Hill.....	New York East	11.	D. W. Hays.....	East Tennessee.
3.	J. W. Waugh.....	North India		J. H. Brooks.....	Mississippi
	M. W. Scott.....	Wyoming	12.	W. N. McElroy.....	Illinois
4.	E. J. Gray.....	Central Pennsylvania		T. C. Thoburn.....	Southwest Kansas
	Samuel Hamilton.....	Pittsburg	13.	E. H. Gebhardt.....	Germany
5.	John Mitchell.....	North Ohio		H. H. Jacoby.....	Saint Louis German
	J. N. Gamble.....	Cincinnati	14.	P. F. Bresee.....	Southern California
6.	J. St. C. Neal.....	Baltimore		G. W. Staver.....	Oregon
	A. E. Sudler.....	Wilmington	At Large:		
7.	C. O. McCulloch.....	Central Illinois		D. A. Whedon.....	New England Southern
	Norman Beckley.....	North Indiana		John Pearson.....	Cincinnati
8.	F. A. Hardin.....	Rock River		R. L. Shetter.....	Central Pennsylvania
	Samuel Dickie.....	Michigan		L. M. Hagood.....	Lexington
9.	C. L. Stafford.....	Iowa		C. W. Gallagher.....	Wisconsin

ON EQUAL MINISTERIAL AND LAY REPRESENTATION. JOURNAL,  
PAGES 106, 147.

DIST.	NAMES.	CONFERENCES.	DIST.	NAMES.	CONFERENCES.
1.	S. O. Benton.....	New England Southern	9.	A. J. Kynett.....	Upper Iowa
	E. M. Tibbetts.....	East Maine		L. M. Mann.....	Des Moines
2.	S. P. Hammond.....	Newark	10.	H. T. Davis.....	Nebraska
	J. H. Guild.....	Troy		D. W. Diggs.....	Dakota
3.	C. J. Little.....	Northern New York	11.	C. B. Wilson.....	Tennessee
	A. B. Blodgett.....	Central New York		J. M. Cox.....	Little Rock
4.	Alfred Wheeler.....	Erie	12.	J. J. Bentley.....	Missouri
	John Field.....	Philadelphia		A. G. Jepson.....	Southern Illinois
5.	L. A. Belt.....	Central Ohio	13.	George Abele.....	East German
	Carmi Alderman.....	Ohio		S. J. Kleinschmidt.....	West German
6.	L. M. Dunton.....	South Carolina	14.	W. R. Gober.....	California
	W. A. Galbraith.....	Holston		J. E. Rickards.....	Montana
7.	J. L. Smith.....	Northwest Indiana	At Large:	Amos Shinkle.....	Kentucky
	W. T. Friedley.....	Southeast Indiana		J. E. Searles, Jr.....	New York East
8.	Levi Master.....	Michigan		John Evans.....	Colorado
	G. M. Robinson.....	Detroit		William Deering.....	Rock River

ON THE EPWORTH LEAGUE. JOURNAL, PAGES 95, 133.

1.	J. M. Durrell.....	New Hampshire		Henry Egbert.....	Upper Iowa
	R. L. Douglass.....	New England Southern	10.	A. W. Adkinson.....	Dakota
2.	J. H. Coleman.....	Troy		B. L. Paine.....	Nebraska
	P. A. Welch.....	New York	11.	Harry Swann.....	West Texas
3.	E. M. Mills.....	Central New York		B. E. Scruggs.....	Central Alabama
	W. B. Wright.....	South India	12.	S. E. Pendleton.....	Kansas
4.	S. W. Gehrett.....	Philadelphia		H. C. DeMotte.....	Illinois
	T. H. Murray.....	Central Pennsylvania	13.	H. J. Liebhart.....	Central German
5.	W. H. Rider.....	East Ohio		W. F. Finke.....	Northern German
	A. M. Mattison.....	North Ohio	14.	E. W. Caswell.....	Southern California
6.	W. S. Edwards.....	Baltimore		C. B. Perkins.....	California
	James Armstrong.....	St. John's River	At Large:		
7.	H. A. Gobin.....	Northwest Indiana		Arthur Edwards.....	Detroit
	T. J. Robinson.....	Central Illinois		S. W. Heald.....	Upper Iowa
8.	J. F. Berry.....	Detroit		D. R. Lowrie.....	Newark
	Robert McMillan.....	Wisconsin		Alfred Anderson.....	Northwest Swedish
9.	H. C. Jennings.....	Minnesota		F. S. Williams.....	Puget Sound

ON JUDICIARY. JOURNAL, PAGES 105, 147.

1.	W. P. Dillingham.....	Vermont	9.	H. R. Brill.....	Minnesota
2.	J. M. Buckley.....	New York East	10.	J. B. Maxfield.....	Nebraska
3.	J. E. Bills.....	Genesee	11.	J. C. Hartzell.....	Louisiana
4.	C. W. Smith.....	Pittsburg	12.	T. B. Sweet.....	Kansas
5.	D. H. Moore.....	Ohio	13.	C. H. Afferbach.....	California German
6.	S. S. Henkle.....	Baltimore	14.	J. D. Hammond.....	California
7.	J. P. D. John.....	Southeast Indiana	At Large:		
8.	F. M. Bristol.....	Rock River		John Miley.....	New York

ON GENERAL CONFERENCE DISTRICT BOUNDARIES. JOURNAL,  
PAGES 103, 147.

1.	W. F. Berry.....	East Maine	9.	J. F. Chaffee.....	Minnesota
2.	J. B. Graw.....	New Jersey	10.	B. L. Robinson.....	West Nebraska
3.	D. F. Pierce.....	Northern New York	11.	A. W. McKinney.....	Central Alabama
4.	H. P. McGregor.....	West Virginia	12.	W. H. Webster.....	Illinois
5.	J. C. Arbuckle.....	Ohio	13.	Charles Hedler.....	Chicago German
6.	J. F. Spence.....	Holston	14.	J. W. Sargent.....	Columbia River
7.	J. B. Young.....	Indiana	At Large:		
8.	J. R. Creighton.....	Wisconsin		C. R. Rice.....	South Kansas

ON SEATING NEXT GENERAL CONFERENCE. JOURNAL, PAGES  
105, 147.

DIST.	NAMES.	CONFERENCES.	DIST.	NAMES.	CONFERENCES.
1.	O. H. Clark .....	Southern Illinois	8.	P. J. Layne.....	West Wisconsin
2.	A. E. Street.....	New Jersey	9.	Wilmot Whitfield...	Northwest Iowa
3.	Austin Griffin.....	Wyoming	10.	N. A. Chamberlain.....	Colorado
4.	G. P. Moore.....	Virginia	11.	J. M. Shumpert.....	Mississippi
5.	E. D. Whitlock.....	Central Ohio	12.	S. H. Prather.....	Missouri
6.	C. H. Maynard....	Central Tennessee	13.	Adolph Dulitz...	Northwest German
7.	W. R. Halstead.....	Indiana	14.	S. P. Wilson.....	Oregon

ON COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION. JOURNAL, PAGES 94, 133.

1.	L. E. Hitchcock.....	New England	9.	J. H. Johnson.	Norwegian and Danish
2.	C. D. Hammond.....	Troy	10.	Earl Cranston.....	Colorado
3.	J. E. Williams.....	Genesee	11.	J. F. Patty.....	Louisiana
4.	J. T. Edwards.....	Erie	12.	J. A. Field.....	Saint Louis
5.	Lewis Miller.....	East Ohio	13.	J. L. J. Barth...	Saint Louis German
6.	W. P. Thirkield.....	Savannah	14.	J. N. Beard.....	California
7.	N. T. DePauw.....	Indiana	At Large:		
8.	William Deering.....	Rock River	T. H. Pearne .....		Cincinnati

ON THE EXCLUSION OF THE CHINESE. JOURNAL, PAGES 134, 147.

G. F. Eaton.....	New England	H. A. Salzer.....	Northwest German
William Lawrence.....	Central Ohio	C. V. Anthony.....	California
William Swindells.....	Philadelphia	G. E. Nies.....	Austin
W. R. Fitch.....	Northern New York	T. S. Hodgson.....	Southwest Kansas
A. J. Hanson.....	Puget Sound		

ON EXPENSES OF RESERVE DELEGATES. JOURNAL, PAGES 93, 132.

L. C. Queal.....	Central New York	G. S. Chadbourne.....	New England
Joseph Pyle.....	Wilmington	W. H. Coffey.....	Delaware
B. F. Sheets.....	Rock River	Henry Wellman.....	Southern German
P. M. Green.....	Southern California	Amon Boreing.....	Kentucky
M. B. Balch.....	West Wisconsin		

ON RULES OF ORDER. JOURNAL, PAGES 94, 97.

C. C. Carpenter.....	Northwest Iowa	William Lawrence.....	Central Ohio
J. M. Buckley.....	New York East	Earl Cranston.....	Colorado
T. B. Neely.....	Philadelphia	E. W. Cunningham.....	South Kansas
H. K. Hines.....	Idaho		

ON AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY. JOURNAL, PAGES 168, 191.

A. E. Mahin.....	North Indiana	M. M. Stolz.....	Northwest Kansas
F. H. Beale.....	Maine	Marcus Simpson.....	Iowa
L. L. Stewart.....	West Virginia	H. A. Carroll.....	Washington
Thomas Doney.....	Central Illinois		

ON CONSOLIDATION OF BOARD OF EDUCATION AND THE FREED-  
MEN'S AID AND SOUTHERN EDUCATION SOCIETY. JOURNAL,  
PAGES 226, 239.

William Deering.....	Rock River	L. R. Fiske.....	Detroit
E. O. Fisk.....	New England	J. F. Goucher.....	Baltimore
Amos Shinkle.....	Kentucky	H. B. Ridgaway.....	Rock River
P. A. Welch.....	New York		

ON CHINESE EXCLUSION BILL. (MEMORIAL TO THE PRESIDENT.)  
JOURNAL, PAGES 108, 109.

NAMES.	CONFERENCES.	NAMES.	CONFERENCES.
William Lawrence.....	Central Ohio	W. P. Dillingham.....	Vermont
William Swindells.....	Philadelphia	F. H. Root.....	Genesee
J. C. Postlethwaite....	Northwest Kansas		

ON FRATERNAL DELEGATES. JOURNAL, PAGES 95, 97.

L. R. Fiske.....	Detroit	J. C. Hartzell.....	Louisiana
G. H. Bridgman.....	Minnesota	J. B. Maxfield.....	North Nebraska
W. H. Beach.....	New Jersey		

ON ECUMENICAL CONFERENCE. JOURNAL, PAGES 94, 133.

J. M. King.....	New York	John Evans.....	Colorado
J. W. Hamilton.....	New England	A. W. Kellogg.....	Wisconsin
J. F. Goucher.....	Baltimore		

ON MEMOIRS. JOURNAL, PAGES 97, 191.

D. H. Moore.....	Ohio	Arthur Edwards.....	Detroit
Sandford Hunt.....	Genesee	J. M. Buckley.....	New York East
A. B. Leonard.....	Cincinnati		

ON ENTERTAINMENT OF THE NEXT GENERAL CONFERENCE.  
JOURNAL, PAGES 166, 191.

J. O. Peck.....	New York East	J. M. Caldwell.....	Rock River
R. M. Freshwater....	East Ohio	W. F. Whitlock.....	North Ohio
M. M. Callen.....	Michigan		

ON REPORT OF TRUSTEES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL  
CHURCH. JOURNAL, PAGES 293, 323.

Lewis Miller.....	East Ohio	C. H. Payne.....	Cincinnati
J. H. Ketcham.....	Indiana	William Fairchild.....	Kansas
W. H. Murphy.....	Newark		

ON INVITATION TO PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY. JOURNAL, PAGES  
202, 203.

Bishop J. P. Newman.....		William Deering.....	Rock River
A. J. Kynett.....	Upper Iowa	S. S. Henkle.....	Baltimore
W. F. Warren.....	New England		

ON REVISION OF THE DISCIPLINE. JOURNAL, PAGES 95, 132.

Sandford Hunt.....	Genesee	Emory Miller.....	Des Moines
John Lanahan.....	Baltimore	William Burt.....	Italy
O. M. Stewart.....	Saint Louis		

ON JOHN STREET CHURCH. JOURNAL, PAGES 107, 132.

G. P. Mains.....	New York East	W. M. Nelson.....	New York
S. W. Thomas.....	Philadelphia	Joseph Pullman.....	New York East
W. H. Murphy.....	Newark		

ON CENTENARY OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE. JOURNAL,  
PAGES 106, 133.

F. D. Blakeslee..	New England Southern	W. H. Skirm.....	New Jersey
T. B. Neely.....	Philadelphia	John Pearson.....	Cincinnati
J. W. Alderman.....	Kansas		

ON RECEPTION OF GENERAL CONFERENCE BY MUNICIPAL AU-  
THORITIES AT OMAHA. JOURNAL, PAGES 96, 109.

Arthur Edwards.....	Detroit	C. W. Smith.....	Pittsburg
D. H. Moore.....	Ohio		

## B.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

## ON EPISCOPACY.

## REPORT NO. I. JOURNAL, PAGE 205.

The Committee on Episcopacy desires to report, with reference to the resolution instructing it to report on May 10 what number, if any, should be added to the episcopacy, that it has been unable to consider the question with sufficient fullness, and asks further time, with the intention to report at the earliest possible moment.

## REPORT NO. II. JOURNAL, PAGE 253.

Your Committee respectfully report, in considering the memorial from J. F. Chaffee and others relative to electing William Taylor and J. M. Thoburn to the office of General Superintendents, that in view of the representations in memorials from foreign fields concerning the efficiency of the Missionary episcopacy as now constituted, and in deference to the wishes of the brethren in those fields, we deem it inexpedient and unadvisable to recommend the election of these Missionary Bishops to the office of General Superintendents.

## REPORT NO. III. JOURNAL, PAGE 253.

Your Committee would respectfully report that they have considered the memorial referred to them touching the effectiveness of the Bishops, and that while some of the Bishops are so far advanced in years as to render it hardly probable that they will be able to do full work during the ensuing quadrennium, yet we are of the opinion that none of them should be declared "non-effective."

## REPORT NO. IV. JOURNAL, PAGE 254.

The question of an increase in the number of Bishops having been referred to this Committee, we respectfully report that, after a very careful consideration of the whole subject, it is our opinion that it is not necessary at this time to elect any more Bishops.

## REPORT NO. V. JOURNAL, PAGE 254.

As respects the memorials concerning the election of a colored Bishop, referred by the General Conference to the Committee on

Episcopacy, the Committee respectfully reports that, since all ministers and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of every kindred, tribe, and tongue, are equally entitled to all its rights and privileges, the race or nationality of Bishops is not a proper subject for legislation, but must be decided by the free votes of those invested with the responsibility of electing Bishops.

REPORT NO. VI. JOURNAL, PAGE 254.

As to the matter of episcopal residences, referred by the General Conference to the Committee on Episcopacy, your Committee would respectfully recommend that all of the present episcopal residences be retained, and that there be added Detroit and the State of Washington.

REPORT NO. VII. JOURNAL, PAGES 320, 350.

Concerning the memorial as to districting the Bishops, your Committee would respectfully report that we deem it inexpedient for the Bishops to be assigned to districts for various reasons.

Among them are the following :

It would be the abandonment of a system that has proved highly successful for one of doubtful utility in our Church.

It would require a large increase of numbers in the Board of Bishops, and consequent increase of expense to the Church.

An itinerant general superintendency is more in harmony with the genius and history of our Church than one by districts.

To change from our present system to one by districts we deem impracticable.

REPORT NO. VIII. JOURNAL, PAGES 320, 349.

Your Committee would respectfully report, and it recommends, that the method of selecting residences by the Bishops shall be, as in the past quadrennium, by seniority in office.

REPORT NO. X. JOURNAL, PAGE 349.

Your Committee on Episcopacy would respectfully recommend that the characters of the General Superintendents and their administration be approved, with the exception that while the ruling of Bishop Foster in declining, in the Kentucky Conference, to allow the names of certain candidates who had passed the preliminary examinations, and had been duly presented for admission on trial, sprang from a regard for the efficiency of the Church, in view of the law in the case, and the danger of justifying a precedent, we are compelled to disapprove the said ruling.

REPORT NO. XI. JOURNAL, PAGE 350.

Concerning the memorial referred to your Committee touching the matter of homes already prepared for and used by the Bishops, we recommend that in giving the liberty of choice to the



Bishops to select their residences from the places named for that purpose by the General Conference, it shall be understood that every place where an episcopal residence has been provided, free from rent, shall be chosen by some one of the Bishops.

REPORT NO. XII. JOURNAL, PAGE 350.

In regard to the election of an Assistant Missionary Bishop for Africa, proposed in the memorial referred to this Committee, we beg leave to report that we find no provision in the Discipline for assistant episcopal supervision.

REPORT NO. XIII. JOURNAL, PAGE 349.

Having considered the petition of the members of the South American Mission with reference to increased episcopal supervision, we recommend that the General Superintendents be requested to provide for at least a biennial visitation to this important field, and that the Bishop assigned to this duty take ample time to accomplish thoroughly the work committed to him.

REPORT NO. XIV. JOURNAL, PAGE 350.

Your Committee to whom were referred the papers from the Bethany Independent Methodist Church of Baltimore would report as follows :

*Whereas*, The Bethany Independent Methodist Church is closely allied to us in doctrine and usage, and has for years employed Methodist Episcopal ministers as pastors to supply the pulpit, and has taken the regular annual benevolent collections, and during the last five years paid over to the Baltimore Methodist Episcopal Conference seven thousand one hundred and sixty-five dollars, thereby manifesting its love for the old Methodist Episcopal Church ; therefore, .

*Resolved*, 1. That we recognize the expressed wish of Bethany Church, and recommend that the request be granted.

2. That the General Superintendents of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in making the appointments, be granted permission to appoint pastors from our Church to any Methodist church not under our care, but having the same doctrines and usages, and operating with us in our benevolent work, who may ask of our Church said appointment.

REPORT NO. XV. JOURNAL, PAGE 349.

Concerning the memorial referred to the Committee on Episcopacy to ascertain "whether any Missionary Bishop has ordained any person to the ministry outside his missionary field ; and, if so, by what authority ?" Also, "whether any Missionary Bishop of our Church has ordained any deaconess or deaconesses ; and, if so, by what authority ?" we find that Bishop William Taylor ordained in England a brother, recommended in Africa by the African Conference, and intended for the work in Africa, and

after investigating the facts we report that it shall not be deemed a breach of order for a Missionary Bishop, while traveling in a foreign country, though outside of his missionary field, to ordain a minister belonging to that field, there being no General Superintendent accessible, and the disciplinary preliminaries to ordination having been observed.

REPORT NO. XVI. JOURNAL, PAGE 350.

Concerning the inquiry referred to your Committee as to whether any Missionary Bishops had ordained any deaconess or deaconesses, having ascertained the facts, we report, that while we do not find that Bishop Thoburn has formally ordained deaconesses, we do find that he did use a form of service resembling an ordination, for which there is no authority in the Discipline.

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## ON ITINERANCY.

REPORT NO. I. JOURNAL, PAGES 252, 338.

*Whereas*, Little or no demand has been made on the part of the people for the removal of said "time-limit;" and,

*Whereas*, It is reasonable, in the absence of such demand, to suppose that the people neither expect it or want it; and,

*Whereas*, The present five-year limit has not been sufficiently tested; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this General Conference that the present time-limit of five years should be allowed to stand until the Church has had time to give it a fair and reasonable trial.

REPORT NO. II. JOURNAL, PAGES 291, 351.

Substitute for the present paragraph 193 the following:

¶193. When it is alleged of a traveling preacher that he is so unacceptable or inefficient as to be no longer useful in his work, or, without reason of impaired health of himself or family disqualifying him for pastoral work, goes into secular business, his case shall be referred to a committee of five or more members of his Conference for inquiry, and if said committee shall find the allegation sustained, and shall so recommend, the Conference may request him to locate. If he shall refuse, and the condition complained of shall continue, the Conference may, at its next session, after formal trial and conviction, locate him without his consent. He shall have the right of appeal to a Judicial Conference, which may restore him.

REPORT NO. VI. JOURNAL, PAGES 291, 361.

Your Committee on Itinerancy, to whom was referred a resolution instructing us to prepare a plan for unifying and im-

proving the methods of Conference examinations in the Disciplinary Course of Study, in order to the elevation of the standard of theological attainment among the preachers, report the following recommendations :

1. The appointment by the Bishops of a Central Theological Faculty, to consist of five of their own number, five theological professors, representing the five departments of theological study—biblical, systematic, historical, pastoral, and sacred eloquence—and five pastors. This faculty shall prescribe the course of study, and exercise a general supervision over the Annual Conference Boards of Examination.

2. The appointment by each Annual Conference upon the nomination of the presiding Bishop of the Board of Examiners, which shall be a perpetuated organization, changes to be made only for cause. To this board shall be referred the entire body of candidate preachers, traveling and local, for classification, instruction, and examination.

3. The publication of a monthly journal by the Book Agents, to be the organ of communication and instruction between the Central Faculty and the Conference Boards of Examination and the students, and to be a part of the course of study, its editor to be appointed by the Central Faculty from among their own number.

4. Such an arrangement of the order of studies and such a division of the whole course that all students in the English-speaking Conferences shall be able to study the same books at the same time.

5. A post-graduate course articulating with the Conference course, optional with any member of an Annual Conference who has finished the Conference course, naming a large list of elective studies in each department, providing for examination and the granting of a diploma by the Central Faculty to all who reach a required standard of proficiency. Graduates of our theological schools who in school have gone through with any of the studies of the Conference course, and have passed a satisfactory examination therein, and have a certificate of the same signed by the officers of the faculty, may elect in place of such studies of the Conference course an equal number of studies of the post-graduate course.

6. This action shall not be construed as providing any substitute for the institutional instruction of the Church, or as interfering with the liberty of any student in an Annual Conference seeking the advantages offered by the Boston Correspondence School when he shall so elect.

[Action on the above was as follows :

“*Resolved*, That the report of the Committee on Itinerancy, No. VI, on Conference Examinations in the Disciplinary Course of Study, be referred to the Bishops, with power to adopt its provisions at their discretion during the coming quadrennium.”

—Ed.]

## REPORT NO. X. JOURNAL, PAGE 355.

## CONFERENCE JOURNALS.

Applying the standards prescribed by the last General Conference, and printed in the Discipline of 1888, we find that the Journals of the following Annual Conferences are beyond criticism, and entitled to high praise: Africa, Baltimore, Colorado, Cincinnati, Delaware, Central Pennsylvania, Central Tennessee, Dakota, North Ohio, Northwest Indiana, Northwest Iowa, North Nebraska, Northwest Kansas, East German, East Ohio, Erie, East Maine, East Tennessee, Maine, Little Rock, Mexico, Louisiana, Lexington, Illinois, Indiana, Italy, St. Louis, Savannah, Southern California, South Kansas, Upper Iowa, Central German, Sweden, Norwegian and Danish, Norway, Southern German, Northwest Swedish, Germany, St. Louis German, Genesee, New York East, New Jersey, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Northern New York, Wilmington, Wyoming, Chicago German, Northwest German, North German, California German, Switzerland, Central Ohio, Central Illinois, Central New York, California, Rock River, Oregon, Pittsburg, Puget Sound, Ohio, Philadelphia, Washington, West Virginia, West Wisconsin, Wisconsin, Newark, Black Hills, Holston, New England Southern, Mississippi.

The following defects appear in the following Journals: Arkansas—Lacks page headings in years 1889, 1890, 1892. The year 1890 lacks the signature of the Secretary. Austin—*Journals* of 1889 and 1891 lack the certificate of the Secretary. Alabama—Lacks a Conference roll for 1888, 1891, 1892, and signature of President and Secretary in 1889. Bengal—Lacks the certificate of the Secretary. Blue Ridge—Lacks the signature of the presiding Bishop for 1888, and for 1889-90 the signature of the Secretary does not stand in its appropriate place with that of the President. Columbia River—Not certified as being the authorized official minutes. Minnesota—The names of the movers of motions are not given, and the names of the President and Secretary not appended to the stations of the preachers. North India—Only the minutes of 1891 submitted. There is no evidence that the printed minutes were the official record. There is no certificate that they are a correct copy. There is no Conference roll. Figures are erased and written in ink on pages 34 and 58. A properly bound copy of the *Journal* should be sent to the next General Conference for examination. Georgia—The name of the presiding Bishop is wanting. No certificate of the Secretary that it is the record of the Conference. Several erasures and interlineations occur. A correct copy should be sent to the next General Conference for examination. West German—Deficient in proper headings; marginal indexes not clear, and the *Journal* lacks a businesslike appearance. Florida—Not substantially bound. The certificate is lacking. Iowa—No marginal references. Japan—Lacks the Secretary's certificate. Kansas—The Secre-

tary's signature is lacking for 1891. There are no marginal references. The names of makers of motions are not given. Kentucky—The Secretary's signature is lacking in 1891. Southeast Indiana—Contains no roll of the Conference. Southern Illinois—Does not always contain the names of movers of motions. South India Conference—Certificate of the Secretary is lacking. South Carolina—Not presented. Southwest Kansas—No Secretary's certificate. Upper Mississippi—Errors in statistical footings. Texas—Incomplete. Indian Mission—Incomplete. Disciplinary questions changed. Without marginal indexes. No certificate that it is the official *Journal*. Directed to prepare a proper *Journal* to be sent to the next General Conference. Northwest German—No marginal indexes. Missouri—Some of the disciplinary questions incompletely stated. No Bishop's certificate of ordination. No certificate of Secretary. The charges and specifications in the case of J. H. Cox are not given, and the finding is without the signature of the committee. Central Alabama—Not presented. Vermont—Lacks official certificate. Virginia—Names of movers of motions are omitted, and has no marginal references. West Nebraska—Lacks Secretary's certificate. West Texas—Lacks Secretary's certificate. Detroit—Very imperfectly and unworthily bound. The *Journal* for 1891 is sent in unbound pamphlet form. Wisconsin—Excellent printed and beautifully bound. Required certificates are absent. Co-rean Mission—*Journal* right, but not bound.

## ON REVISALS.

### REPORT NO. I. JOURNAL, PAGES 229, 352.

To the General Conference the Committee on Revisals recommend for adoption the following proposed changes in the form, and, to a slight degree, in the substance, of our law relating to local preachers, undergraduates in Conference, ordinances, etc. Changes in the substance of the law will be found only in paragraphs 73, 92, section 3 (3), 151, 155, 157, section 4 ; 183, 187, 195, section 2 ; 2, 196, sections 3 and 4.

NOTE.—The notes inclosed in [ ] are for explanation, and are not to be inserted in the Discipline. The existing law is printed in unlead type, the proposed law in lead type.

¶ 73. The electing and ordaining of deacons and elders is to be done in the Annual Conferences.

¶ 73. The electing and, so far as is practicable, the ordaining of deacons and elders is to be done in the Annual Conference.

¶ 91, § 2. To take cognizance of all the local preachers and exhorters in the district, and to inquire respecting the gifts, labors, and usefulness of each by name, and to arrange a plan of appointments for each until the next District Conference.



§ 3. To hear complaints against local preachers ; to try, suspend, deprive of ministerial office and credentials, expel, or acquit any local preacher against whom charges shall have been preferred.

§ 4. To license local preachers ; to inquire if they will wholly abstain from the use of tobacco ; to renew the licenses of local preachers and exhorters annually ; and to recommend to the Annual Conference local preachers as suitable candidates for deacons' or elders' orders, and for admission on trial in the traveling connection ; *provided*, that no person shall be licensed to preach, nor shall his license to preach or exhort be renewed, nor shall he be recommended for orders or for admission into the traveling connection, without the recommendation of the Quarterly Conference, or of the Leaders and Stewards' Meeting of the circuit or station of which he is a member ; and in all cases the candidate shall first pass a satisfactory examination in such course of study as the Bishops shall prescribe. The District Conference shall also have the powers given to the Quarterly Conference in paragraph 157, relating to the recognition of orders.

¶ 91, § 2. To take cognizance of all the local preachers and exhorters in the district as provided in paragraphs 196–206, and to arrange a plan of appointments for each until the next District Conference.

¶ 92, § 3 (3) From each local preacher ; the form of which report shall be prescribed by each District Conference. (See paragraph 196.)

4. (7) Where are the local preachers stationed?

¶ 92, 3. (3) From each local preacher according to the form prescribed in paragraph 196.

4. (7) What work is assigned to each local preacher ? [NOTE.—This conforms to 5 (2) of this paragraph.]

¶ 98, § 2. To take cognizance of all the local preachers and exhorters in the circuit or station, and to inquire into the gifts, labors, and usefulness of each by name ; to license proper persons to preach ; to inquire if they will wholly abstain from the use of tobacco ; to examine them in such course of study as the Bishops shall prescribe ; to renew their licenses annually, and to recommend the renewal of the license of exhorters annually, when, in the judgment of said Conference, their gifts, grace, and usefulness will warrant such renewal ; to recommend to the Annual Conference local preachers who are suitable candidates for deacons' or elders' orders, and for admission on trial in the traveling connection ; and to try, suspend, deprive of ministerial office and credentials, expel, or acquit any local preacher in the circuit or station against whom charges shall have been preferred ; and to receive the annual report of the trustees ; *provided*, that no person shall be licensed to preach without the recommendation of the society of which he is a member, or of the Leaders and



Stewards' Meeting; nor shall anyone be licensed to preach or recommended to the Annual Conference to travel or for ordination without first being examined in the Quarterly Conference on the subject of doctrines and Discipline. In all cases the candidate shall pass a satisfactory examination in such course of study as the Bishops shall prescribe.

§ 3. To elect trustees where the laws of the State permit, and also stewards for the circuit or station; and of the latter to elect one a district steward and one a recording steward.

¶ 98, § 2. To take cognizance of all local preachers and exhorters in the circuit or station as provided in paragraphs 195-206. [See paragraphs 195-206 below.]

§ 3. To receive the annual report of the trustees; to elect trustees when the laws of the State permit; to elect stewards for the circuit or station; and of the latter to elect one a district steward and one a recording steward. [NOTE.—The words which introduce this section are taken from section 2 of this paragraph, in which they have heretofore stood, obviously by mistake.]

¶ 99. § 1, 13; § 2, 11; § 3, 16. Are there any recommendations for license to preach?

§ 3, 17. Are there any recommendations of local preachers for orders?

§ 3, 18. Are there any recommendations for admission into the traveling connection?

§ 3, 19. Are there any recommendations for the recognition of orders?

§ 3, 20. Has the character of the local preachers and exhorters been examined, and have their licenses been renewed?

¶ 99. § 1, 13; § 2, 11; § 3, 16. Who are licensed to preach, or recommended to the District Conference for license to preach?

§ 3, 17. Was the character of each local preacher and exhorter examined?

§ 3, 18. What local preachers are recommended for orders?

§ 3, 19. What local preachers are recommended for admission on trial?

§ 3, 20. What local preachers are recommended for the recognition of orders?

§ 3, 21. What local preachers and exhorters have had their licenses renewed, or been recommended to the District Conference for renewal of license?

¶ 150. But no one should be received unless he first procure a recommendation from the Quarterly Conference of his circuit or station. We may then, if he gives us satisfaction, receive him on trial. But before any such candidate is received on trial or in full connection, or is ordained deacon or elder, he shall give satisfac-

tory evidence respecting his knowledge of those particular subjects which have been recommended to his consideration.

¶ 150. But he must (1) present a recommendation from the District Conference (or, where no District Conference exists, from the Quarterly Conference) of which he is a member, duly signed by the president and secretary thereof, and (2) give to the Annual Conference satisfactory evidence of his knowledge of the studies prescribed to candidates for admission on trial.

¶ 151. When a preacher's name is not printed in the Minutes he must receive a written license from a Bishop or presiding elder; but while he is on trial the Annual Conference alone has jurisdiction over the question of authority to preach, and his continuance on trial shall be equivalent to the renewal of his license to preach.

¶ 151. While he is on trial the Annual Conference alone has jurisdiction over the question of his authority to preach; and his continuance on trial shall be equivalent to the renewal of his license to preach. If he shall be discontinued, he shall be a member of the Quarterly Conference of the circuit or station where he resides at the time, and if he is not a deacon or elder his license shall expire, unless it is renewed within one year.

¶ 155. A preacher on trial may be admitted into full connection in the Annual Conference after he has been employed in the regular itinerant work on circuits, in stations, or in our institutions of learning for two successive years from the time he was received on trial; *provided*, he has given satisfaction and is approved by the Conference after examination by the president.

¶ 155. A preacher on trial who has been employed in the regular itinerant work on circuits, in stations, or as an instructor in an institution of learning for two successive years from the time he was received on trial may be admitted into full connection in the Annual Conference after he has given satisfactory evidence of his knowledge of the first two years of the Conference course of study, and after the examination before the Conference prescribed in paragraph 154.

#### THE RECEPTION OF MINISTERS FROM OTHER EVANGELICAL CHURCHES.

¶ 157. Ministers of other Churches who may offer to unite with us may be received in the following manner:

§ 1. If they come to us properly accredited from any branch of the Methodist Church, they may be received, according to their credentials, as local deacons or elders by an Annual Conference, they having been duly recommended by a Quarterly Conference. Those of them who are duly certified as members in good

standing in Annual Conferences until the time of their dismissal therefrom may be admitted by an Annual Conference either on trial or into full connection, with recognition of their orders, upon giving satisfaction as to their literary and other qualifications for the work of the ministry ; and a previous reception of such ministers as local deacons or elders shall not be a bar to such admission by the Annual Conference ; *provided*, that they are duly recommended by the Quarterly Conference.

§ 2. If ministers come to us properly accredited from any other evangelical Church, they may be received by the Quarterly Conference as preachers not entitled to administer the sacraments ; and the Annual Conference, being satisfied as to their qualifications for the ministry, and of their agreement with us in doctrine and Discipline, may recognize their orders, on condition of their taking upon them our ordination vows, and may also admit them on trial or into full connection.

#### THE RECEPTION OF MINISTERS FROM OTHER EVANGELICAL CHURCHES.

¶ 157. Ministers duly accredited as in good standing in other evangelical Churches until their withdrawal or dismissal therefrom, and having been blameless in life and doctrine thereafter, may be received into our ministry in the following manner :

§ 1. The Quarterly Conference may receive them as local preachers not entitled to administer the sacraments.

§ 2. Upon the recommendation of the District Conference (or of the Quarterly Conference where no District Conference exists) the Annual Conference may at any time thereafter recognize the orders of those thus received ; may, upon like recommendations, receive them into the Conference, either on trial or in full connection ; and may, at its discretion, require them to pursue, in whole or in part, the Conference course of study.

§ 3. But ministers of the above description may apply directly to the Annual Conference, which may receive their credentials from another Church, and, finding them of unquestionable validity and sufficiency, may exercise in behalf of said ministers all the powers conferred in the preceding section.

§ 4. In all these cases the candidates for admission into full connection must satisfactorily answer the questions set forth in paragraph 154 ; and candidates who come to us from other than Methodist Churches must, before the recognition of their orders, take upon them our ordination vows and give satisfactory evidence of their agreement with us in doctrine and Discipline.

¶ 158. Whenever a minister is received according to either of the foregoing sections he shall be furnished with a certificate,

signed by a Bishop, in the following words, namely : "This is to certify that — has been admitted into — Conference as a traveling preacher [or has been admitted as a local preacher on — Circuit], he having been ordained to the office of a deacon [or an elder, as the case may be], according to the usages of the — Church, of which he has been a member and minister, and he is hereby authorized to exercise the functions pertaining to his office in the Methodist Episcopal Church so long as his life and conversation are such as become the Gospel of Christ.

"Given under my hand and seal, at —, this — day of —, in the year of our Lord —. —."

¶ 158. Whenever the orders of a minister are recognized according to the foregoing provisions he shall be furnished with a certificate, signed by the Bishop, in the following words, namely : "*This is to certify* that the — Annual Conference, having examined the credentials of the Rev. — as an elder (*or deacon*) of the — Church, and having received other testimonials of his grace, gifts, and usefulness, and being satisfied therewith, has this day accepted and recognized him in due form as an elder (*or deacon*) in the Methodist Episcopal Church, entitled to exercise under its authority all the functions pertaining to that office so long as his life and doctrine become the Gospel of Christ.

"Given under my hand and seal, at —, this — day of —, in the year of our Lord —. —."

¶ 161, § 10. To prescribe a course of biblical, ecclesiastical, and literary studies, upon which those applying for admission upon trial in the Annual Conferences shall be examined and approved before such admission ; to prescribe a course of reading and study proper to be pursued by candidates for the ministry for the term of four years ; and also a four years' course of reading and study for local preachers.

¶ 161. To prescribe the studies upon which those applying for license to preach, for orders as local preachers, and for admission on trial shall respectively be examined ; and also (1) a course of study for local preachers, extending through four years ; and (2) a course of Conference study, extending through four years, to be pursued by those who have been admitted on trial in the Conference.

#### THE ELECTION OF TRAVELING ELDERS AND THEIR DUTY.

¶ 181. The duty of a traveling elder is :

1. To administer baptism and the Lord's Supper, to solemnize matrimony, and to conduct divine worship. 2. To do all the duties of a traveling preacher.

## THE ELECTION OF ELDERS AND THEIR DUTY.

¶ 181. An elder has authority to preach, to conduct divine worship, to solemnize matrimony, and to administer the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's Supper.

¶ 182. No elder who ceases to travel without the consent of the Annual Conference, certified under the hand of the President of the Conference, except in case of sickness, debility, or other unavoidable circumstance, shall on any account exercise the peculiar functions of his office, or even be allowed to preach among us; *nevertheless*, the final determination in every such case is with the Annual Conference.

¶ 188. No deacon who ceases to travel without the consent of the Annual Conference, certified under the hand of the President of the Conference, except in case of sickness, debility, or other unavoidable circumstance, shall on any account exercise the peculiar functions of his office, or even be allowed to preach among us; *nevertheless*, the final determination in all such cases shall be with the Annual Conference.

¶ 182. [NOTE.—This paragraph should be consolidated with paragraph 188, as follows, and placed after paragraph 156:]

¶ 182. An Annual Conference may grant to any member thereof who is in good standing a location, certified by its president. But no member of an Annual Conference who declines or ceases to do the work to which he is duly appointed, except in case of sickness, debility, or other unavoidable circumstance, shall on any account exercise the peculiar functions of his office, whether deacon or elder, or even be allowed to preach among us; *nevertheless*, the final determination in every such case is with the Annual Conference.

¶ 183. Every traveling deacon shall exercise his office for two years before he be eligible to the office of elder; except in the case of Missions, or of churches in a foreign country outside of a Mission or Conference, when the Annual Conferences shall have authority to elect for the elder's office sooner, if they judge it expedient.

¶ 202. A local deacon shall be eligible to the office of an elder after he has preached four years from the time he was ordained a deacon, and has obtained from the District or Quarterly Conference of which he is a member a recommendation certifying his qualifications in doctrine, discipline, talents, and usefulness, signed by the president and countersigned by the secretary. He shall, if he cannot attend, send to the Annual Conference such recommendation, and a note certifying his belief in the doctrines and Discipline of our Church. The whole being examined by the Annual Conference and approved, he may be ordained.

¶ 183. Preachers of the following classes are eligible to the office of elder:



§ 1. Those who, having been for four consecutive years local deacons, shall present a recommendation for elders' orders from the District Conference (or from the Quarterly Conference where no District Conference exists), duly attested by the president and secretary thereof; and shall have completed satisfactorily to the Annual Conference the studies prescribed for local deacons who are candidates for elders' orders.

NOTE 1. Preachers on trial in an Annual Conference are for purposes of ordination, as for amenability, considered as local preachers.

NOTE 2. But the election of such preachers to elders' orders properly precedes their admission to full connection.

§ 2. Those who have been in full connection in the Annual Conference, and also deacons for two successive years, and shall have completed satisfactorily to the Conference the Conference course of study.

§ 3. Those who, having been admitted on trial and elected to deacons' orders under the provisions of paragraph 187, section 2, shall have completed the Conference course of study and been admitted into full connection.

§ 4. Those who, having been admitted on trial in an Annual Conference, have been appointed to a foreign Mission, or to the pastorate of churches in a foreign country outside of a Mission or Conference.

#### THE ELECTION OF TRAVELING DEACONS AND THEIR DUTIES.

¶ 186. The duty of a traveling deacon is: 1. To administer baptism and to solemnize matrimony. 2. To assist the elder in administering the Lord's Supper. 3. To do all the duties of a traveling preacher.

#### THE ELECTION OF DEACONS AND THEIR DUTY.

¶ 186. A deacon has authority to preach, to conduct divine worship, to solemnize matrimony, to administer baptism, and to assist the elder in administering the Lord's Supper.

¶ 187. Whenever a preacher on trial shall be appointed by a Bishop to a Mission, or in charge of a remote field in any Conference, or a church in a foreign country outside of a Mission or Conference, or to a chaplaincy in the army or navy, or to a reformatory, sanitary, or charitable institution or prison, he may, if elected by an Annual Conference, a majority of the presiding elders concurring, with the approbation of a Bishop, be ordained deacon by him before his probation ends.

¶ 200. A local preacher shall be eligible to the office of a deacon after he has preached four consecutive years from the time he received a license, and has obtained a recommendation from



the District or Quarterly Conference, after proper examination, signed by the president and countersigned by the secretary, and after his character has passed in examination before the Annual Conference and he has obtained its approbation.

¶ 201. A local preacher who has been licensed three consecutive years before his admission on trial in an Annual Conference shall be eligible to the office of deacon after he has preached one year in the traveling connection and has obtained a recommendation from the District or Quarterly Conference of which he is a member, and his character and qualifications have been examined and approved by the Annual Conference.

¶ 187. Preachers of the following classes are eligible to the office of deacons :

§ 1. Those who, having been local preachers for four consecutive years, shall present a recommendation for deacons' orders from the District Conference (or from the Quarterly Conference where no District Conference exists), duly attested by the president and secretary thereof ; and shall have completed satisfactorily to the Annual Conference the studies prescribed to local preachers who are candidates for deacons' orders.

NOTE.—Preachers on trial in an Annual Conference are for purposes of ordination, as for amenability, considered as local preachers.

§ 2. Those who, having been local deacons and also regular students in one of our theological seminaries for two full years, shall have been admitted on trial, and shall have previously completed satisfactorily to the Annual Conference two years of the regular Conference course.

§ 3. Those who have been on trial in an Annual Conference for two years, and shall have completed satisfactorily to the Annual Conference the first two years of the Conference course of study.

§ 4. Those preachers on trial who shall be appointed by a Bishop to a foreign Mission, or to a remote field in any Conference, or to a church in a foreign country outside of a Mission or Conference, or to a chaplaincy in the army or navy, or in a prison, or in a reformatory, sanitary, or charitable institution, the Bishop and a majority of the presiding elders recommending the election.

¶ 188. See paragraph 182 above.

¶ 195. The Quarterly Conference shall have authority to license proper persons to preach, to examine them in such course of study as the Bishops shall prescribe, and to renew their licenses annually when, in the judgment of said Conference, their gifts, grace, and usefulness warrant such renewal ; to recommend to the Annual Conferences local preachers who are suitable candidates for deacons' or elders' orders, or for admission on trial in the traveling connec-

tion; and to try, suspend, and deprive of ministerial office and credentials, expel, or acquit any local preacher in the circuit or station against whom charges have been preferred; *provided*, that no person shall be licensed to preach without the recommendation of the society of which he is a member, or of the Leaders and Stewards' Meeting; and no member of the church shall be at liberty to preach without such license. Nor shall any one be licensed to preach or recommended to the Annual Conference to become a traveling preacher or to be ordained without first being examined in the District or Quarterly Conference on the subject of doctrines and Discipline. In all cases the candidate shall first pass a satisfactory examination in such course of study as the Bishops shall prescribe.

¶ 195, § 1. Wherever a District Conference exists the powers hereinafter conferred on Quarterly Conferences in relation to local preachers and exhorters shall be exercised only by the District Conference; but it shall not license any person to preach, nor renew the license of any person to preach or exhort, nor recommend any local preacher to the Annual Conference for orders, or for recognition of orders, or for admission on trial, without the previous recommendation of the Quarterly Conference or of the Leaders and Stewards' Meeting of the circuit and station of which he is a member.

§ 2. The Quarterly Conference (where no District Conference exists) shall have authority:

1. To license proper persons to preach; *provided*, they shall have been previously recommended by the society of which they are members, or by the Leaders and Stewards' Meeting; shall have passed a satisfactory examination in the studies prescribed for candidates for license to preach; and shall also have been examined in the presence of the Conference on the subject of doctrine and Discipline. And no member of the Church shall be at liberty to preach without such a license.

2. To examine local preachers in the course of study prescribed for them; to inquire into the gifts, labors, and usefulness of each by name; to inquire if they will wholly abstain from the use of tobacco; and to renew their licenses annually when, in the judgment of the Conference, their gifts, grace, and usefulness, and their faithfulness and proficiency in study, warrant such renewal.

3. To recommend to the Annual Conference local preachers who are suitable candidates for deacons' or elders' orders, for recognition of orders, or for admission on trial, such candidates having been previously examined in the presence of the Quarterly Conference on the subject of doctrine and Discipline.

4. To try, suspend, deprive of ministerial office and credentials, expel, or acquit any local preacher of the circuit or station against whom charges shall have been preferred.

¶ 196. Every local elder, deacon, or preacher shall be amenable to the District or Quarterly Conference where he resides for his Christian character and the faithful performance of the duties of his ministerial office. He shall have his name recorded on the journal of said Conference, and also enrolled on a class paper, and shall meet in class; and shall make to each District or Quarterly Conference to which he is amenable a report of his labors, as follows: 1. Number of sermons preached; 2. Number of prayer meetings attended; 3. Number of class meetings attended; 4. Number of Sunday schools attended; 5. Marriages solemnized, and the names of the parties married, and the names and ages of all persons baptized, that they may be entered by the preacher in charge upon the church records; 6. Number of funerals conducted; 7. Miscellaneous items. If a local preacher be found neglectful of any of the above duties or unacceptable in his ministerial office, after due trial, the District or Quarterly Conference, if it judges it proper, may deprive him of his ministerial office. And when a preacher is located or discontinued, he shall be amenable to the Quarterly Conference of the circuit or station where he had his last appointment.

¶ 197. Whenever a local elder, deacon, or preacher shall remove from one circuit or station to another he shall procure from the presiding elder of the district, or from the preacher having charge, a certificate of his official standing in the church at the time of his removal, without which he shall not be received as a local preacher in other places.

¶ 199. Whenever a local preacher shall have a pastoral charge he shall hold his church relation in said charge.

¶ 196, § 1. Every local elder, deacon, and preacher, not having a pastoral charge, shall be a member of and amenable to the Quarterly Conference where he resides.

§ 2. But if he has a pastoral charge his Quarterly Conference membership shall be in that charge.

§ 3. Whenever a preacher is located or discontinued by an Annual Conference he shall thereupon hold his Quarterly Conference membership where he resides at the time of location or discontinuance.

§ 4. When a local elder, deacon, or preacher shall change his residence he shall procure from the preacher in charge of the circuit or station from which he removes, or from the presiding elder of the district, a certificate of his official standing and of dismissal, and shall present it to the preacher in charge of the circuit or station to which he removes. If he neglects to do this he

shall not be received, nor use his office, as a local preacher in the charge to which he has removed; and he shall continue to be amenable to the Quarterly Conference of the charge from which he has removed, which may, if the neglect is long continued, after due notice, try him for persistent disobedience to the order of the Church, and, upon conviction thereof, deprive him of ministerial office and credentials.

¶ 197. Every local elder, deacon, or preacher shall be enrolled in a class, and meet with it. He shall make to the District or Quarterly Conference a report of his labors, as follows: 1. Number of sermons preached; 2. Number of prayer meetings attended; 3. Number of class meetings attended; 4. Number of Sunday schools attended; 5. Marriages solemnized, with the names of the persons married, and baptisms administered, and the names and ages of all persons baptized, that due entry may be made by the preacher in charge in the church records; 6. Number of funerals conducted; 7. Miscellaneous items. If a local preacher be found neglectful of any of the above duties, or unacceptable in his ministerial office, after due trial, the Quarterly Conference, if it judges it proper, may deprive him of his ministerial office.

¶¶ 200, 201. Incorporated with paragraph 187, above.

¶ 202. Incorporated with paragraph 183, above.

¶ 206. The duties of exhorters are to hold meetings for prayer and exhortation wherever opportunity is afforded, subject to the direction of the preacher in charge; to attend all the sessions of the District and Quarterly Conferences, and present a written report to the same; to be subject to an annual examination of character in the District or Quarterly Conference, and a renewal of license annually by the presiding elder or preacher having the charge, if approved by the District or Quarterly Conference.

¶ 206. The duties of exhorters are to hold meetings for prayer and exhortation wherever opportunity is afforded, subject to the direction of the preacher in charge; to attend all the sessions of the District and Quarterly Conferences, and present a written report to the same; to be subject to the annual examination of character in the Quarterly Conference, and a renewal of license, to be signed by the president thereof.

#### REPORT NO. XI. JOURNAL, PAGES 270, 361.

The Committee on Revisals respectfully recommends for adoption the following proposed change of Discipline:

That after the paragraph 234, in the Discipline of 1888, a new paragraph be inserted, as follows:

Should the District Conference having jurisdiction in the case

of an accused local elder, deacon, or preacher judge it expedient to try the accused by a select number, it may appoint not less than nine or more than fifteen of its members for the purpose, the accused having the right to challenge for cause; which select number, in the presence of a Bishop or an elder, whom the president of the District Conference may appoint, and with a secretary for the committee, shall have full power to consider and determine the case according to the rules which govern District Conferences in such proceedings; and the secretary shall make a faithful report of all its doings to the secretary of the District Conference in writing, and deliver up to him the bill of charges, the evidence taken, and the decision rendered, with all other documents brought into trial.

REPORT NO. XXVIII. JOURNAL, PAGES 330, 352.

The Committee on Revisals recommends that paragraph 72 of the Discipline be changed so as to read as follows:

¶ 72. The business of the Annual Conference is to inquire: 1. Who have been received by transfer, and from what Conferences? 2. Who have been readmitted? 3. Who have been received on credentials, and from what Churches? 4. Who have been admitted on trial? (a) in studies of first year; (b) in studies of third year. 5. Who have been continued on trial? (a) in studies of first year; (b) in studies of second year; (c) in studies of third year; (d) in studies of fourth year. 6. Who have been discontinued? 7. Who have been admitted into full connection? (a) elected and ordained deacons this year; (b) elected and ordained deacons previously. 8. What full members are in studies of third year? (a) admitted into full connection this year; (b) admitted into full connection previously. 9. What full members are in studies of fourth year? 10. What full members have completed their studies? (a) elected and ordained elders this year; (b) elected and ordained elders previously. 11. What others have been elected and ordained deacons? (a) as local preachers; (b) under missionary rule, paragraph 187. 12. What others have been elected and ordained elders? (a) as local deacons; (b) under missionary rule, paragraph 183. 13. Was the character of each preacher examined? 14. Who have been transferred, and to what Conferences? 15. Who have died? 16. Who have been located at their own request? 17. Who have been located? 18. Who have withdrawn? 19. Who have been permitted to withdraw under charges or complaints? 20. Who have been expelled? 21. What other personal notation should be made? [Here note, with



adequate statement of facts, the names: (a) of those whose orders have been recognized without admission to the Annual Conference; (b) of those whose credentials have been restored; (c) of those whose cases have been referred to the presiding elder for investigation; (d) of those formerly expelled, but now restored by the action of a Judicial or a General Conference.] 22. Who are the supernumerary preachers? 23. Who are the superannuated preachers? 24. Who are the triers of appeals? 25. What is the statistical report for this year?

*Note 1.* Statistics No. I must be published in the General Minutes.

*Note 2.* The several Annual Conferences are required *invariably* to publish Statistics Nos. I and II in their own Minutes. The publication of Statistics No. III is optional with the respective Conferences.

*Note 3.* Statistical secretaries of the Annual Conferences must furnish Statistics No. III to the editor of Sunday school books and papers for use in his office.

26. What is the aggregate of the benevolent collections as reported by the Conference treasurer? 27. What are the claims on the Conference fund? 28. What has been received on these claims, and how has it been applied? 29. Where shall the next Conference be held? 30. Where are the preachers stationed?

#### REPORT NO. XXXII. JOURNAL, PAGES 330, 355.

The Committee on Revisals respectfully recommends the following proposed changes in Discipline:

That the following changes be made in paragraph 154, namely:

First. That the questions to 20 be so rearranged that 14-19, inclusive, shall follow question 7, as 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, and 8-13, inclusive, shall follow as 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19 in the same order as now. The paragraph as amended shall then read as follows:

1. Have you faith in Christ? 2. Are you going on to perfection? 3. Do you expect to be made perfect in this life? 4. Are you earnestly striving after it? 5. Are you resolved to devote yourself wholly to this work? 6. Do you know the General Rules of our Church? 7. Do you keep them? 8. Have you considered the rules of a preacher, especially the first, ninth, and eleventh? 9. Will you keep them for conscience' sake? 10. Are you determined to employ all of your time in the work of God? 11. Will you diligently instruct the children in every place? 12. Will you visit from house to house? 13. Will you recommend fasting or abstinence both by precept and example? 14. Have you studied the doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal Church? 15. After full examination, do you believe that our



doctrines are in harmony with Holy Scripture? 16. Will you preach and maintain them? 17. Have you studied our form of Church Discipline and polity? 18. Do you approve our Church government and polity? 19. Will you support and maintain them? 20. Are you in debt so as to embarrass you in the work of the ministry? 21. Will you wholly abstain from the use of tobacco?

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## ON TEMPORAL ECONOMY.

### REPORT NO. I. JOURNAL, PAGE 201.

*Whereas*, The Trustees of the Chartered Fund elected George I. Bodine as treasurer of said fund in place of John F. Keen, who died on the 12th day of August, 1891, we hereby recommend that this General Conference approve such election.

### REPORT NO. II. JOURNAL, PAGE 270.

In response to petitions which have been presented requesting that agents, editors, and secretaries be chosen by the General Committees or Boards under whose supervision their work is performed, your Committee respectfully reports that it deems any change in the usage of this General Conference in the manner of elections as unadvisable.

### REPORT NO. III. JOURNAL, PAGE 270.

The Committee on Temporal Economy, to whom was referred memorials asking for changes in the mode of "election of trustees," in the "duties of recording stewards," and "the qualification of stewards," respectfully reports that the Committee has duly considered said memorials and recommends that no action be taken thereon.

### REPORT NO. IV. JOURNAL, PAGE 270.

The Committee on Temporal Economy, to whom was referred the following memorials, namely: "Against special and irregular appeals for money," coming from the Belfontaine District Conference of the Central Ohio Conference, also a memorial "regulating and limiting various charitable or aid societies," report: We have duly considered these memorials and recommend that no further action be taken thereon.

### REPORT NO. VII. JOURNAL, PAGES 320, 355.

We, your Committee on Temporal Economy, have carefully considered a memorial from the bounds of the St. Louis Conference asking that an addition of one question be made to the questions of the first Quarterly Conference, and we report recommending that immediately following question 17 in paragraph

99 of the Book of Discipline of 1888 there be added the several questions, as follows :

18. What is the complete financial record for the past year ?

1. For ministerial support ?

(1) For pastor ?

(2) For presiding elder ?

(3) For Conference claimants ?

(4) For episcopal support ?

## ON STATE OF THE CHURCH.

### REPORT NO. I. JOURNAL, PAGE 270.

Your Committee begs leave to report the following :

*Whereas*, The General Conference of 1888, in response to a memorial, signed by representatives of various denominations, took the initiative in forming a national organization to protect the Christian Sabbath as a day of rest and worship; and,

*Whereas*, This movement resulted in the organization of "The American Sabbath Union" at Washington, D. C., December 12, 1888; and,

*Whereas*, Fourteen evangelical denominations in the United States, during the past quadrennium, have indorsed this society by officially appointing representatives and by cooperating in its important national work; and,

*Whereas*, The Union has already accomplished grand results in quickening the public conscience, in uniting the friends of the Sabbath to resist successfully the enemies of the day, in organizing auxiliary societies in different parts of the country for this single purpose, and in disseminating through the literature of the Union wholesome sentiments on the Sabbath question; therefore,

*Resolved*, That we hereby heartily indorse its work, and recommend it as worthy of the earnest cooperation of individuals and churches throughout our connection.

### REPORT NO. II. JOURNAL, PAGE 270.

*Whereas*, There are about two hundred and fifty thousand colored members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a large proportion of whom reside in the South; and,

*Whereas*, Many of these members, in common with others of their race, are the victims of violence, mob law, lynching, and other outrages against humanity; and,

*Whereas*, There is constantly practiced against these people an unjust discrimination in the laws for separate coaches on railroads recently passed by several State Legislatures; and,

*Whereas*, Some of our white ministers, laboring to promote the education and elevation of the colored people, have also been subjected to outrage, and in some instances have been obliged to abandon their philanthropic work; and,

*Whereas*, The means of redress for these outrages and of safety against them are notoriously inadequate for the protection of our brethren thus wrongfully treated; therefore,

*Resolved*, 1. That this General Conference, representing over two million two hundred and fifty thousand communicants and some ten million adherents of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who are citizens of the United States, hereby utters its emphatic protest against this unjust and outrageous treatment of an important portion of the membership of the Church and of the citizenship of the nation.

2. That we call upon the general government to use all its legitimate authority and its influence to put an end to the injustice and wrong herein mentioned, and to secure protection and equality before the law to these citizens of this republic.

3. That we also call upon the members of Congress and of the several State Legislatures, and upon the executors of law and the administrators of justice in the several States, to see that these outrages cease, and that just laws be enacted, and that these laws be impartially enforced.

4. That we respectfully request the religious and secular press of the entire country to unite with us in denouncing the wrongs and cruelties herein set forth, and in efforts to secure equality and justice in the enactment and enforcement of humane and righteous laws.

#### REPORT NO. III. JOURNAL, PAGES 330, 352.

We recommend that the following chapter be inserted in the Discipline:

##### CITY EVANGELIZATION UNION.

The City Evangelization Union shall be composed of representatives of all the local organizations, by whatever name known, in the cities of the United States working for city evangelization under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

This Union has for its sole aim to bring into fraternally intimate and mutually helpful relations all such local organizations. To this end we advise that wherever practicable, and certainly in all towns and cities having five or more charges, *local organizations* be formed for the purpose of affording financial aid to needy churches, organizing new church enterprises, and conducting mission work among the religiously destitute.

And we further advise that all such organizations allied to this Union make yearly reports to the Annual Conference within the bounds of which they are severally situated, with the names of the officers and a statement of the condition and progress of the work, and the receipts and expenditures of each year. And that the City Evangelization Union make a like report to each General Conference for the quadrennium next preceding its meeting, containing a summary of the condition and progress of the work, the receipts and expenditures of all the organizations federated with the Union.

As the need for such systematic and aggressive effort to bring the Gospel to the teeming populations of our great cities is urgent and increasing, this movement is heartily commended to all our members. We earnestly recommend that the Annual Conferences take such friendly cognizance of the organizations within their bounds as will promote their efficiency and facilitate their work, and it is especially recommended that they provide for publishing in their minutes the reports of contributions in aid of their work.

REPORT NO. V. JOURNAL, PAGE 355.

Your Committee begs leave to report the following on fraternity and organic union with other Methodist bodies:

*Whereas*, The recent Ecumenical Conference at Washington, D. C., earnestly recommends the various Methodist bodies of the United States to take all possible steps to further an organic union; and,

*Whereas*, Our Bishops in their quadrennial address to this General Conference also urged the consideration of the same great subject; and,

*Whereas*, Memorials from various sections of our Church presented to this Conference reveal a widespread desire for the union of all branches of our American Methodism; and,

*Whereas*, This General Conference desires to further, so far as possible, fraternity and union with all our brethren; therefore,

*Resolved*, 1. That the Bishops be and are hereby requested to appoint a commission consisting of three Bishops, three ministers, and three laymen, which shall have power to confer with similar commissions from other Methodist bodies upon the desirability and feasibility of fraternal cooperation and of organic union, and report to the General Conference of 1896.

2. That the Bishops be and are hereby requested to invite the General Conferences of other Methodist bodies to appoint similar commissions to confer with the Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

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ON BOOK CONCERN.

REPORT NO. I. JOURNAL, PAGE 272.

*Resolved*, That the Book Committee be directed to prepare a form for the financial reports of the Agents of the Book Concern, which form shall be used by the Eastern and Western Agents in their reports to the Book Committee and to the General Conference.

REPORT NO. II. JOURNAL, PAGES 305, 355.

In response to the petition of the Germany Conference:

*Resolved*, That such alterations as may be desired in the

Hymnal more readily to adapt it to the German congregations be authorized; *provided*, no expense to the Church be incurred, and that the book so amended be approved by the Bishops before publication.

REPORT NO. IV. JOURNAL, PAGES 305, 355.

We have carefully considered several memorials asking for sundry donations—records, white paper, printing courses of study, etc.—from the Book Concern to certain Missions.

We deem it inexpedient to grant these requests, believing that such petitions should go to the Missionary Society.

The Committee also recommends the adoption of the following as Chapter VI, Part V, of the Discipline, in place of the chapter as it now stands:

PUBLISHING HOUSES.

¶ —. The principal Publishing Houses of the Book Concern shall be in the cities of New York and Cincinnati; but there shall be Depositories of our publications at such other places as the General Conference may from time to time determine.

¶ —. The General Conference shall quadrennially elect two Agents for the Publishing House in New York and two Agents for the Publishing House in Cincinnati; which Agents shall have authority, under the supervision of the Book Committee, to regulate the publications and all other business of the Concern, except that which belongs to the Editorial Departments, in such manner as the Church may require.

¶ —. It shall be the duty of the Agents of both Publishing Houses to publish such Books, Tracts, Periodicals, etc., as are ordered by the General Conference or by the Book Committee. They may also publish any new work which the Book Editors may approve.

¶ —. The Agents at Cincinnati shall supervise and manage the business in the West in cooperation with the Agents at New York. Either House shall have authority to publish any book or tract previously issued by the other House, when in the judgment of the Agents or of the Book Committee the interests of the Church require such republication, and the plates for the same or for any new work about to be published by either shall upon order be supplied by the other at cost. Printed sheets shall be supplied by either House to the other at master's rates, and bound books of the General Catalogue at not less than fifty per cent discount from the retail price.

¶ —. Each House shall pay such proportion of the appropriations made by the General Conference or of the dividend authorized by the Book Committee as the General Conference or the Book Committee may from time to time direct.

¶ —. The Publishing Agents shall keep a separate account with each department of the business, and with each Periodical published under their supervision, and they shall set forth in their reports to



the Annual and General Conferences the amount of sales, receipts, and expenditures for Books, Periodicals, and Depositories under their control, together with a statement of the profit and losses on the same. They shall furnish to the local subcommittee, hereinafter designated, at each of its monthly meetings, a full and satisfactory statement of the transactions of the preceding month; and, if the subcommittee shall so require, present for examination vouchers for all payments during the period specified. And they shall afford said subcommittee every possible means and facility for a full and intelligent understanding of the business.

¶ —. The Agents both at New York and Cincinnati shall annually take an account of stock, including in their inventory all the assets of whatever nature of the respective Publishing Houses at their estimated cash value, except real estate, which shall be appraised by the Local Committees respectively at the beginning of each quadrennium, and this valuation shall not be changed during the quadrennium except by the purchase or sale, improvement or destruction of property; said account shall also contain a full and detailed statement of all liabilities, profits, and losses. And they shall hand over to their successors in office such statement of assets and liabilities as shall be approved and certified by the Book Committee.

¶ —. The Publishing Agents and Editors are required to give their undivided attention to the duties of their respective positions, and to require of their employés the faithful performance of the work assigned to them.

¶ —. Every Annual Conference shall appoint a committee, which, in the absence of an Agent, shall attend to the collection of the accounts forwarded from the Book Concern, and make accurate return for the same. Every Presiding Elder and Pastor shall do all in his power to collect debts due the Concern. If any Minister or Member of our Church, indebted to the Book Concern, shall refuse or neglect to make payment, or come to a just settlement, he shall be dealt with in the same manner as in other cases of debt or disputed accounts.

¶ —. The profits arising from the Book Concern, after a sufficient capital to carry on the business is retained, shall be regularly applied to the relief of Traveling, Supernumerary, and Superannuated Ministers, their wives, widows, and children. The Publishing Agents shall every year forward to each Annual Conference a statement of the dividend to which it is entitled, together with a draft for the same.

¶ —. Any member of an Annual Conference who may publish any work or book of his own shall be responsible to his Conference for any obnoxious matter or doctrine contained therein.

#### THE BOOK COMMITTEE.

¶ —. The General Conference shall elect a Book Committee to serve for four years, consisting of one from each of the General Conference Districts into which the Annual Conferences are



distributed, and of three from New York or its vicinity, to be known as the Local Committee in New York; and three from Cincinnati or vicinity, to be known as the Local Committee in Cincinnati. The Book Committee shall during the interval of the General Conference have power to fill vacancies occurring in its own body. Such Committee shall have general supervision of the Publishing Interests of the Church, examine carefully into their condition, and make report of the same to the Annual Conferences and to the General Conference. It shall also be its duty to fix the salaries of the Bishops, Publishing Agents, and all official Editors not otherwise provided for, and upon the recommendation of the Agents to determine the amounts to be allowed for correspondence for the several official periodicals. It shall have full power to discontinue any Depository or Periodical when the interests of the Church or the Book Concern demand it; said action shall, however, not be taken except by a two thirds vote of the Committee, due notice of such contemplated action having been given the Agents. The Committee shall also have the power to order expenses curtailed in any department of either Publishing House when it deems it necessary for the welfare of the same; and when such action as above specified shall have been taken, the Agents shall proceed at once to carry out the instructions of the Committee. The Committee shall also attend to all matters referred to it by the Agents or Editors for its action or counsel. The Agents of either Publishing House are authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Local Committee, to sell any real estate belonging to the same when it may be deemed best for the interests of the Church and Book Concern.

¶ —. The Local Committees at New York and Cincinnati, acting jointly, shall have power to suspend an Agent or Editor for cause to them sufficient, and a time shall be fixed at as early a day as practicable for the investigation of the official conduct of said Agent or Editor, due notice of which shall be given by the Chairman of the Book Committee to the Bishops, who shall select one of their number to be present and preside at the investigation, which shall be before the fourteen members from the districts into which the Annual Conferences are distributed, two thirds of whom may remove said Agent or Editor from office in the interval of the General Conference. And in case a vacancy occurs in any of the Agencies or Editorial Departments authorized by the General Conference, it shall be the duty of the Book Committee, two at least of the General Superintendents being present, and a majority of those present concurring, to provide as soon as practicable for such vacancy until the next General Conference.

¶ —. The Book Committee shall be governed by the following regulations:

1. Immediately after its appointment the members shall divide themselves into two sections of ten each, the one to consist of the members from the Eastern Districts, together with the Local

Committee in New York, to be called the Eastern Section; the other to consist of the members from the Western Districts and the Local Committee in Cincinnati, to be called the Western Section.

2. To the Eastern Section shall pertain the supervision of the Publishing House in New York. The three members chosen from New York and vicinity shall constitute a local subcommittee which shall meet monthly at the Book Room in New York, to examine into the transactions of the month preceding. It shall keep a correct record of its proceedings, to be submitted to the Eastern Section of the Book Committee at its annual meeting, to be held at the place of and on the day previous to the meeting of the Book Committee.

3. The Western Section of the Book Committee shall perform the same duties for the Publishing House in Cincinnati, and be under the same regulations as are herein specified for the government of the Eastern Section.

4. The annual meeting of the Book Committee shall be held on the second Wednesday of February, and each section shall have meetings at such time as it may elect.

#### EDITORS AND PERIODICALS.

¶ —. There shall be elected quadrennially by the General Conference an editor for each of the following periodicals: *The Methodist Review*, *The Christian Advocate*, *The Northern Christian Advocate*, *The Pittsburg Christian Advocate*, *The California Christian Advocate*, *The Southwestern Christian Advocate*, *The Western Christian Advocate*, *The Northwestern Christian Advocate*, *The Central Christian Advocate*, *The Epworth Herald*, *The Christian Apologist*, *The Haus und Herd* and German Sunday School Books, Periodicals and Tracts. The Editor of the *Methodist Review* shall also be the Editor of Books at New York, and the Editor of the *Western Christian Advocate* shall be the Editor of Books at Cincinnati.

¶ —. The Corresponding Secretary of the Sunday School Union and the Tract Society shall be Editor of the Sunday School Books, Papers, and Tracts. He shall also, in consultation with the Publishing Agents, have charge of the Department of Sunday School Requisites, including books of instruction for Sunday Schools and Normal Classes. He shall also be Superintendent of the Department of Sunday School Instruction. The Sunday School Union and the Tract Society shall each pay such proportion of his salary as the Book Committee in consultation with the Executive Committee of each Society shall consider just. The Editor of German Sunday school publications in Cincinnati shall be the German Assistant Secretary of the Sunday School Union and the Tract Society, without additional salary.

¶ —. The Annual Conferences are affectionately and earnestly requested not to establish or encourage the founding of

any more Conference or local Church papers; and where such papers exist to discontinue the same, when it can be done consistently with existing obligations.

#### SPECIAL PUBLISHING COMMITTEES.

¶ —. The *California Christian Advocate* shall be published at San Francisco, California, by the Agents at New York, under the direction of the General Book Committee, and with a local committee of seven persons, appointed by the General Conference.

¶ —. There shall be a Publishing Committee for the *Pittsburg Christian Advocate*, consisting of three members from the Pittsburg Conference, two from the Erie Conference, two from the East Ohio Conference, and two from the West Virginia Conference, to be chosen by the General Conference. The Committee shall fix the salary of the Editor, keep an account of the receipts and expenditures for the paper, and shall report annually its financial condition to the patronizing Conferences. A copy of said report shall also be sent to the Agents at New York, and any balance remaining after defraying current expenses shall be subject to the order of said Agents.

#### DEPOSITORIES.

¶ —. There shall be depositories of our books at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; at Boston, Massachusetts; at Buffalo, New York, and at San Francisco, California, furnished by the Agents at New York with full supplies of the books of our General Catalogue, Sunday School Books and Tracts, to be sold for the Concern at the same terms as at New York; *provided*, that there shall not be more than fifteen thousand dollars' worth at Pittsburg, nor more than ten thousand dollars' worth at Boston. There shall also be a Depository at Chicago, Illinois, and one at St. Louis, Missouri, to be supplied by the Agents at Cincinnati.

¶ —. The expenses incident to the transportation, management, and sale of our books at these Depositories having been met out of the sales, the net proceeds shall be forwarded to the Agents.

¶ —. Full statements shall be made to the Agents, at dates fixed by them, of the amount of sales and expenses; distinguishing cash sales from those on credit. Annual statements shall also be made of the amount of stock.

¶ —. No books shall hereafter be sold on commission, either from New York, Cincinnati, or any Depository or establishment under our direction.

#### CIRCULATION OF RELIGIOUS TRACTS.

¶ —. It is recommended to our people everywhere to form Tract Societies auxiliary to the Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

¶ —. It is recommended to Pastors to take annually, in their several Congregations, collections in behalf of the Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

¶ —. It shall be the duty of each Presiding Elder to bring the Tract cause before the last Quarterly Conference of each year, in each Circuit and Station within his district; and said Conference shall appoint a Committee, of which the Pastor shall be Chairman, whose duty it shall be to devise and execute plans for local tract distribution.

REPORT NO. VIII. JOURNAL, PAGE 352.

We recommend that the Agents at New York allow to the *California Christian Advocate* \$1,000 per annum, and the Agents at New York and Cincinnati allow to the *Southwestern Christian Advocate* \$2,000 per annum, and furnish white paper for the same.

The Agents at New York are hereby authorized to publish the *Pacific Christian Advocate* at Portland, Ore., and to expend a sum not exceeding \$2,000 per annum for such purpose, and if found necessary for the maintenance of the paper they may also furnish white paper. The General Conference shall appoint two persons from each of the following Conferences, namely: Oregon, Puget Sound, Columbia River, and one from Idaho, to act as an Advisory Committee in the management of the *Pacific Christian Advocate*. The Agents at New York shall have power to arrange for the editorial and business management under the advice of the General Book Committee.

REPORT NO. IX. JOURNAL, PAGES 330, 355.

In response to the memorial of Henry W. Warren, John Evans, M. W. Hirsey, and others relating to the *Rocky Mountain Christian Advocate*, we hereby recommend that Bishop H. W. Warren, Hon. John Evans, Hon. S. H. Elbert, Isaac E. Black, Esq., and B. S. Olds, Esq., be appointed a commission to publish in behalf of the Church a religious paper in the city of Denver, bearing the above name, the said commission to choose an editor, subject to the approval of the General Book Committee, for said paper, and to conduct its business management; *provided*, that said paper shall be published primarily in the interests of the Church; and *provided*, further, that under no circumstances shall the Church or Book Concern be involved in any financial responsibility or loss by the proposed enterprise.

In case this authorization shall be accepted, and the publication of the paper undertaken in pursuance of the same, it shall be the privilege of any Annual Conference or Mission within convenient access of the same to adopt the *Rocky Mountain Advocate* as its official organ. The commission herein constituted shall have power to fill vacancies occurring in its number by vote of

the majority of the original commission. This commission shall report its doings in this matter to the next General Conference.

REPORT NO. X. JOURNAL, PAGES 330, 344.

Your Committee recommend the following local committees:

New York—William Hoyt, Ezra B. Tuttle, Enoch L. Fancher.

Cincinnati—Amos Shinkle, R. A. W. Bruehl, Richard Dymond.

San Francisco—H. C. Benson, James A. Clayton, Charles Goodall, E. W. Caswell, E. W. Vandeventer.

Portland—C. C. Stratton, G. W. Staver, A. J. Hanson, F. S. Williams, G. M. Booth, H. J. Cozine, H. K. Hines.

REPORT NO. XI. JOURNAL, PAGES 338, 355.

We recommend, first, that the *Sunday School Advocate* be made a weekly publication, and that it be changed so as to be better adapted to the needs of a younger grade of pupils than at present.

Second, we advise that a change be made in the *Classmate* so as to double its present size, publish it weekly, and that it be made more suitable to the needs of a somewhat older grade of pupils. We believe that the price ought not to exceed forty cents per annum for a weekly paper of this class, and would advise such changes to be made whenever in the discretion of the Book Agents it may seem best. In the making of such changes great care should be taken to prevent interference with existing publications, and the question of a change of present name should be, and no doubt will be, carefully considered by the Agents.

Third, we believe that the *Picture Lesson Paper* should be printed in color, and would recommend that this be done as early as it is found practicable to make the change. We would suggest to the Book Agents for their consideration the advisability of printing upon the last page the picture and matter used on the *Berean Lesson Card*.

REPORT NO. XII. JOURNAL, PAGES 338, 355.

Your Committee have carefully examined the report of the Western Agents, and are pleased to find that the business of the Western House during the past quadrennium has, under God's blessing, been exceedingly prosperous. The report of the Agents is businesslike, clear, and altogether satisfactory. We commend their practice of depreciating the value of machinery and fixtures from year to year upon a fixed basis to cover wear and tear, and find the treatment of notes and bills receivable safe and



conservative. The report gives every evidence of a careful administration of this great trust, and the profits of the house are remarkable, especially in view of the liberal reductions made in prices. We approve the recommendation of the Agents that paragraph 410 of the Discipline be changed by striking out the prohibition against the Western House publishing certain large works, believing that the Agents should be free in this matter.

REPORT NO. XIV. JOURNAL, PAGES 338, 355.

Your Committee recommend the continued publication of the *Baneret* by contract with the Western Book Concern as heretofore; *provided*, said contract be approved by the Agents of the Western Book Concern.

2. We approve the selection of the Rev. J. M. Erikson, K. Lundgran, and L. G. Bergland as a Committee for Editing the Swedish Hymnal; *provided*, that the Hymnal be approved by the Bishops before publication.

3. We recommend that the *Sandebudet* be published by the Western Book Concern, and that the Western Book Agents publish said paper through contract as heretofore, and that the appointment of the editor for said periodical be continued as heretofore.

4. Your Committee heartily agree with the action of the Book Committee in appropriating the large sum of \$350,000 in dividends to the Annual Conferences for our Conference claimants, and we rejoice in the hope that the increasing prosperity of our publishing houses will continue to afford increasing benefits to those who are thrown upon its support.

REPORT NO. XV. JOURNAL, PAGES 338, 358.

That \$400 from the Book Concern and \$400 from the Tract Society be paid to *Den Christelige Talsmand* per annum. We also recommend that \$300 from the Book Concern and \$300 from the Tract Society be paid to the "*Vidnesbyrdet*."

REPORT NO. XVII. JOURNAL, PAGE 355.

In response to the memorial of C. A. Mastin, J. B. Maxfield, O. R. Beebe, J. N. Dryden, and others relating to the *Nebraska Christian Advocate*, we hereby recommend that Bishop John P. Newman, John W. Shank, Dr. J. B. Maxfield, John Dale, Esq., Chancellor C. F. Creighton, Dr. B. L. Paine, the Rev. C. A. Mastin, L. H. Rogers, Esq., and C. S. Weller, Esq., be appointed a commission to publish, in behalf of the Church, a religious paper in the city of Omaha, under the name of the *Omaha Christian Advocate*, and said commission to choose an editor for said paper, subject to approval by the Book Committee, and to



conduct its business management; *provided*, that said paper shall be published primarily in the interest of the Church; and *provided*, further, that under no circumstances shall the Church or Book Concern be involved in any financial responsibility or loss by the proposed enterprise.

In case this authorization shall be accepted, and the publication of the paper undertaken in pursuance of the same, it shall be the privilege of any Annual Conference or Mission within convenient access of the same to adopt the *Omaha Christian Advocate* as its official organ. The commission herein constituted shall have power to fill vacancies occurring in its number by vote of the majority of the original commission.

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## ON MISSIONS.

REPORT NO. I. JOURNAL, PAGES 240, 272, 273.

Your Committee respectfully recommend :

1. To amend paragraph 378 by striking out the words "or more than one form of Methodism" in third line; the word "either" in fourth line; and the words "or by a majority vote of all the Conferences or Missions wishing to unite, with the written call of the Bishop having episcopal supervision of the field," in fifth and following lines, so that the paragraph as amended shall read as follows: "When in any of our foreign mission fields there is more than one Annual Conference or Mission it shall be lawful, by order of the General Conference, to organize a Central Conference," etc.

2. To further amend paragraph 378 by adding a new section to follow section 4 of same, as follows: "A Central Conference may fix the boundaries of the Annual Conferences within its bounds, proposals for changes being first submitted to the Annual Conferences concerned, as prescribed in paragraphs 435 and 436; *provided*, however, that the number of Annual Conferences which may be organized within the bounds of a Central Conference shall first have been determined by the General Conference."

3. To amend paragraph 437 by adding the following: "*Provided*, however, that in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 378, a Central Conference may fix the boundaries of the Annual Conferences within its bounds, the General Conference first having determined the number of Annual Conferences that may be allowed in that field."

4. To amend paragraph 171 by striking out the word "should" in the first line, and inserting "shall be ex officio a member of the General Missionary Committee, and shall," so that the whole paragraph as amended shall read as follows: "A Missionary Bishop shall be ex officio a member of the General Missionary

Committee, and shall in his field cooperate with the Missionary Society of the Church in the same way that a General Superintendent cooperates in the foreign mission field over which he has episcopal charge."

REPORT NO. VII. JOURNAL, PAGES 330, 353.

Your Committee recommends that a new paragraph be added to paragraph 202, as follows:

"The Annual Conferences in India are authorized, with the concurrence of the Bishop presiding, to elect to deacons' or elders' orders local preachers who have been engaged in the regular work for two years or four years respectively."

REPORT NO. X. JOURNAL, PAGES 330, 353.

Your Committee recommends that Article 11 of the Constitution of the Missionary Society be amended by changing line 8 so that it shall read: "The General Superintendents and Missionary Bishops," instead of "The Board of Bishops," as at present.

REPORT NO. XI. JOURNAL, PAGES 330, 353.

Your Committee recommends the following:

That Article 10 of the Constitution of the Missionary Society be stricken out and the following inserted in its place: "Whenever any charge, including the Sunday school, shall raise its full apportionment for Missions, then any attendant of said charge shall have the privilege of making special donations to any Mission or work in such Mission under the supervision of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and such special donations shall be received by the Missionary Society for the specified purpose, and be credited to said charge."

REPORT NO. XIV. JOURNAL, PAGE 353.

Your Committee recommends the following:

1. That section 4 of paragraph 376 of the Discipline be amended by inserting the word "regular" before the word "church" in the third line, and by striking out the words "nor in any promiscuous public meeting," in the third and fourth lines, so that the section as amended shall read as follows: "The funds of the Society shall not be raised by collections or subscriptions taken during any of our regular church services, nor in any Sunday school, but shall be raised," etc.

2. To amend section 5 of the same paragraph by striking out the word "Women's" in third line.

REPORT NO. XVI. JOURNAL, PAGE 356.

Your Committee, to whom was referred the inquiry asking the General Conference to consider the question whether in countries

where polygamy is common persons may under some circumstances be received into the Church without being required to dissolve polygamous marriages entered into previous to their becoming Christians, respectfully submits the following for adoption:

*Resolved*, 1. That the Christian Church can in no case, directly or indirectly, make any compromise by tolerating the vile practice of polygamy.

2. That while our missionaries—foreign or home—laboring in polygamous communities, are to seek a peaceful and equitable adjustment of the complications of plural marriages, yet they are to preach no other Gospel than that which casts out every vice and implants every virtue, and therefore should never receive into our communion any persons holding polygamous relations.

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## ON EDUCATION.

### REPORT NO. I. JOURNAL, PAGES 320, 349.

Your Committee, to whom was referred the subject of The American University, respectfully present the following report:

*Whereas*, The cause of The American University, located at Washington, D. C., has been presented by its trustees for the consideration of the General Conference; and,

*Whereas*, The national capital presents unequaled facilities as a distributing center for great intellectual and moral forces and incomparable advantages because of the vast treasures for scientific and literary investigation accumulated by the general government; and,

*Whereas*, It is the imperative duty of the Protestant Church to provide in the city of Washington a university—Christian, catholic, tolerant, and American—having for its sole aim post-graduate and professional study and original research; and,

*Whereas*, The American University, by its charter, has been placed under the authority and control of the Methodist Episcopal Church; therefore,

*Resolved*, 1. That the General Conference approve the establishment of The American University and accept the patronage of the same according to the terms of its charter; *provided*, nevertheless, that the endowment of the institution be not less than five million dollars over and above its present real estate before any department of the university shall be opened.

2. That in our judgment at least ten million dollars should be secured for the endowment of the university, and that all our

pastors be requested to take subscriptions or collections for this object at the Sabbath services succeeding October 12, 1892, the quarter-centennial of the discovery of America, and that the offerings of all our people be for this one object as our Columbian memorial.

3. That we commend the generosity of the citizens of Washington for the site of ninety-two acres which they have provided by the gift of one hundred thousand dollars.

4. That we approve the following trustees:

Ex officio: The President of the United States, the Vice-President of the United States, the Chief-Justice of the United States Supreme Court, the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Trustees of the first class whose term of service will expire in May, 1895:

Mr. John E. Beall, Washington, D. C.; Mr. A. B. Browne, Washington, D. C.; D. H. Carroll, D.D., Maryland; Mr. Charles C. Glover, Washington, D. C.; General S. S. Henkle, Washington, D. C.; Mr. G. W. Hill, Pennsylvania; Hon. J. B. Hobbs, Illinois; Mr. George P. Hukill, Pennsylvania; Jesse L. Hurlbut, D.D., New Jersey; Mr. H. B. Moulton, Washington, D. C.; Charles H. Payne, D.D., Ohio; Hon. Redfield Proctor, Vermont; Mr. B. H. Warner, Washington, D. C.; Mr. Job H. Jackson, Delaware.

Trustees of the second class, whose term of service will expire in May, 1899:

Bishop Thomas Bowman, Missouri; James M. Buckley, D.D., New York; Hon. Julian S. Carr, North Carolina; J. A. M. Chapman, D.D., Pennsylvania; Mr. Mark Hoyt, New York; Bishop John F. Hurst, Washington, D. C.; James M. King, D.D., New York; Charles C. McCabe, D.D., New York; Bishop John P. Newman, Nebraska; Mr. Charles Scott, Pennsylvania; President W. W. Smith, LL.D., Virginia; Hon. William M. Springer, Illinois; Bishop Alpheus W. Wilson, Maryland; Mr. Benjamin Charlton, Washington, D. C.; Bishop Charles H. Fowler, California.

Trustees of the third class, whose term of service will expire in May, 1903:

Mr. John E. Andrus, New York, President; Mr. A. B. Duvall, Washington, D. C.; Hon. Matthew G. Emery, Washington, D. C.; Mr. Benjamin F. Leighton, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. John A. Logan, Washington, D. C.; Governor Robert E. Pattison, Pennsylvania; Hon. Hiram Price, Washington, D. C.; Mr. John E. Searles, Jr., New York; Mrs. Matthew Simpson, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Elizabeth J. Somers, Washington, D. C.; Hon. Jacob Tome, Maryland; Bishop John H. Vincent, New York; Mr. D. B. Wesson, Massachusetts; Mr. S. W. Woodward, Washington, D. C.; Charles W. Buoy, D.D., Pennsylvania.

## REPORT NO. II. JOURNAL, PAGES 330, 353.

The Committee on Education presents the following to be inserted as a substitute for the present chapter on Education in the Discipline:

## THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

¶321. For the promotion of the educational work of the Church there shall be a board known as the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church as now duly incorporated according to the laws of the State of New York shall be recognized as the Board of Education until changed by the General Conference. And the said Board shall manage its affairs and property in such manner as shall not be inconsistent with its charter or the rules and regulations of the General Conference.

1. No educational institution shall be recognized by the Board of Education as under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, be inserted in its classified list of such institutions, or receive aid from its connectional educational funds, unless it first have the approval of the Annual Conference within whose bounds it is located, and of the Conferences associated in its support and management.

2. In the case of any institution hereafter established contrary to the provisions in paragraph 1 of this chapter of the Discipline the Board of Education, on formal complaint made to it by any Annual Conference interested, shall fix a time and place for hearing the authorities of the said institution and other institutions affected thereby, and shall advise such adjustment of the relation between them as shall seem wise and proper under the circumstances.

3. The Board of Education shall receive, invest, and disburse the fund known as the "Sunday School Children's Fund," and such other funds as are now in its hands or may be specially committed to it for educational purposes.

4. It shall be the duty of every pastor to cause every Sunday school under his charge to observe the second Sunday in June, or such other Sunday as may be more convenient, as Children's Day, and upon said day, as part of the service, he shall take a collection to be devoted to the Sunday School Children's Fund. The pastor in charge shall forward the collection aforesaid directly to the Secretary of the Board of Education, and report the same to his Annual Conference under the head of Children's Fund; and all educational money, except the Children's Fund, shall be reported to the Annual Conference under the head of "other educational objects."

5. It shall be the duty of the preacher in charge of a circuit or station to take one public collection annually in each society in aid of the work of education. The money so received shall be paid over to such auxiliary of the Board of Education or institution of



learning as the Annual Conference may direct, or, in the absence of Annual Conference direction, to the treasury of the parent Board.

6. The Board of Education shall administer the Children's Fund to assist worthy young people, members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in obtaining more advanced education. The aid shall be granted only in the form of loans, but the Board shall have the authority to cancel those, in part or in whole, for protracted ill health, or for five years actual missionary service.

7. The Board of Education shall publish in its annual reports a list of all the educational institutions under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church, classifying the same according to the provisions contained in section 8 and section 15.

8. The Board of Education shall recognize as auxiliaries such educational societies as now exist or may hereafter be created, provided such societies prosecute their work in harmony with the principles and methods of the Board of Education.

9. The educational institutions under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church shall be classified as follows: (1) Primary schools; (2) Secondary schools; (3) Colleges; (4) Universities; (5) Schools of Theology.

10. In mission fields and other localities where inadequate provision has been made for elementary instruction, primary schools may be established.

11. Wherever the conditions are favorable each Conference may have under its direct supervision one or more secondary schools, known as academies, seminaries, or collegiate institutions.

12. Conferences shall not approve the multiplication of colleges or universities beyond the needs of the people or their ability to equip and sustain them.

13. Theological schools whose professors are nominated or confirmed by the Bishops exist for the benefit of the whole Church. It is the duty of the Bishops, presiding elders, and pastors to direct the attention of our young people to our literary institutions, and the candidates for our ministry, having proper qualifications, to our theological seminaries.

14. There shall be a University Senate of the Methodist Episcopal Church, authorized by the General Conference and appointed by the Board of Bishops, composed of practical educators, one from each General Conference District and one at large, who shall determine the minimum equivalent of academic work in our Church institutions for graduation to the Baccalaureate degree. The curricula thus determined shall provide for the historical and literary study of the Bible in the vernacular.

15. The Senate shall at least quadrennially report to the Board of Education its work; and that Board shall determine the institutions which meet these requirements, and such institutions shall be designated as colleges in the official lists of the educational institutions of the Church.



16. The treasurer of each Annual Conference, at the close of each Conference session, shall report to the Board of Education the amount of all moneys raised for educational purposes and the objects to which they have been applied.

17. It shall be the duty of each presiding elder every year to bring the subject of education before the last Quarterly Conference of each charge within his district, and said Conference shall appoint a Committee on Education, consisting of not less than three nor more than seven persons, of which committee the preacher in charge shall be chairman. This committee shall aid the pastor in canvassing the charge for the purpose of stimulating interest in the higher education of our youth by distributing the catalogues and circulars of our secondary schools, colleges, and universities, and theological institutions of the Church, and seeking to secure the attendance of our young people at these institutions.

18. The presiding elder every year, at the last Quarterly Conference in each charge, shall inquire :

(1) Has the sermon on education been preached during the year, when and by whom?

(2) Has the canvass for education been made and the collection for education been taken? Has Children's Day been observed and its collection taken as required by the Discipline, and how much was contributed for each of these purposes?

(3) What students in the charge are attending any of the secondary schools, colleges, or universities of the Church.

The Committee recommends that paragraph 72, question 29 (5), be amended by inserting after the words "for Education" the words (a) "For the Sunday School Children's Fund;" (b) for other Educational Objects, so that the section shall read—

(5) BENEVOLENT COLLECTIONS.—For Missions : (a) From churches ; (b) from Sunday schools. For the Board of Church Extension. For the Sunday School Union. For the Tract Society. For the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society. For Education : (a) For the Sunday School Children's Fund ; (b) for other Educational Objects. For the American Bible Society. For the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. For the Woman's Home Missionary Society. Other Collections.

#### REPORT NO. III. JOURNAL, PAGES 330, 356.

*Resolved*, That it is of the highest importance to the Methodist Episcopal Church in its relation to educational affairs that the best opportunities should be afforded in its universities for post-graduate studies in the various departments of learning.

We rejoice that several of our institutions of learning have already made a very creditable beginning in this work, and to this end it is desirable that those institutions of our Church whose endowments give the best promise in this direction should as speedily as possible increase their endowments and enter upon university work.

## ON CHURCH EXTENSION.

## REPORT NO. I. JOURNAL, PAGE 274.

The Committee on Church Extension, after careful deliberation on the Department of Church Architecture, beg leave to report as follows :

In our judgment this department of the work of the Board has been of value to the Church, in that it has stimulated to the building of churches of taste in architectural designs and convenience for church and Sunday school work.

We regard the matter of architecture in church building as of great importance, and suggest that the Board give prominence to this department of its work, seeking highest excellence in the same, and keeping all work in this department under its own control.

Allow us also to suggest that, so far as practicable, the Board give preference to such plans for churches as provide for auditorium, lecture room, class room, etc., all on the ground floor.

And as the effectiveness of preaching is largely conditioned on the lighting, heating, ventilation, and acoustic properties of the church, we hope the Board will give careful consideration to these things, acquainting itself with the latest improvements and best systems so far as to be able to impart valuable information on these important matters.

And in plans for the seating of churches we suggest that the Board not only consider the comfort of the audience, and their relation to the speaker, but also the opportunity for kneeling in prayer, so that this time-honored and reverent attitude may be taken by devout hearts.

And so far as the Board may have influence in the selection of locations and sites, we suggest it use that influence in securing for the church desirable and commodious lots on which to build its houses of worship.

## REPORT NO. II. JOURNAL, PAGE 274.

After careful deliberation and investigation, we have examined the charter and by-laws of the Board of Church Extension. We have made diligent inquiry into the practical workings under them, and endeavored to ascertain if there was any further legislation or additional provisions necessary to be made to either of them. We also examined to see if they contained the necessary powers to cover the various transactions necessary to be performed in the conduct of its business and in carrying out the purposes of said Board.

We have come to the conclusion that no further legislation is needed, that there is no need of any amendments in particular, and that they contain all such grants of power and restraint as are needed to cover the business intended by the organization of said Board.

## REPORT NO. III. JOURNAL, PAGES 281, 295, 306.

As to the number of secretaries, your Committee would recommend that the General Conference elect two corresponding secretaries, according to the present provision of the Discipline.

## REPORT NO. VII. JOURNAL, PAGE 356.

*Resolved*, That the Bishops, as early as possible, shall appoint not less than three nor more than seven laymen, who shall, when thus appointed, originate and operate a Church Insurance Company on the basis of subscribed stock, or on a mutual plan, as they may determine; *provided*, that said organization and all its financial accumulations over six per cent on the cash capital shall be wholly subject to the direction of the General Conference; *provided*, also, that neither the General Conference nor the Board of Church Extension shall in any way incur any financial responsibility previous to the next General Conference.

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ON SUNDAY SCHOOLS AND TRACTS.

## REPORT NO. I. JOURNAL, PAGES 291, 339.

Your Committee beg leave to present the following report on matters referred to them:

1. An amendment to paragraph 345 of the Discipline, to be numbered section 7:

It shall be the duty of the Sunday School Board, whenever practicable, to organize our schools into temperance societies, under such rules and regulations as the board may prescribe, the duty of which societies shall be to see that temperance instruction is imparted in the school, and secure in so far as possible the pledging of its members to total abstinence.

## REPORT NO. III. JOURNAL, PAGES 291, 357.

We recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That we recommend that the Publishing Agents, if the Book Committee concur therein, provide for the publication of a Sunday School Superintendent's Quarterly, of which the Corresponding Secretary of the Sunday School Union and Tract Society shall be the editor.

## REPORT NO. IX. JOURNAL, PAGES 330, 361.

We hereby recommend that the Tract Society be authorized by the General Conference to make donations to organizations and persons in Christian work outside of our denominational work of tracts in such quantities and at such times and for such purposes as to them may seem well and proper.

## REPORT NO. X. JOURNAL, PAGES 330, 361.

We hereby recommend that the Tract Society be authorized by the General Conference to make an annual appropriation during the next quadrennium of such an amount as to it may seem proper for the publication and distribution of new and suitable tracts in the Swedish and other languages, according to the necessities of the work appearing from time to time among the people of such languages.

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## ON FREEDMEN'S AID AND SOUTHERN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

## REPORT NO. II. JOURNAL, PAGES 296, 307, 314.

The Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South presents the following report :

That paragraph 406, section 4, be amended by striking out the words "the" and "secretary" in the first line, and inserting the words "there shall be two secretaries," so that the section shall read : "There shall be two corresponding secretaries, who, if traveling preachers, shall be members of such an Annual Conference as they, with the approbation of the Bishop, may elect."

## REPORT NO. III. JOURNAL, PAGE 339.

The Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South presents the following report :

That paragraphs 403, 404, and 405 be stricken out, and the following be substituted therefore :

The work of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society shall be the establishment and maintenance of institutions for Christian education in the Southern States among both colored and white people.

The instruction in these institutions shall include such literary, professional, and industrial courses of study as will tend to the development of the highest Christian character. The location of these institutions shall be with reference to the formation of an educational system with collegiate centers and cooperative preparatory academies, so that with the greatest economy the needs of the people will be most fully met.

The schools shall be made self-supporting as rapidly as the financial condition of the people will admit. Special efforts shall be made to secure permanent endowments for the various institutions, and the control of said schools by local boards of trustees shall be in proportion to their local support.

## BOARD OF MANAGERS. JOURNAL, PAGE 339.

There shall be a Board of Managers, consisting of eighteen ministers and twelve laymen, to be elected quadrennially by the

General Conference, and the term of service of the members of this board shall begin on the second Wednesday in June following their appointment, and continue during the ensuing four years and until their successors shall be chosen and have entered upon their duties; the said Board of Managers being duly incorporated according to law and having such powers and prerogatives as are needful for conducting the work of the society, except such authority as is given to the General Committee, shall be subject to the control of the General Conference. Thirteen members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business except the appropriation of funds authorized by the General Committee, and the purchase or sale of real estate, in which cases a majority of the members shall be a quorum.

The officers of this board shall be a president, three vice-presidents, two corresponding secretaries, with such other assistants as the General Committee of the society may authorize and appoint; a recording secretary, treasurer, and assistant treasurer, all of whom, except the corresponding secretaries and assistant or agents authorized or appointed by the General Conference, shall be elected by the board at its annual meeting each year.

The corresponding secretaries shall be elected by the General Conference and be members of such Conference as they, with the approval of the Bishops, may select. They shall, under provision of the Discipline and the direction of the General Committee and of the Board of Managers, conduct the correspondence, and shall in all official acts be subject to the authority and control of the board, by which their salaries shall be fixed and paid. Their time shall be devoted to the affairs of the society under the direction of the board, in promoting its interests by traveling at large through the Church, conducting the office work, superintending the institutions of learning under the care of the society or otherwise. Any vacancy by death, resignation, or otherwise shall be filled by the board until the Bishops, or a majority of them, shall fill the vacancy.

One or more assistant corresponding secretaries or field agents may be appointed at any time by the General Committee, and they shall receive such salary and render such service as the board may determine.

The board shall make a quadrennial report of its work to the General Conference, and shall publish quarterly or oftener full information concerning its work.

#### GENERAL COMMITTEE.

There will be a General Committee of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society, composed as follows:

(1) Of the Bishops; (2) of the corresponding secretaries, treasurer, recording secretary of the Board of Managers, who shall be *ex officio* secretary of the General Committee; (3) one representative from each of the General Conference Districts respectively, to be appointed by the General Conference; and (4) a number



equal to the district representatives, to be appointed by the Board of Managers, and the said district representative shall be the same as those elected on the General Committee of the Missionary Society.

The committee shall meet annually in such place and on such day in November as shall be fixed by the corresponding secretaries, to receive and consider the annual report of the Board of Managers; to determine what institutions shall receive aid for the ensuing year; the total amount to be expended as far as practical; the amount each school shall receive; to fix what amount shall be apportioned to each Annual Conference to be raised for the use of the board, and to counsel and direct the board in the general administration of its affairs. It shall have authority, for neglect of official duties or for other cause, to declare the seat of any member vacant in the Board of Managers.

If a vacancy shall occur in a committee by death, resignation, removal from the district, or otherwise, the Bishops shall fill it.

Expenses incurred by the committee in discharge of its duties may be paid by the treasurer of the board.

#### REPORT NO. IV. JOURNAL, PAGE 357.

##### U. S. GRANT UNIVERSITY, ATHENS AND CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

All papers and memorials touching these institutions, located at Chattanooga and Athens, Tenn., have been carefully considered, together with such information as could be obtained from representatives of the society, and from the chancellor and president and others connected with the institution. We are satisfied that the administration of the society touching this centrally located and largest of our institutions of learning among the white people of the South has been wise, taking all the circumstances into consideration. At the beginning of the quadrennium the Grant Memorial University at Athens, and the Chattanooga University, fifty-six miles distant, were carrying on their work and competing for patronage in the same territory.

The two institutions were unified under one Board of Trustees and one chancellor, and the literary and professional schools were so divided at the two centers as, in the judgment of all parties interested, to best conserve the whole educational plan. The new organization, including the location of the various schools, was included in a charter under the laws of the State of Tennessee. The third scholastic year under the unification charter will close the first week in June, 1892. Taking the school as a whole, the success has been unquestionable, the total enrollment in all departments for the last year being six hundred and twenty-two. At Chattanooga the College of Liberal Arts is costing more than the amount of work being done would seem to justify. The attendance in this department, owing to financial depression in the central South and other local circumstances, has not been large during the year now closing, and in the opening



of the schools for the coming year the Board of Managers should adjust the faculties and expenses to the local income and demands of the work. The adoption of the following resolution is recommended :

*Resolved*, That the Board of Managers of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society be and are hereby requested to carefully look into the present status of the U. S. Grant University, and as rapidly as possible adjust the various departments at both Athens and Chattanooga as to secure the greatest possible economy in expenditures and efficiency in scholastic work.

#### QUADRENNIAL REPORT.

After a careful study of the various financial statements embodied in the above report, and a full consideration of all the questions raised by memorials touching the financial and business status of said society, and having held various conversations with members of the Board of Management, we are prepared to heartily commend the administration during the last four years, both in the expenditures of the money and the method of conducting the varied work.

In the prosecution of its great work during the past twenty years in establishing and maintaining institutions of Christian learning in the South the society has constantly met with demands far beyond its financial ability. The system of schools of all grades throughout the South, among both colored and white people, in which during the last year over nine thousand students have been taught, is indeed a wonderful result. Obtaining lands and erecting buildings in central strategic points during preceding quadrenniums entailed upon the society an indebtedness too large to let remain. But, on the other hand, at Chattanooga, Tenn., and at Atlanta, Ga., and other places, these are vacant and not now used for school purposes, and have increased in value since their purchase several times more than the entire indebtedness.

The lands are still increasing in value, and should be held, if possible, as future endowments for the school. During the past quadrennium the society has not increased its indebtedness on its current expense account, but by assuming a debt of \$14,000 at Fort Worth, Tex., and another of \$18,000 at Athens, Tenn., it saved from loss to the Church in the first case a school property worth \$100,000, and insured the development of U. S. Grant University in the second.

The property at Fort Worth (\$100,000) and lands and buildings at Athens (\$75,000) were deeded to the society until the local boards and other friends of the schools could repay these claims. These two important cases alone fully account for the debt increase of \$29,783.07 during the past four years. It is evident the indebtedness cannot be paid out of the current receipts without crippling the work, and unless relief should come from special donations or otherwise it would seem wise to sell such

portions of unoccupied lands as may be necessary to pay the indebtedness. The following items are especially encouraging from the financial report of the quadrennium: The increase in Conference collections only is \$88,148. The increase from all sources, including Conference collections, was \$357,196.92. During the four years \$182,727.29 was put into new buildings—mostly small and greatly needed ones—at various centers. The large sum of \$634,377.57 was in the salaries of 334 teachers in the 42 institutions and in the general school expenses incident to carrying on institutions of higher grade. Twelve hundred and fifty conversions are reported among the students during the four years. Many other items could be quoted, but these are enough to indicate how graciously the blessings of God rest upon this great work. If the general Church could be more fully aroused to the growing magnitude and providential character of this educational movement in its relation to a vast section of our country among millions of poor people there is no doubt that the receipts in Conference collections, bequests, and donations would largely increase.

The prayers and sympathy of God's people everywhere should be given to this great educational work.

#### OUR WORK IN THE SOUTH.

Your Committee has carefully examined the General Minutes and other reliable sources of information, and submit the following report:

We have given special attention to the tabulated net results as embodied in the membership and Church property of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Southern States. We are glad to find that our Church is eminently successful in this difficult field. Indeed, we are impressed that, in the good providence of God, it is an indispensable factor in the education, social elevation, and moral development of all classes here as elsewhere. As a mighty advocate and illustration of the brotherhood of all men, without regard to race or condition of life, it is a necessity.

Twenty-seven years ago the war closed, and the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church was begun with earnestness to help restore the waste places. What are the fruits of her toil and treasure invested? Of the heroism, self-sacrifice, and marvelous devotion of her pastors and teachers we have not time to write. Their record is preserved on high, and also in the thousands of pupils of both races gathered and taught, the hundreds of thousands of souls saved, churches built, and the high type of Christian civilization introduced and maintained. We present the following remarkable statistics: At the close of the year 1864 our Church was confined in its southward movement to the Conferences lying wholly or in part in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and Arkansas. In this border of what had been known as slave States were all or parts of eight Conferences, and 74,474 white members, having 92 churches

valued at \$1,803,415, and 13 parsonages valued at \$201,685; also 29,664 colored members, owning 126 churches worth \$195,200. The total strength of our Church in the South at that time was represented by 104,138 members, 1,050 churches, and 135 parsonages, with a total valuation of \$2,200,300. This was the situation in 1864. At the close of 1891 the Methodist Episcopal Church had in the South 269,372 white members, owning 3,062 churches valued at \$8,959,222, and 750 parsonages valued at \$1,199,852; also 234,036 colored members, having 2,695 churches valued at \$3,062,782, and 643 parsonages valued at \$323,382.

The grand total makes a showing quite without a parallel in the entire history of the Church—503,408 members, 5,754 churches, and 1,393 parsonages, with a total valuation of \$13,545,088. This is a net increase in twenty-seven years of 399,270 members, 4,704 churches, and 1,258 parsonages, with an aggregate value of \$11,344,788. The increase of the white membership in the South is 77,000 more than the whole present membership of the six New England States.

Some persons, who grant that the Church among the colored people meets every demand, doubt the wisdom of our effort to maintain our Church among the white people of the central South. Now the facts indicate that this doubt is not well founded. Leaving out Baltimore, Wilmington, West Virginia, and so much of East Baltimore and Philadelphia Conferences as, in 1864, overlapped the "border," the white membership in the South in 1864, on the territory outside of the above-mentioned Conferences, was 12,954, owning 90 churches valued at \$258,350, and 36 parsonages with a valuation of \$21,460. Nearly all of these members and this property had been gathered amid the vicissitudes of war.

But in 1891 the statistics show the following results: White membership in the area as limited above, 138,218, owning 1,878 churches valued at \$3,239,953, and 367 parsonages valued at \$382,811. There was a net gain in this portion of our white work of 125,264 members, 1,788 churches, and 336 parsonages, with a total valuation of \$3,392,954—increase, 967 per cent. Apply the same method of study to our colored work, and we find this encouraging condition: Leaving out Baltimore, East Baltimore, Delaware, Philadelphia, and Washington Conferences there were, according to the General Minutes in 1864, but 63 colored members (and these, too, without church or parsonage) in the Methodist Episcopal Church in all the rest of the South. In the territory thus limited in 1891 there were 15 Annual Conferences with a lay membership of 188,479, owning 2,188 churches and 531 parsonages, having a total valuation of \$2,251,483. Let it be remembered that in this area, largely south of the "border States," there has been only a small immigration, either from the North to increase the white membership of our Church, or from other denominations to enlarge our colored membership. The Methodist Episcopal Church in this area is an indigenious

Church, and this ere long will be its glory and an element of power. The psalmist's vision is realized: "There shall be a handful of corn in the earth upon the top of the mountains; the fruit thereof shall shake like Lebanon." We find no evidence of waning power and no indications of decaying influence. We conclude, therefore, by every just standard of judgment, that the expenditure of money, toil, and blood by the Methodist Episcopal Church is abundantly justified by the results.

Shall the outlay of labor and money be continued? Most certainly, for the following of the many reasons that might be now given:

1. Our work there tends toward a better acquaintance, fraternity, and unity with brethren of other denominations; for our Church has not been building "altar against altar," but adding altar to altar to increase the strength of the forces arrayed against the common foes of our holy religion, and to reach a poor and worthy population who ask her ministrations. Better acquaintance has begotten respect, and with the unprejudiced promoted mutual love.

2. Our Church has ideas to impart and an influence to exercise which are needed in the South.

3. The border line of successful effort has steadily moved toward the Gulf of Mexico for twenty-seven years. Let it move on until all opposition shall cease and the songs of a triumphant and unified Methodism shall along all our shores blend with the murmuring waves of the gulf and the roar of the oceans.

4. The Methodist Episcopal Church, through her more than fifty schools, is so anchored in the thought, life, and affections of a generation now coming to the stage of responsible action that she cannot retire, but must go forward in the fear of God and the love and service of humanity.

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## ON JUDICIARY.

### REPORT NO. I. JOURNAL, PAGE 292.

Your Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred the communication of the Bishops asking for an interpretation of the words "one third of either order," found in paragraph 61 of the Discipline, edition of 1888, respectfully reports:

In the opinion of your Committee the meaning of the words "one third of either order," as used in said paragraph 61 of the Discipline, is one third of the members of the order present in the Conference when the call is made—that is to say, to sustain a call for a vote by orders one third of the members of the order calling present in the Conference when the call is made is required, and not one third of all the members of the order elected and returned.

## REPORT NO. II. JOURNAL, PAGES 358, 359.

Your Committee, to whom was referred the following: "*Resolved*, That the Committee on Judiciary be and is hereby instructed to inquire and report at an early day . . . whether the terms 'lay delegates,' 'laymen,' and 'members of the Church in full connection,' as used in paragraphs 55 to 63, inclusive, express or imply distinction of sex," respectfully report:

Understanding that we are to declare the meaning of the words, and not to express an opinion as to the wisdom of the law, and applying the well-recognized rule of construction that the intent of the lawmakers in using the language must govern, and that the meaning to be put upon the words by us must be put upon them by the General Conference and the Annual Conferences at the time they were adopted, and in the light of the history of the Church bearing upon the subject up to the time of the adoption of the provisions in which the words under consideration occur, and in the light of the discussions had at the time of their adoption, and of all the surrounding circumstances, and in view of the fact that the last General Conference, acting in its judicial capacity, after a very exhaustive discussion, definitely decided that women were not included in these provisions, and that the Annual Conferences and the Church have accepted and acted upon that decision, we are of opinion that said words, as used in the paragraphs aforesaid, do not apply to both sexes, and that they include men only.

[For this report the following substitute, first presented in the form of an amendment to a substitute, was adopted.—*Ed.*]

*Whereas*, The claim is made by the Judiciary Committee of the General Conference that women are now ineligible to membership in the Lay Electoral and General Conferences; therefore,

*Resolved*, 1. That we submit to the Annual Conferences the proposition to amend the Second Restrictive Rule by adding the words "and said delegates must be male members" after the words "two lay delegates for an Annual Conference," so that it will read: "Nor of more than two lay delegates for an Annual Conference, and said delegates must be male members."

2. That this proposition be submitted to the Annual Conferences held during the autumn of 1895 and the spring of 1896.

3. That in the month of October or November, 1894, there shall be held in every place of public worship of the Methodist Episcopal Church an election, at which every member in full connection who is not less than twenty-one years of age shall be permitted to vote upon the following proposition: "Shall the Second Restrictive Rule be amended by adding the words 'and said delegates must be male members' after the words 'two lay delegates for an Annual Conference,'" so that it will read: "Nor of more than two lay delegates for an Annual Conference, and said delegates must be male members."



4. That said election shall be held under the direction of the preacher in charge and two laymen, who shall be chosen by the Quarterly Conference or Official Board, or in case they fail to elect, then by the voters present at the hour of opening of such election, who shall superintend the details of the election, and within ten days thereafter shall report the result of the election to the presiding elder of the district, who shall report the same to the presiding Bishop of the next Annual Conference, to be canvassed by the Conference and entered upon the Conference journal; *provided*, that in the case of the failure of the preacher in charge to be present at such election the same may be held in his absence. That public notice of said election shall be given by the preacher in charge to each congregation at least twice during the thirty days preceding the election on the occasion of public preaching, whether on the Sabbath or on week days, in the church or other place where he preaches, with seven or more days intervening between notices.

5. That if the amendment so submitted does not receive the votes of three fourths of the members of the Annual Conferences and two thirds of the General Conference, the Second Restrictive Rule shall be so construed that the words "lay delegates" may include men and women, and thus be in harmony with the legislation of previous General Conferences.

That the Secretary of this Conference send to the Secretaries of the Annual Conferences blank forms for certificates of the votes cast by the respective Conferences on this proposed change, and the Secretaries of the Annual Conferences are hereby directed to send the result of said vote immediately after it is ascertained to the Secretary of this General Conference and to the Secretary of the Board of Bishops.

#### REPORT NO. III. JOURNAL, PAGE 343.

Your Committee has considered the matter embraced in the following preamble and resolution passed by the General Conference, to wit:

"Whereas, The right of the Bishops to take part in the deliberations of the Book Committee, pending the election of an editor or agent, has been questioned; and,

"Whereas, Several members of the Book Committee of the last quadrennium have filed a petition (see page 15 of the report of the Book Committee) asking the General Conference to define the duties and the rights of our General Superintendents in the election of an editor or agent by the Book Committee; therefore,

"Resolved, That this question be referred to the Committee on Judiciary with instructions to consider it and report their conclusions to this body,"  
and it respectfully reports:

While the language of the Discipline bearing upon the question involved (paragraph 416) is obscure, and its meaning is not



easily determined, the Committee is of the opinion that when vacancies are to be filled the General Superintendents are not present as part of a joint committee, nor for the purpose of joint action in any particular with the Book Committee, but they are present as a separate body to hear the action of the Book Committee, and their only function is to concur or to refuse to concur in that action. They may take part in any discussion had by the Book Committee only by virtue of its request or permission.

#### REPORT NO. IV. JOURNAL, PAGE 357.

The Committee has had under consideration the matter of the appeal of William Masters from the decision of Bishop Bowman, made at the session of the Oregon Annual Conference in the year 1889, and respectfully reports as follows:

The Bishop held, upon an appeal from the ruling of the presiding elder, made at the Quarterly Conference of the Portland Methodist Episcopal Church, that it was not necessary that the persons appointed as members of the Sunday School Committee by the Quarterly Conference, under paragraph 346 of the Discipline (edition of 1888), should, prior to their appointment, be members of the Sunday School Board, but that the only prerequisite to their appointment was membership in the Church.

It was claimed by the appellant that only such persons as were already members of the board could be appointed members of the committee.

It is clear that the board is made up of the pastor, the officers and teachers, and the committee appointed by the Quarterly Conference. The board cannot have an existence until the committee is appointed and it would be impossible to appoint a committee from a board which did not exist. The provision in paragraph 346, that the members of the committee shall be members of the board, is only an unnecessary repetition of the provision in paragraph 345. The decision of Bishop Bowman was correct, and it should be affirmed.

#### REPORT NO. V. JOURNAL, PAGE 357.

Your Committee has considered the matter of the appeal of Noah Lathrop from the ruling of Bishop J. N. FitzGerald, made at the Minnesota Annual Conference at its session in 1890, and respectfully reports:

George W. DeBolt, a minister of the "Brethren Church," applied for admission to the Minnesota Annual Conference. The Brethren Church has but one order of ministers. The question being raised as to *whether said DeBolt should be received as a deacon or an elder*, Noah Lathrop, a member of the Conference and the appellant here, raised the point that he could only be received as an elder.

Bishop FitzGerald, presiding, ruled that he could be received

*either as deacon or as elder*, in the discretion of the Conference, and thereupon the Conference, by vote, admitted him as a deacon.

The Committee is of the opinion that the ruling of Bishop Fitzgerald was correct, and it should be affirmed.

REPORT NO. VI. JOURNAL, PAGE 357.

Regarding the case of J. D. Flenner the Committee reports :

At the session of the Idaho Annual Conference, held in the year 1888, charges were brought against said Flenner, then a member of that Conference. He was charged, among other things, with *dishonesty*, there being two specifications : First, that he had collected certain moneys for a periodical named, and had converted them to his own use ; and second, that he had received money from the treasurer of his church for the purpose of paying certain bills of the church, and had converted it to his own use. He was also charged with *imprudent and unchristian conduct*, the specification referring to certain acts with respect to a young woman named.

At the trial the above-mentioned specifications were sustained, and the charges were sustained, and he was deposed from the ministry.

Having been appealed, the matter came before a Judicial Conference composed of triers of appeal from Oregon, Columbia River, and Puget Sound Annual Conferences, Bishop H. W. Warren presiding.

The Judicial Conference voted to reverse the finding upon the first specification of the first charge, but sustained the finding upon the other specification of the first charge, and sustained the specification of the second charge and the charge, and it voted not to remand the case for a new trial. Thereupon Bishop Warren ruled that the Judicial Conference could not then modify the penalty imposed by the Annual Conference.

The Committee is of the opinion that the ruling of Bishop Warren was correct, and it should be affirmed.

REPORT NO. VII. JOURNAL, PAGE 357.

In the matter of the appeal of J. E. Wright from certain decisions of Bishop E. G. Andrews :

R. B. Mansell, a member of the Pittsburg Annual Conference, was brought to trial before the select number, Bishop Andrews presiding. He was charged, among other things, with defamation, the charge being supported by specifications. The charge and specifications were signed by persons other than those alleged to have been defamed.

Bishop Andrews, upon the objection of the accused, ruled out the charge and specifications, and held that the charge of slander would only lie when made by the person claiming to have been slandered.

In view of the fact that this construction of the law has ob-

tained for many years (see Baker, p. 162, edition 1874), and in view of the evils which might follow a contrary rule, your Committee is of the opinion that the decision of Bishop Andrews should be sustained.

After the ruling aforesaid counsel for the church offered to have said charges and specifications signed by the persons claimed to have been slandered for the purpose of using them in said trial. The Bishop ruled that this would be in effect presenting new charges, and he refused to allow the charge and specifications then to be signed.

In this matter also the Committee is of the opinion that the decision was correct, and it should be affirmed.

REPORT NO. VIII. JOURNAL, PAGE 357.

Your Committee has carefully examined the records and documents in the case of Robert H. Wallace, a minister of the Ohio Annual Conference, tried upon certain charges and found guilty, and which case was afterward upon appeal heard by a Judicial Conference, and the decision of the Annual Conference affirmed in part and reversed in part. And your Committee reports that it finds no serious error in the proceedings, and that no action is required therein.

REPORT NO. IX. JOURNAL, PAGE 358.

"1. The Bishops are frequently called upon to explain paragraph 328 of the Discipline, so as to tell when and by what method trustees may or may not be "ejected" from office, and they desire the General Conference to declare whether the Quarterly Conference has power to discontinue the service of trustees at will.

"2. They also wish a declaration as to whether, according to paragraphs 191, 192, superannuated and supernumerary preachers residing out of the bounds of their Conferences are members of the Quarterly Conference where they reside in such sense as to entitle them to vote therein."

Your Committee, to which was referred the foregoing communication from the Bishops, respectfully reports as follows :

1. In the opinion of the Committee it is in the power of the Quarterly Conference to remove trustees at any time for cause where statutes of the State do not prevent, subject, however, to the provisions of paragraph 328 of the Discipline.

2. In the opinion of the Committee superannuated and supernumerary preachers residing out of the bounds of their Annual Conference are members of the Quarterly Conference where they reside in such sense as to entitle them to vote therein.

REPORT NO. X. JOURNAL, PAGE 358.

In the matter of the appeals from the rulings of Bishop W. F. Mallalieu, made at the Minnesota Annual Conference in the year 1889 : The presiding elder having received charges in writing

against J. P. Oakey, a member of the Minnesota Annual Conference, summoned a committee of investigation. The committee having met, upon motion of counsel for the defendant the presiding elder struck out the second charge, which charge was slander. Said charge had not been brought or signed by the person alleged to have been slandered, and upon this ground the charge was stricken out. The presiding elder also held that the committee must decide only upon the charges made, and that it had no authority to bring in a verdict of a different offense than that charged, unless the same was germane to the original charge. From these rulings an appeal was taken and the same came before Bishop Mallalieu, who presided at the next session of the Minnesota Annual Conference. He sustained the rulings of the presiding elder, except he held that the presiding elder on receiving charges may rule out such as are not actionable before he cites the accused to trial or calls a committee; but having placed charges in the hands of the committee and furnished the accused with a copy, his right to change the bill of charges is at an end.

Your Committee is of the opinion that the ruling of the Bishop was correct, save that, under the circumstances of this case, it was proper for the presiding elder, upon motion of the accused, to strike out the charge of slander.

#### REPORT NO. XI. JOURNAL, PAGE 358.

The Rev. S. R. Squier, of the North Ohio Conference, was brought to trial before a select number upon two charges, the first, immorality, with one specification; the other, lying, with three specifications.

The first charge and specification and the second charge and the second and third specifications were sustained, and he was sentenced to deposition from the ministry and expulsion from the Church.

Having appealed, the case came before the Judicial Conference held at Columbus in December, 1891.

The Judicial Conference reversed the finding upon the specifications of the second charge and the second charge. It reversed the finding upon the first charge, but did not reverse the specification under that charge. Then, to quote the language of the record, the Conference "agreed that the testimony presented to this Judicial Conference in support of the specification under the first charge proves that the Rev. S. R. Squier has been guilty of imprudent and unchristian conduct," and it thereupon suspended him from the ministry until the next session of the Annual Conference.

The specification not reversed under the first charge is very vague and indefinite, and it is doubtful whether it is sufficient to sustain any charge. The Judicial Conference did not find it sufficient, but from the testimony it formulated a new charge, of which it then found the accused guilty. Your Committee is of

the opinion that the Judicial Conference in this affirmative action exceeded its authority, and that the sentence of suspension should be vacated and the accused be restored to all the rights of a traveling preacher.

REPORT NO. XII. JOURNAL, PAGE 351.

Your Committee, to whom was this day referred the question raised upon the adoption of a report of the Committee on Equal Ministerial and Lay Representation, reports as follows :

The vote upon the adoption of the report having been taken by orders, and the two orders having concurred by a majority vote of each order in the affirmative, it appearing that two thirds of the General Conference had voted in favor of the adoption of the report, it is the opinion of the Committee that the report was duly adopted, and the recommendation has been legally and constitutionally made.

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## ON TEMPERANCE AND THE PROHIBITION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

REPORT NO I. JOURNAL, PAGES 291, 340.

Reaffirming our former deliverances on total abstinence and prohibition, we present for your approval the following brief declarations:

### 1. PROGRESS AND DUTY.

We are profoundly grateful to God for the progress already made in every phase of the temperance reform, and hold it to be the duty and privilege of the Methodist Episcopal Church both to save the fallen and to wage an increasingly aggressive warfare against the liquor traffic.

### 2. PERSONAL ABSTINENCE.

The word of God, the teachings of science, and the lessons of experience all combine in declaring total abstinence from intoxicating beverages to be the duty of every individual.

### 3. OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

We are in sympathy with, and bid a hearty Godspeed to, all organizations, of every name and nature, that seek to promote the cause of total abstinence and accomplish the overthrow of the liquor traffic.

### 4. ATTITUDE TOWARD THE TRAFFIC.

We reiterate the language of the Episcopal Address of 1888: "The liquor traffic is so pernicious in all its bearings, so inimical to the interests of honest trade, so repugnant to the moral sense, so injurious to the peace and order of society, so hurtful to the



home, to the Church, and to the body politic, and so utterly antagonistic to all that is precious in life, that the only proper attitude toward it for Christians is that of relentless hostility. It can never be legalized without sin."

We concur with the Episcopal Address of 1892, where it is declared: "In our judgment the saloon is an unmixed evil, full of diabolism, a disgrace to our civilization, the chief corrupter of political action, and a continual menace to the order of society and the peace and purity of our homes."

Believing as we do that the traffic in intoxicating beverages sustains the relation of an efficient cause to the vice of intemperance, we hold that no member of the Methodist Episcopal Church can consistently contribute by voice, vote, or influence to the perpetuation and protection of that traffic.

We declare before all the world that the Church of God ought to be known always and everywhere as the relentless and uncompromising foe of this ungodly business, and that it is the duty of every Christian to wage ceaseless warfare against it.

#### 5. ATTITUDE TOWARD THE TRAFFICKER AND HIS SUPPORTERS.

We emphatically declare that men who engage in the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages ought not to receive the commercial patronage of Christian people, nor should those who either directly or indirectly sustain the liquor traffic receive the suffrages of Christian men.

#### 6. THE LICENSE SYSTEM.

License laws are the liquor traffic's strongest bulwark of defense. They are wrong in principle and impotent for good. We are unalterably opposed to the enactment of laws that propose by license, taxing, or otherwise to regulate the drink traffic, because they provide for its continuance and afford no protection against its ravages.

We will accept no compromise, but demand the unconditional surrender of the rebellious business.

#### 7. GOVERNMENT AND THE TRAFFIC.

We rejoice in the clear announcement of the Supreme Court of the United States touching the saloon question, as follows: "The State cannot by any contract limit the exercise of her power to the prejudice of the public health and the public morals. No Legislature can bargain away the public health or the public morals. The public themselves cannot do this, much less their servants. Government is organized with a view to their preservation, and cannot divest itself of the power to provide for them." "There is no inherent right in a citizen to thus sell intoxicating liquors by retail; it is not a privilege of a citizen of the State, or a citizen of the United States." "The statistics of every State show a greater amount of crime and misery attrib-



utable to the use of ardent spirits obtained at these liquor saloons than to any other cause." "By the general concurrence of opinion of every civilized and Christian community, there are few sources of crime and misery in society equal to the dramshop, where intoxicating liquors in small quantities, to be drunk at the time, are sold indiscriminately to all parties applying." "The great principle of the common law, which is equally the teaching of Christian morality, is so to use one's property as not to injure others."

While commending the United States Senate for its action in the premises, we condemn the lower house of our national Congress for its repeated refusal to pass the bills providing for the appointment of a national commission of inquiry to investigate and report upon the influence of the liquor traffic upon the material and moral welfare of the country.

We insist that the United States government, and the various State governments, in tolerating the liquor traffic for a money consideration, are guilty of wicked complicity with a business whose awful work of destruction brands it as alike an enemy to God and man.

We desire especially to place ourselves on record as repudiating to the utmost of our ability the action of the general government, through the Department of State, in prostituting its powers, at the request of American brewers and maltsters, to collect information and to use the machinery of the government to promote the sale of American liquors in South American countries.

#### 8. POLITICAL ACTION.

We recommend all members of the Methodist Episcopal Church who enjoy the elective franchise to so use that solemn trust as to promote the rescue of our country from the guilt and dishonor which have been brought upon it by a criminal complicity with the liquor traffic.

We do not presume to dictate the political conduct of our people, but we do record our deliberate judgment that no political party has a right to expect, nor ought it to receive, the support of Christian men so long as it stands committed to the license policy, or refuses to put itself on record in an attitude of open hostility to the saloon.

*Resolved*, That this report shall not be construed as an indorsement of any political party.

#### REPORT NO. IV. JOURNAL, PAGE 357.

##### SECTION FIRST.

Earnestly coveting for our people an alliance offensive and defensive with all Christian people and good citizens who agree with us in the desire to free our country and the world from the great evil of the liquor traffic, we respectfully recommend:

1. That a permanent committee of fifteen, to be called the

Committee on Temperance and Prohibition, so located that a majority may conveniently assemble for conference, be appointed by this General Conference with power to act within the authorized declarations by our Church to promote the following ends:

First. The organization in every church, under the direction of the pastor and Quarterly Conference, of a Christian Temperance League, to include all members of the congregation willing to unite for practical effort in suppressing the liquor traffic.

Second. The alliance of such leagues with one another and with similar leagues of other religious bodies for such particular measures in this behalf as their combined wisdom and Christian conscience may approve.

2. That said committee be authorized to correspond with similar committees of other Churches with a view to an alliance of all Christian people to strive together for the suppression of this great evil throughout the country and the world.

3. That said committee be authorized to propose a plan of action for our churches, and to invite the appointment of auxiliary committees in all our Annual Conferences.

4. That said committee be authorized to fill any vacancies occurring in their own number, and they shall report their action to the next General Conference.

5. That we respectfully nominate as the members of this committee for the ensuing four years the following named persons: A. J. Kynett, J. B. Graw, Job J. Jackson, S. W. Gehrett, J. G. Evans, E. D. Whitlock, A. B. Leonard, George Clark, Samuel Dickie, W. Swindells, James Gillinder, J. W. Hamilton, G. H. Bridgman, C. N. Grandison, A. J. Nast.

#### SECTION SECOND.

*Resolved*, That the petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, as follows, be indorsed by this General Conference:

##### "FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE HOME.

##### "ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE WORLD.

*"Honored Rulers, Representatives, and Brothers:*

"We, your petitioners, although belonging to the physically weaker sex, are strong of heart to love our homes, our native land, and the world's family of nations.

"We know that clear brains and pure hearts make honest lives and happy homes, and that by these the nations prosper, and the time is brought nearer when the world shall be at peace.

"We know that indulgence in alcohol and opium and in other vices which disgrace our social life makes misery for all the world, and most of all for us and for our children.

"We know that stimulants and opiates are sold under legal guarantees which make the governments partners in the traffic by accepting as revenue a portion of the profits, and we know with shame that they are often forced by treaty upon populations either ignorant or unwilling.

"We know that the law might do much now left undone to raise the moral tone of society and render vice difficult.

"We have no power to prevent these great iniquities beneath which the whole world groans, but you have power to redeem the honor of the nations from an indefensible complicity.

"We therefore come to you with the united voice of representative women of every land, beseeching you to raise the standard of the law to that of Christian morals, to strip away the safeguards and sanctions of the state from the drink traffic and the opium trade, and to protect our homes by the total prohibition of these curses of civilization throughout all the territory over which your government extends."

*Resolved*, 1. That we hereby memorialize both houses of Congress to authorize an official investigation and publication of the quantity of intoxicating liquors manufactured and sold in the United States, and to inquire into and report upon the influence of the liquor traffic upon the material and moral interests of the country.

2. That we hereby most respectfully petition the President of the United States to exercise the authority invested in him by the people of the United States to forbid the sale of all kinds of spirituous, vinous, and other intoxicating liquors, including wine and beer, on all military reservations.

3. That a copy of the above resolutions be forwarded by the Secretary of this Conference to his excellency the President of the United States.

*Resolved*, That the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church express itself as highly gratified with the action of Congress, in Committee of the Whole, on the amendment of Mr. Atkinson, of Pennsylvania, where it was voted by eighty-seven against eighty to condition the appropriation to the Columbian Exposition on the exclusion of intoxicating liquor from the grounds of the Columbian Exposition. We further express the hope that this action will become law.

*Resolved*, 1. That Report No. I, including the resolution offered by C. J. Little, and section 1 of Report No. IV, be printed in the Appendix to the Discipline.

2. That the balance of Report No. IV be certified by the Secretary of this Conference and forwarded to the parties involved.

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## ON THE EPWORTH LEAGUE.

JOURNAL, PAGES 289, 337.

During the past quadrennium there has providentially arisen in our Church an organization of young people known as the Epworth League, which was organized at Cleveland, O., at a conference composed of delegates from five already existing societies, which had been organized in the following order: The Young

People's Methodist Alliance, August, 1883; the Oxford League, December, 1884; the Young People's Christian League, October, 1887; the Young People's Christian Union, December, 1887; the Young People's Methodist Alliance, December, 1888.

But these relatively recent dates do not by any means mar the origin of the thought embodied in the Epworth League. The journal of our body, the files of our Church papers, the memories of earnest pastors, and the existence in the Church of other young people's societies bear witness for forty years to the desire of the Church to organize its young people for Christian nurture work.

The League has grown in only three years to the number of eight thousand local chapters, embracing a membership of over four hundred thousand young people, who represent the future working force of the Church.

This society seeks to promote among our young people the most earnest piety, loyalty to the Church, and active works of usefulness. Its rapid growth, the number of its members, its power for good, and its sustained enthusiasm make it desirable that the Epworth League should be under the patronage and control of the General Conference.

We therefore respectfully recommend the adoption of the Epworth League as a connectional society of the Church.

We have made provision for the recognition of the League in the local church through the Quarterly Conference.

We present for your consideration and approval the following Enabling Act and a General Constitution for the League, which, by its own terms, will, if adopted, be subject to the future revision of the General Conference:

#### ENABLING ACT.

A new chapter shall be added to the Discipline, which shall follow Chapter (I), Part (V), as follows:

Part (V), Chapter (II)—Young People's Societies (to follow paragraph 344 of the present Discipline). For the purpose of promoting intelligent and loyal piety among the young people of our churches and congregations, and of training them in works of mercy and help, there shall be an organization acting under the authority of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as suggested in the following constitution:

#### CONSTITUTION.

##### ARTICLE I.

*Name.*—The title of this organization shall be "The Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church."

##### ARTICLE II.

*Object.*—The object of the League is to promote intelligent and vital piety in the young members and friends of the Church, to aid them in the attainment of purity of heart and constant growth in grace, and to train them in works of mercy and help.

## ARTICLE III.

*Organization.*—With a view to carry out the objects of the League the chapters and such other young people's societies as may be approved by the Quarterly Conference shall be organized into Presiding Elders' District Leagues, and may also be formed into General Conference District Leagues. Other groupings may be arranged for the advantage of the work, such as Annual Conference Leagues, State Leagues, City Leagues, etc. The chapter shall be under the control of the Quarterly Conference and preacher in charge. Any young people's society may become an affiliated chapter of the Epworth League, provided it adopt the aims of the League; that its president and officers and general plans of work be approved by the pastor and Official Board or the Quarterly Conference, and that it be enrolled at the central office.

## ARTICLE IV.

*Government.*—The management of the League shall be vested in the Board of Control, to consist of fifteen members appointed by the Bishops, one of whom shall be a Bishop, who shall be President of the Epworth League and of the Board of Control, and of one member from each General Conference District; these members to be chosen as the organization in each General Conference District may decide. This Board of Control shall meet twice in each quadrennium. When the Board of Control holds its first meeting in the quadrennium, should any General Conference District be without representation by failure to elect, the Board may elect some one from the district to represent it.

## ARTICLE V.

*Officers.*—The officers of this society shall be a president, four vice-presidents—at least two of whom shall be laymen—a general secretary, and a treasurer, who shall constitute the general League Cabinet, of which the editor shall be a member *ex officio*. The president shall be chosen as hereinbefore provided. The vice-presidents shall be chosen by the Board of Control from their own members. The general secretary shall be elected by the Board of Control, and shall be the executive officer of the League. He shall have charge of all correspondence and shall keep the records of the League, and shall also be editor of the Epworth League publications other than *The Epworth Herald*. The treasurer shall be elected by the Board of Control. The editor shall be elected by the General Conference, and his duty shall be to edit *The Epworth Herald*. All these officers shall be elected quadrennially, and shall hold office until their successors are chosen. The duties of the general secretary and of the editor shall be performed under the direction of the Board of Control, and the cabinet shall act for the Board of Control *ad interim*. Vacancies in any of the above named positions, except the presidency and editorship, shall be filled by the Cabinet, subject to the approval of the Board of Control.



## ARTICLE VI.

*Finances.*—The salaries of the general secretary and of the editor of *The Epworth Herald* shall be fixed by the Book Committee. All other expenses of the Board of Control shall be paid by the Board of Control through means which it shall devise. No collection shall be taken by the Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church except for League purposes.

## ARTICLE VII.

*Central Office.*—The central office of the Epworth League shall be in Chicago, Ill.

## ARTICLE VIII.

The constitution for local chapters shall be in charge of the Board of Control; *provided*, however, that no enactment shall be made which shall in any manner conflict with this general Constitution.

## ARTICLE IX.

*By-laws.*—The Board of Control shall have power to enact such by-laws for its own government as will not be in conflict with this Constitution.

## ARTICLE X.

*Amendments.*—This Constitution shall be altered or amended only by the General Conference.

## ARTICLE XI.

The editor of *Haus und Herd* is constituted German Assistant Secretary of the Epworth League, and thereby a member of the general League Cabinet.

[*Note.*—But it is not hereby intended to disturb the present status of other young people's societies now organized in the Methodist Episcopal Church which are under the control of the pastor and Quarterly Conference.]

(To follow the Enabling Act and the Constitution :)

It shall be the duty of the presiding elders, when holding District or Quarterly Conferences, to inquire into the condition of such Epworth League chapters and other young people's societies under the control of the Quarterly or District Conferences as may exist within the jurisdiction of said Conferences, and to ascertain whether they are conducting their affairs in harmony with the purpose and Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

(To follow the above:) It shall be the duty of preachers in charge of circuits or stations to organize, if possible, and to maintain, if practicable, chapters of the Epworth League.

(To follow the above:) The president of an Epworth League chapter must be a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and shall be elected by the chapter, and approved by the Quarterly Conference, of which body he shall then become a member. It shall be his duty to present to the Quarterly Conference a



report of his chapter, together with such other information as the Conference may require and he may be able to give.

In order to harmonize the provisions of the present Discipline with the foregoing chapters, the following changes shall be made :

(a) Changes in paragraph 87, relating to the composition of District Conferences:

Strike out "and," third line.

Insert after "superintendent," fourth line, the following: "one president from an Epworth League chapter."

Insert after "superintendent," seventh line, the following: "or League president."

Strike out "them," ninth line.

Insert as the first word of ninth line "each."

The amended paragraph will then read as follows:

¶ 87. The District Conference shall be composed of the traveling and local preachers, the exhorters, the district stewards, one Sunday school superintendent, one president of an Epworth League chapter, and one class leader from each pastoral charge in the district. But if there be more than one Sunday school superintendent or League president in any circuit or station, then the Quarterly Conference shall designate one of each for this service, and it shall also select the class leader.

(b) Changes in paragraph 91, relating to the duty of District Conferences:

Insert as section 7 the following :

"§ 7. To inquire into the condition of the Epworth League chapters in the district, and to adopt suitable measures for insuring their success."

Change the other sections of the paragraph to correspond.

(c) Change in paragraph 92, providing for an order of business of the District Conference :

Change section 3 by inserting, as subsection 7, the following: "From each president of an Epworth League chapter as to the condition of the chapter."

The amended section will then read:

§ 3. To receive reports.

1. From the presiding elder, etc.
2. From each pastor, etc.
3. From each local preacher, etc.
4. From each exhorter, etc.
5. From each district steward, etc.
6. From each superintendent, etc.
7. From each president of an Epworth League chapter as to the condition of the chapter.
8. From each class leader, etc.
9. From each committee.

(d) Changes in paragraph 95, regarding the composition of the Quarterly Conference.

Strike out "and," third line; "and," fourth line; "and," sixth line.

Insert after "Sunday schools," fifth line, the following: "And the presidents of the Epworth League chapters."

Insert after "superintendent," sixth line, the following: "And League presidents."

The entire paragraph will then read as follows:

¶ 95. The Quarterly Conference shall be composed of all the traveling and local preachers, exhorters, stewards, class leaders, trustees of the churches in the circuits or stations, the first superintendents of our Sunday schools, and the presidents of the Epworth League chapters; said trustees, superintendents, and League presidents being members of our Church, and approved by the Quarterly Conference.

(e) Changes in paragraph 98, which defines the business of the Quarterly Conference:

Change section 4 as follows: Insert after the word "each," third line, the following: "to have general oversight of the Epworth League chapters and other organizations of young people."

Insert after "and," seventh line, the following: "The presidents of the Epworth League chapters upon the election of the chapters and;" insert after "superintendent," ninth line, the following: "or president of an Epworth League chapter."

The entire section will then read:

§ 4. To have supervision of all the Sunday schools within the bounds of the circuit or station, and to inquire into the condition of each; to have general oversight of the Epworth League chapters and other organizations of young people; to approve trustees not elected by the Quarterly Conference; to confirm Sunday school superintendents upon the nomination of the Sunday School Board, and the presidents of the Epworth League chapters upon the election of the chapters, and also as members of the Quarterly Conference; and to remove any superintendent or president of an Epworth League chapter who may prove unworthy or inefficient.

(f) Changes in paragraph 99, relating to the order of business in Quarterly Conferences.

Insert as the third item of business, under sections 1, 2, and 3, the following:

3. "Who are approved as presidents of Epworth League chapters?"

Insert under the fifth item of business, under sections 1, 2, and 3, the following:

5. "From presidents of Epworth League chapters."

The order of business in each of the sections numbered 1, 2, and 3 will then read as follows:

1. Who are approved as trustees?

2. Who are approved as Sunday school superintendents?

3. Who are approved as presidents of Epworth League chapters?

4. Are there any complaints?
5. Are there any appeals?
6. Are there any reports?
7. (1) From pastors?
- (2) From local preachers? (See paragraph 196.)
- (3) From exhorters?
- (4) From Sunday school superintendents?
- (5) From presidents of Epworth League chapters?
- (6) From class leaders?
- (7) From committees?

(The other items of the sections to read as at present, the numbers being changed to correspond with the new arrangement.)

(g) Changes in paragraph 177, relating to the duties of presiding elders:

Change section 5 as follows:

Strike out the word "and," tenth line.

Insert after the words "Sunday school," tenth line, the following: "and the interests of the Epworth League."

The entire section will then read :

To oversee the spiritual and temporal business of the church of his district; to see that all charters, deeds, and other conveyances of church property in his district conform strictly to the laws, usages, and forms of the State or Territory within which such property is situated, and to the Discipline; to see that all church property is well insured; to promote by all proper means the cause of missions, church extension, Sunday schools, and the interests of the Epworth League. (The rest of the section to read as at present.)

(h) Change in paragraph 189, relating to those who have the charge of circuits or stations:

Insert as section 6 the following: "§ 6. To organize, if possible, and to maintain, if practicable, — chapters of the Epworth League."

## ON GENERAL CONFERENCE DISTRICT BOUNDARIES.

### REPORT NO. I. JOURNAL, PAGES 321, 341.

First District.—East Maine, 4; New England, 8; Maine, 4; New England Southern, 6; New Hampshire, 5; Italy, 2; Vermont, 4; total, 33.

Second District.—New York, 8; New York East, 8; Troy, 8; Newark, 7; New Jersey, 7; Delaware, 4; Wilmington, 5; total, 47.

Third District.—Genesee, 8; Central New York, 7; Northern New York, 7; Wyoming, 7; North India, 4; South India, 2; total, 35.

Fourth District.—Baltimore, 6; Philadelphia, 8; Central Pennsylvania, 7; Pittsburg, 6; Erie, 6; West Virginia, 6; Washington, 5; total, 44.

Fifth District.—Central Ohio, 6; East Ohio, 8; Cincinnati, 6; North Ohio, 6; Ohio, 7; Kentucky, 4; total, 37.

Sixth District.—Alabama, 2; Central Tennessee, 2; Blue Ridge, 2; Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; Holston, 4; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 4; Savannah, 4; St. John's River, 2; East Tennessee, 2; Virginia, 2; total, 30.

Seventh District.—Detroit, 9; Indiana, 5; Lexington, 4; Michigan, 9; Northwest Indiana, 5; North Indiana, 7; Southeast Indiana, 5; total, 44.

Eighth District.—Central Illinois, 7; Rock River, 8; Iowa, 5; Des Moines, 7; Northwest Iowa, 5; Upper Iowa, 7; total, 39.

Ninth District.—Minnesota, 7; Wisconsin, 6; West Wisconsin, 5; South Dakota, 4; North Dakota, 2; Norway, 2; Norwegian and Danish, 2; Northwest Swedish, 2; Bombay, 2; total, 32.

Tenth District.—Colorado, 5; Nebraska, 5; North Nebraska, 4; West Nebraska, 4; Sweden, 4; Japan, 2; Liberia, 2; Northwest India, 2; total, 28.

Eleventh District.—Illinois, 9; Southern Illinois, 5; Missouri, 5; St. Louis, 5; Kansas, 5; South Kansas, 5; Southwest Kansas, 5; Northwest Kansas, 4; total, 43.

Twelfth District.—Central Missouri, 2; Arkansas, 2; Little Rock, 2; Mississippi, 4; Upper Mississippi, 4; Tennessee, 2; Central Alabama, 2; Louisiana, 5; Texas, 5; West Texas, 2; Austin, 2; total, 32.

Thirteenth District.—Central German, 5; Chicago German, 4; California German, 2; East German, 2; North German, 2; Northwest German, 2; St. Louis German, 5; West German, 4; Southern German, 2; Germany, 2; Switzerland, 2; total, 32.

Fourteenth District.—California, 6; Southern California, 5; Oregon, 4; Columbia River, 4; Puget Sound, 4; Idaho, 2; Montana, 2; Mexico, 2; Foo-Chow, 2; Bengal, 2; total, 33.

## ON EXPENSES OF RESERVE DELEGATES.

JOURNAL, PAGE 342.

The Committee on Expenses of Reserve Delegates would respectfully present the following as the rule by which to be guided in the adjustment of all such claims:

1. That the reserve delegate shall be notified by the delegate whose place he is to fill that his presence is required at the seat of the General Conference.

2. That the reserve delegates thus summoned shall have been seated by vote of the General Conference.

In all cases where the above conditions have been met your Committee recommend that expenses of reserve delegates be paid.

## ON THE CENTENNIAL OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

JOURNAL, PAGE 201.

Your Committee on the Centennial of the General Conference reports the following for adoption :

*Resolved*, 1. That we recognize the hand of God in directing the organization and work of the General Conference, and as a fitting celebration of the same there shall be held on next Tuesday evening, May 17, a session of the General Conference in this place, with appropriate addresses and other exercises, for which the Committee on the Centennial of the General Conference will arrange.

2. That in view of the fact that the Journal of the General Conference of 1792 was lost, and has never been printed; and whereas there are extant sources of information pertaining to the doings of that Conference which, if properly collected and collated, would yield a record of nearly all its important proceedings, we do therefore instruct the Book Agents at Cincinnati, as soon as possible, to engage the services of some competent person to collect and arrange this data, and that they publish the same in uniform pages with the General Conference Journals, under the title, "Reproduced Journal of the General Conference of 1792," with an explanatory preface.

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## ON SEATING THE NEXT GENERAL CONFERENCE.

JOURNAL, PAGE 343.

The Committee appointed to consider the seating of the next General Conference have duly considered the subject, and would respectfully report :

When the delegates to the next General Conference shall have been chosen the Secretary of each Annual Conference shall report the number of its delegates, clergymen and laymen, to the Secretary of the General Conference, and shall state whether the ministers and laymen have elected to occupy contiguous seats in the next General Conference.

At a date within two days of the session of the General Conference a committee, consisting of the Secretary of this General Conference and the Commission on Entertainment, with a Bishop presiding, shall make the assignment of seats in manner as follows:

A plan of the audience room having been constructed, it shall be divided into blocks of contiguous seats in number equal to the number of the lay delegates who have elected to sit in a body; and by lot, in such manner as the committee shall determine; one of those blocks shall be assigned to the body of laymen as a whole.



The contiguous seats for separate delegations of these laymen shall then be assigned, as follows :

The names of the Conferences by them represented shall be placed in a box or other receptacle, and, after being thoroughly mixed, the Secretary of this General Conference shall draw the same. The delegation first drawn shall occupy contiguous seats in the row nearest the chair of the presiding officer, and the seats shall be filled by lot in regular order, from this row first designated, as the remaining delegations of laymen are drawn.

The rest of the delegates, clerical and lay, shall then, by lot, in a similar manner, by Conferences, be assigned to the seats that remain unoccupied.

The result of the drawing, with a plan of the audience room, shall be presented to the chairman of each Conference delegation, and the delegates shall occupy seats as designated.

## ON PLAN FOR THE REVISION OF THE DISCIPLINE.

JOURNAL, PAGE 342.

For many years the necessity for the revision of the Discipline has been felt and acknowledged by large numbers in our Church. The body of many parts of the book is made up of amendments introduced from time to time without properly connecting the language with parts that remain. In several places ungrammatical language is used.

The limits of this report will not allow specifications, but it may be proper to state that our attention has been called to eleven places where obsolete words or phrases disfigure important paragraphs. In forty-six instances the subheadings of the chapters should be modified. In forty paragraphs, which cannot be classified under any one heading, a modification of language is necessary to correctly express the meaning. The historical statement with which the book is introduced needs revision and enlargement. In order to guard against improper changes and to secure the needed revision, we submit the following resolutions :

*Resolved*, 1. A commission consisting of the Editor of the Discipline, Bishop Foss, the Editor of Books of the General Catalogue, the Editor of *The Christian Advocate*, Dr. John Miley, and the Agents of the Book Concern at New York, is hereby appointed to revise the Discipline for 1892, under the following restrictions :

(a) They shall make no change in the Articles of Religion, or the chapter on the General Conference, or on Boundaries, or the Ritual of the Church.

(b) They shall make no change in the language or the arrangement of words which shall change the obvious meaning of any paragraph as it now stands.



(c) New paragraphs may be substituted for existing ones, and paragraphs may be transferred from one part to another, where deemed necessary, in order to place them under their proper headings; *provided*, that these changes shall be effected without change of meaning; and also *provided* that five members at least of the commission shall be present at a duly called meeting, and all who are present shall concur in the adoption of the proposed paragraphs and change in their location.

2. The commission may authorize a reconstruction and enlargement of the introduction to the Discipline; *provided* said introduction shall not exceed four pages.

3. Bishop E. G. Andrews is hereby appointed Editor of the Discipline.

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## ON EQUAL MINISTERIAL AND LAY REPRESENTATION.

REPORT NO. I. JOURNAL, PAGES 293, 347.

The Committee on Equal Ministerial and Lay Representation begs leave to submit the following resolutions for adoption by the General Conference:

*Resolved*, 1. That the General Conference hereby recommends the following proposition to the Annual Conferences to be held in 1894, to wit: To amend section 2, paragraph 63, of the Discipline so that the section shall read as follows: "The General Conference shall not allow of more than one ministerial representative for every fourteen members of an Annual Conference, nor of a less number than one for every forty-five; *provided*, nevertheless, that when there shall be in any Annual Conference a fraction of two thirds the number which shall be fixed for the ratio of representation, that such Annual Conference shall be entitled to an additional delegate for such fraction; and *provided*, also, that there shall be from each Annual Conference lay delegates equal in number to the ministerial delegates, who shall deliberate and vote with the ministers as one body; and *provided*, further, that no Conference shall be denied the privilege of one ministerial and one lay delegate."

2. That if the General Conference shall recommend this by a two thirds vote, and it shall also receive the necessary recommendation of three fourths of the members of the several Annual Conferences, then the Electoral Conferences of 1895-96 may elect representatives in equal numbers with the ministerial, and the General Conference of 1896 may provide for their admission.

3. That the Secretary of this General Conference send to the Secretaries of the Annual Conferences blank forms for certificates of the vote cast by the respective Conferences on this proposed change, and the Secretaries of the Annual Conferences are hereby directed to send the result of said vote, immediately after it is

ascertained, to the Secretary of this General Conference and to the Secretary of the Board of Bishops.

REPORT NO. II. JOURNAL, PAGES 292, 360.

*Resolved*, 1. That the General Conference submits the following proposition to the Annual Conferences of 1894, to wit: To amend line 4, section 2, paragraph 63, of the Discipline so as to read: "Not more than one for every forty-five nor less than one for every ninety."

2. That the Secretary of this General Conference send to the Secretaries of the Annual Conferences blank forms for certificates of the vote cast by the respective Conferences on this proposed change, and the Secretaries of the Annual Conferences are hereby directed to send the result of said vote, immediately after it is ascertained, to the Secretary of this General Conference and to the Secretary of the Board of Bishops.

## ON ENTERTAINMENT OF THE NEXT GENERAL CONFERENCE.

JOURNAL, PAGE 351.

Your Committee on the Entertainment of the Next General Conference have carefully considered all papers referred to them on this subject. These papers involved two different questions: first, whether a special commission or the Book Committee should be intrusted with the final authority as to the entertainment of the next General Conference; and, second, as to the place of the meeting.

We submit the following report:

*Whereas*, The Book Committee necessarily meets annually with a representative from each General Conference District, at the expense of the Book Concern; and,

*Whereas*, It is believed that the Book Committee can save considerable expense to the Church by committing the whole matter to them; and,

*Whereas*, Invitations have been received for the General Conference to meet in Cleveland, O.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Saratoga, N. Y.; and Chicago, Ill., in 1896, but as no representatives of either place were authorized to make the necessary guarantees as to hotel prices and railroad accommodations; therefore,

*Resolved*, 1. That the whole matter of arrangements for the place and entertainment of the next General Conference be referred with power to the Book Committee.

2. The Book Committee shall estimate the amount required for the expenses of the General Conference, including traveling expenses and board, and shall apportion the same among the Annual Conferences at as early a day as practicable.

We recommend to the Book Committee the consideration of the following:

1. The amount required shall be apportioned to each Annual Conference in 1894, and divided among the charges in the usual manner. The collection shall be reported at the next ensuing session of the Conference, and all arrears shall be reapportioned and collected during 1895.

2. That wherever the General Conference shall be held the local authorities shall provide a building in which to hold the regular Conference sessions, and shall provide the necessary rooms for committee meetings, and pay all local expenses, and all arrangements shall be subject to the approval of the Book Committee.

3. That the representatives of each place inviting the next General Conference be requested to guarantee a certain sum per day at which board for delegates shall be furnished, the aggregate of which shall not be exceeded in the payment of bills for board, and that all arrangements for board shall be made satisfactory to the Book Committee.

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## ON CONSOLIDATION OF SOCIETIES.

JOURNAL, PAGE 291.

Your Committee appointed to consider the consolidation of the Board of Education and the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society report that present action is inadvisable.

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## ON AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

JOURNAL, PAGE 351.

The Committee on the American Bible Society respectfully report that the documents referred to them by the General Conference, as well as many important statements presented by the Rev. Dr. Albert S. Hunt, one of the corresponding secretaries of the American Bible Society, have been carefully considered.

The issue of the Scriptures, in more than fifty different languages, have amounted during the quadrennium to 5,732,345 volumes. The receipts of the society for general purposes, including the amount from books sold, have been, during the same period, \$2,166,432.08; while the disbursements have been \$2,236,357.52, which sum is \$69,925.44 in excess of the receipts. This excess, which has been met by a reserve fund, now almost exhausted, has been occasioned largely by the growing and imperative demands for the work of Bible distribution in foreign countries.

It is a matter of sincere regret that this society, in order to meet its obligations in foreign countries, has been compelled during the past year to suspend its colporteur work in the Western States. The managers of the society are only waiting for increased gifts from the churches that they may renew their efforts in this important department of labor, and also may execute plans for more extensive work among the immigrants from many lands to be found in every State and Territory in the Union.

The history of the American Bible Society, and its reports from year to year, conclusively prove its activity and usefulness; and the divine blessing that has ever rested upon its labors evidences its providential guidance.

The fact that this society has already published the Bible, in whole or in part, in more than eighty languages and dialects, and is engaged in the preparation of other translations and revisions, is sufficient evidence of its readiness to meet any want as it may arise, and the means may be furnished for the work that needs to be done.

The Methodist Episcopal Church recognizes most fully its great obligations to the American Bible Society for its invaluable help, not only in our own country, but more especially in our foreign mission fields.

The Rev. Thomas B. Wood, our missionary in South America, says that our "South American missions are reaping all the results of at least one hundred and sixty thousand dollars' worth of work already done at the expense of the Bible Society, with the amount increasing yearly, and putting us under ever-increasing obligations."

Our missions in Europe, China, Japan, India, indeed everywhere, are helped as generously as the means of the society will allow. Indeed, should this assistance be withheld we would be compelled to raise tens of thousands more for our mission work or retrench by withdrawing some of our workers. It is self-evident to everyone who has the facts before him that we ought as a Church to do far more for this society in the future than we have in the past.

We therefore submit the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, 1. That this General Conference gives its special indorsement to the American Bible Society.

2. That we approve of its undenominational character, as tending to the unification of Protestantism.

3. That we recognize in the American Bible Society a powerful and indispensable helper in our foreign mission work.

4. That we urge upon all of our preachers the duty of laying more especial emphasis upon the importance of the collection for the American Bible Society, and upon all of our people the duty of making more liberal contributions in support of this great benevolent enterprise.

## ON SECOND ECUMENICAL METHODIST CONFERENCE.

JOURNAL, PAGES 297, 343.

Your Committee on the Second Ecumenical Methodist Conference reports that the instructions of the General Conference of 1888, as recorded on pages 462 and 463 of the *Journal* of that Conference, were carried out. The Second Ecumenical Methodist Conference met in Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, in Washington, October 7 to October 20, 1891. The volume of the proceedings has been published by Hunt & Eaton, the New York Agents of our Book Concern.

The following action by the Second Methodist Ecumenical Conference in reference to a Third Ecumenical Methodist Conference we recommend this General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to direct to be published in the *Journal* of its proceedings.

The following action was taken at the Second Ecumenical Methodist Conference, held in Washington, October, 1891, on the subject of an Executive Commission on the next Ecumenical Conference :

"The Committee to whom was referred the question concerning a Third Ecumenical Methodist Conference recommends that such Conference be held in the year 1901, subject to the approval and direction of all the several bodies of Methodists.

"The Committee respectfully recommends the appointment of an Executive Commission, which shall be constituted on the basis of the organization of the Ecumenical Conference, and which shall consist of eighty members. The Commission shall be divided into two sections, called respectively the Eastern Section and the Western Section. The Eastern Section shall consist of thirty members and the Western Section of fifty members. The Executive Commission of the Eastern Section shall be distributed among the various branches of Methodism in that section as follows :

	Members.		Members.
Wesleyan Methodist.....	10	Free Gospel Church.....	1
Primitive Methodist.....	5	Australasian Methodist.....	1
United Methodist Free Church..	3	French Methodist.....	1
Methodist New Connection....	2	West Indian Methodist.....	1
Irish Methodist.....	2	South African Methodist.....	1
Bible Christians.....	2		
Wesleyan Reform Methodist... 1		Total.....	30

"The Western Section shall be distributed among the various branches of Methodism represented in that section as follows :

	Members.		Members.
Methodist Episcopal Church... 18		African Union Meth. Protestant.	1
Methodist Episcopal Ch., South. 9		Free Methodist.....	1
Methodist Church in Canada... 4		Congregational Methodists....	1
African Methodist Episcopal Ch. 3		Primitive Methodists.....	1
African Methodist Episcopal Church, Zion.....	3	British Methodists.....	1
Colored Methodist Episcopal Ch. 1		Independent Methodists.....	1
Methodist Protestant Church... 1		United Brethren in Christ (old constitution).....	1
United Brethren in Christ.... 1		Evangelical Association.....	1
American Wesleyan Church... 1			
Union Amer. Meth. Episcopal.. 1		Total.....	50



"The Eastern Section shall be authorized to subdivide in such subsections as may be necessary to the convenience of the more remote societies or Churches.

"In the interim of the Ecumenical Conferences the Executive Commission, in the exercise of the powers delegated to it, shall not exceed the limitations of the rules of the Ecumenical Conference.

"In all matters of fraternal greetings the Executive Commission shall act as a whole, where it is practicable ; but in instances where it may not be possible or expedient each section shall be given the right, within its limitations, to act for itself or both sections.

"All the business of the Executive Commission, so far as practicable, shall be conducted by correspondence.

"Until the several Conferences shall have appointed the members of the Commission the two sections of the Business Committee of this Conference are authorized to transact any necessary business, and especially to communicate with the several Conferences.

"The Rev. John Bond is instructed to act as secretary for the Eastern Section of the Business Committee for such purpose, and the Rev. James M. King, D.D., for the Western Section.

"The Executive Commission shall be charged to make the necessary arrangements for the next Ecumenical Conference, subject to the approval of the several Churches represented."

To carry out the recommendation of this report from the Second Ecumenical Methodist Conference, your Committee recommends the following action :

*Resolved*, That the Bishops appoint eighteen members to represent the Methodist Episcopal Church on this Executive Commission recommended by the Second Ecumenical Methodist Conference.

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## ON THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

REPORT NO. I. JOURNAL, PAGES 291, 343.

Your Committee upon the Columbian Exposition beg leave to report as follows:

The conception of the Columbian Exposition is exceedingly grand and appropriate. We are most heartily in favor of the enterprise. We hope that Congress will stand behind it with all the money that is necessary to make it a triumphant success. But it should be expressly stipulated by those having it in charge that the gates shall not be opened on Sunday. That this is a Christian land the Supreme Court of the United States has recently affirmed in strong and explicit terms, clearly establishing the fact that our government is Christian. Similar decisions have preceded this in repeated instances. The following excerpts are taken from the report of the recent decision, which was delivered by Justice Brewer February 29, as they are found in the *Albany Law Journal* for April 30: "It is historically true that this is a religious people. From the discovery of this continent to the



present hour there is a single voice making this affirmation. . . . The Declaration of Independence recognizes the presence of the divine in human affairs. If we examine the constitutions of the various States we find in them a constant recognition of religious obligations. If we pass beyond these matters to a view of American life as expressed by its laws, its business, its customs, and its society, these and many other matters which might be noticed add a volume of unofficial declarations to the mass of organic utterances that this is a Christian nation." These statements are very conclusive; others are equally direct and strong. Of the sixty-two million five hundred thousand making up the population of this country the census shows an aggregate of more than twenty-two millions who are members of the Christian Church. Thirty-five other millions, while not Church members, are believers in Christianity. Of the remainder there are comparatively few who openly reject Christianity altogether. It is seen, therefore, that our civilization is of high Christian type. From this fruitful source have sprung our arts, industries, education, our discoveries, and our unparalleled inventions, thus placing us in the very front rank of modern nations. For all these exalted conditions, and also for our unprecedented prosperity which the proposed World's Fair is intended to display, and which are well fitted to enhance the splendor of the Exposition, we are very largely indebted to Christianity. An important part of the Christian population of this country is found in the membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church, represented by this General Conference, by all of whom the opening of the Exposition on Sunday would be regarded as an event of incalculable injury to the best interests of our country.

For adequate reasons, therefore, we demand that the gates of the Exposition shall not be opened on Sunday. To open them on that day would be in plain violation of the laws of Illinois. It would dishonor our good name, place a blot upon our civilization, defraud the people of their right to enjoy God's appointed rest day, and it would be in direct conflict with the eternal principles of truth and righteousness; therefore,

*Resolved*, 1. That the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, assembled in Omaha, Neb., representing two million two hundred and ninety-two thousand communicants and ten million adherents, hereby places upon record its hearty approval of the general purposes of the proposed Columbian Exposition, but couples with this expression an emphatic protest against opening the Exposition on Sunday.

2. That such action would be out of harmony with the character of the event which is to be commemorated, the successive steps of our colonial history, and the traditions and usages of our people. Such action would violate worthy precedents established by our government for the control of similar exhibitions both at home and abroad.

It would do injustice to important interests of labor by ignoring a recognized principle of nature. It would shock the moral

and religious sensibilities of millions, both in this country and in foreign lands, misrepresent rather than exhibit the Christian advancement and civilization of the age in which we live, and disobey the plain requirements of God's law.

3. That Congress should at once decide this question securely by conditioning any further grant of public money on the entire closing of the Exposition on every Sunday, and to that end we heartily approve the amendment offered by ex-Justice Strong, of Washington, to the World's Fair appropriation bill, now pending before Congress, which amendment reads as follows:

"*Resolved*, However, that no part of the sum appropriated by this section shall be paid until the corporation organized under the laws of the State of Illinois, known as the 'World's Fair Exposition of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-two,' and the said 'World's Columbian Commission' shall stipulate in writing that the said Exposition shall not be opened to the public on Sundays."

4. That the action of the General Conference on this subject shall be communicated to both Houses of Congress, the President of the United States, and the World's Columbian Commission.

#### REPORT NO. II. JOURNAL, PAGES 291, 343.

Touching the memorials from Rock River and other Conferences with reference to the proposed exhibit of the institutions and agencies of the Christian Church in America, your Committee reports as follows:

We recognize the importance of an adequate and general representation of the moral and religious agencies of the nation at the World's Columbian Exposition to be held at Chicago in 1893, and the considerable place our own Church must occupy in any such representation. We therefore recommend that this General Conference constitute a commission, to be appointed by the Bishops, and to consist of one member from each of our great connectional societies and Church agencies (to be nominated by the Boards or Executive Committees of the same, respectively), three members at large, and five persons resident in or near Chicago, which commission shall have power, first, to determine in presence of the conditions that may be finally imposed by the local directory of the Exposition whether it be consistent and expedient for our Church to be represented in such an exhibit as that proposed by the memorialists; and secondly, in case such a showing should be deemed advisable, to correspond and cooperate with our various denominational boards and educational institutions in order to a full and satisfactory display of the past progress and present aggressive equipment of our ecclesiastical bodies.

And we further recommend that our various connectional organizations enter heartily into such plans as the said commission may devise, in order that the showing thus projected may be as impressive and inspiring as have been the providential history and growth of Methodism.

In making these recommendations it is not designed to commit the General Conference to any financial obligation whatever, it being deemed advisable that each department or interest represented should assume its own outlay.

We further suggest that in case such an exhibit as that herein contemplated should be determined upon, such articles of special interest (other than loans) as may be gathered, and all material of historic value, shall remain permanently in the custody of the Publishing Agents as the property of the Church.

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## ON CHINESE EXCLUSION.

JOURNAL, PAGE 340.

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of "Chinese Exclusion," and particularly the consideration of the Act of Congress of May 5, 1892, report:

That the act of Congress of May 6, 1882, which was amended July 5, 1884, prohibited for ten years, ending May 6, 1892, the immigration of Chinese laborers, with certain specific exceptions required by justice and humanity.

The act of May 5, 1892, continues said acts in force for ten years, but adds two new, unusual, and objectional provisions.

First. That the application for a writ of habeas corpus by a Chinese laborer seeking to land in the United States shall be heard by the proper judge promptly without unnecessary delay, but no bail shall be allowed in cases of needed delay. Cases may arise where delay may be unavoidable, and humanity requires that in such cases sufficient bail should be accepted. Another provision of the law requires each Chinese laborer who was in the United States when it was passed, and by prior law entitled to remain, to procure from the proper Collector of Internal Revenue an official certificate of identity and residence as evidence of such right, and if such person after one year shall be found without such certificate he may be arrested and taken before a United States judge, whose duty it shall be to order that he be deported from the United States, unless he shall establish clearly to the satisfaction of the court by at least one credible white witness that he was a resident of the United States when this law was passed, and if on such hearing he is so entitled he shall receive the proper certificate.

The Collector of Internal Revenue may issue the certificate on any satisfactory evidence, and no just reason exists why the court should not do so. Literally construed, this act would exclude the testimony of persons of African descent, and if this be doubtful it is certain the court cannot issue the certificate on the sole evidence of Chinese witnesses, however respectable and worthy of credence. This is alike unnecessary and unjust. The law per-

mits the court to receive evidence of Chinese to prove that the failure to procure the certificates from the Collector of Internal Revenue was "by reason of sickness, accident, or other unavoidable cause." Why not then as to residence?

The Committee recommend the adoption of the following:

*Resolved*, 1. That the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in session at Omaha, Neb., condemns these provisions of the bill as inconsistent with international comity; in violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of treaties between China and the United States; unnecessary, if not cruel; contrary to the genius of the spirit of free government; at variance with the privileges accorded to American citizens in China, and set a precedent which, if followed by other nations, would be prejudicial to the rights of American citizens in other lands; and Congress is respectfully asked to so amend the law as to remove these objectionable features, and thus secure to Chinese persons resident among us the rights to which they are entitled alike by justice and humanity.

2 That a duly certified copy of the foregoing report and resolution be transmitted by the Secretary of the Conference to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

## ON REPORT OF TRUSTEES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

JOURNAL, PAGE 349.

Your Committee appointed to examine the report of the Board of Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and also to nominate trustees to fill the place of retiring members and vacancies by death and resignation, beg leave to report:

That the report of the trustees is full and satisfactory.

We find that the Treasurer's cash account is kept with the Agents of the Western Methodist Book Concern. The principal trust held by the Board is the Gammon Endowment Fund. This fund, except a cash item of \$20,000, is represented by the stock of the Plano Manufacturing Company of Plano, Ill., which was transferred to the trustees by Mr. Gammon under a contract by which Mr. Gammon retained its management and the direction of its income during his lifetime. By his decease, July 1, 1892, the stock became subject to the control of the trustees. We approve their purpose expressed in the report to hold the stock only until a satisfactory sale of the same may be made, and the proceeds invested in good interest-bearing securities.

To fill vacancies caused in the Board by death, expiration of term, and resignation, we nominate the following persons:

For the unexpired term: Wilbur P. Thirkield, David H. Moore. Layman.—M. B. Hagans.

Those expiring in 1900: Luke Hitchcock, Earl Cranston, John Pearson. Laymen.—P. M. Bigney, N. T. De Pauw, J. N. Gamble.

## ON JOHN STREET CHURCH.

JOURNAL, PAGES 291, 329.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: Your Committee to whom was referred the papers relating to the John Street Church of New York would report that the information placed with us shows that this time-honored church still maintains a healthy and vigorous life.

Though located in a district primarily devoted to business purposes, in this church are successfully maintained all the means of grace usual to Methodist church worship, such as the preaching of the word, prayer and class meetings, and the teaching of the saving truths of the Gospel in the Sunday school. There also is held a daily noon prayer meeting for business men.

There is gratifying assurance that as the result of all these religious efforts souls in goodly numbers are converted, believers established, and the Church strengthened.

Thus the altar fires lighted on this spot, consecrated to God's service nearly one hundred and twenty-five years ago, burn brightly still; and the promise is that, by God's blessing, these fires will die only with time itself.

Your Committee is also glad to report that no indebtedness of any kind exists against the property; that, notwithstanding the generally limited circumstances of the surrounding population, all expenses necessitated by the work have been cheerfully met by the congregation, aided by friends who appreciate the usefulness of this old church.

Thus the condition of this society, both spiritual and temporal, is healthful and hopeful.

Your Committee would recommend that this General Conference express its sense of grateful satisfaction at the continuance in healthful life of this historic church, doing its work still on the same ground where Wesley Chapel, the first Methodist preaching house in America, was dedicated October 30, 1768.

Your Committee would further recommend that the following named persons, nominated by the Quarterly Conference of this church for election as trustees of the First Centennial Methodist Church of the city of New York (known as John Street Church), namely, William Collins, Edward Allen, William H. DePuy, John Bentley, James Wright, Benjamin M. Tilton, James S. Coward, Reese B. Gwillim, J. Fletcher Shera, be by this General Conference elected and confirmed as such trustees for the term of four years in accordance with the provisions of the charter passed by the Legislature of the State of New York in 1866. All of which is respectfully submitted.



## ON THE CHINESE BILL.

(MEMORIAL TO THE PRESIDENT.) JOURNAL, PAGES 108, 134.

The Committee to whom was referred the resolutions introduced into this General Conference on the subject of the bill recently passed by Congress relating to Chinese immigration, with instructions to report to-day, respectfully submits the following:

The resolution required the Committee to prepare and report for the action of the Conference a memorial to the President of the United States on the subject of the bill recently passed by Congress in relation to Chinese immigration. Since this resolution was passed it is ascertained that for reasons deemed urgent and sufficient by the President he has approved the bill referred to and it is now a law. The purpose which the resolution had in view cannot be secured, and any action by the General Conference would therefore be of no avail. The provisions of the bill in the exact form in which it was passed have not yet been published so as to be accessible to the Committee, and it is not possible, even if it were desirable, to express any intelligent and reliable opinion as to its merits. We therefore recommend that no further action be taken.

## ON RUSSIAN FAMINE.

JOURNAL, PAGE 281.

The Bishops have considered the subject of the famine in Russia, referred to them by the General Conference, and respectfully recommend to the General Conference the adoption of the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, 1. That we have observed with deep and grateful interest the spontaneous and munificent outburst of sympathy called forth throughout this country by the tidings of the famine in Russia.

2. That we have reason to believe that the gifts of our people have helped, in fair proportion, to load the relief ships already sent out to alleviate this appalling want.

3. That the demand upon this country for the largest practicable aid to Russia in this time of her bitter need, enforced at once by the generous sentiments of a common humanity and by the sacred impulses of Christian charity, is also strongly reinforced by the gratitude we owe to Russia for her ready and effective sympathy in the crisis of our Civil War. The very welcome and helpful presence of her ships of war on our coasts in that time of our peril may be most fitly reciprocated now by the flight to her shores of our swift-winged messengers of charity and peace bearing bread to the perishing. The *Great Eastern* let down the first Atlantic cable, the *Indiana* and the *Conemaugh* have spun out golden filaments of that cable which shall yet bind all the nations together in universal brotherhood.

4. That we earnestly recommend to all our people the continu-



ance of generous contributions for the relief of the famine-stricken regions of Russia; such contributions to be transmitted either through the recognized channels of relief in our States and cities, or through the hands of our Book Agents in New York and Cincinnati.

5. That this action be published in our Church papers, and that a copy of it, indicating the number of the members and the estimated number of the adherents of our Church, be duly engrossed, signed by the President and Secretary of this Conference, and sent to the Czar of Russia through the hands of the American minister at St. Petersburg.

By order and in behalf of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

## ON THANKS TO THE MAYOR AND COMMON COUNCIL.

JOURNAL, PAGE 351.

*To the Honorable the Mayor and the City Council of Omaha:*

GENTLEMEN: We whose names are appended to this communication have the honor to be a Committee appointed by the twenty-first delegated General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church now in session in your enterprising and prosperous city to convey to you an expression of thanks and hearty appreciation of that body for the impressive and hospitable reception tendered to it on Tuesday evening, May 3, 1892.

We represent Methodist "itinerants" who, with respect to their quadrennial assemblages, make pilgrimages from city to city. It has been our privilege to enjoy the hospitality of many cities in many States, but in no municipality have we found more graceful welcome or more thoughtful and courtly entertainment. Our mission and commission are to summon men, busy men, to their bounden duty to God, and that privileged message is made all the more blessed to us by the human confidence which constrains all households to admit us to the inner circles of their sanctified privacy. The genuine human herald of the Master, who had no earthly home, has not one only, but many homes.

The Churches of Christ have aided to shape the godly foundations of villages, towns, cities, states, and republics. No human law alone can prevail against the self-seeking of men. Pioneer Methodist and other ministers have contributed to the moral foundations upon which Omaha is builded. We congratulate you upon the material edifices erected upon those foundations by the vigorous multitudes whom you govern and protect.

May the God of all peace—peace temporal and spiritual—brood over your beautiful city and make it a commercial Mecca, whose caravan shall ever be loaded with the merchandise of all the world, and, above all, with the golden profits of worlds beyond the skies.

We have the honor to be your temporary fellow-citizens and pilgrim guests, but abiding friends.

## C.

## MANAGERS OF SOCIETIES.

## I.—BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

JOURNAL, PAGE 348.

## Ministers.

Daniel Wise,  
M. D'C. Crawford,  
A. S. Hunt,  
A. D. Vail,  
A. K. Sanford,  
John Miley,  
J. B. Merwin,  
J. M. Buckley,  
G. G. Saxe,  
Sandford Hunt,  
J. B. Graw,

J. M. King,  
H. A. Buttz,  
C. S. Coit,  
S. F. Upham,  
T. H. Burch,  
G. H. Gregory,  
Andrew Longacre,  
J. F. Goucher,  
J. R. Day,  
C. S. Harrower,  
H. A. Monroe,

B. M. Adams,  
D. R. Lowrie,  
J. W. Mendenhall,  
J. M. Reid,  
Homer Eaton,  
George Abele,  
C. R. Barnes,  
S. P. Hammond,  
E. W. Barr,  
S. O. Benton.

## Laymen.

E. L. Fancher,  
J. H. Taft,  
J. S. McLean,  
John French,  
Gilbert Oakley,  
O. H. P. Archer,  
G. J. Ferry,  
G. G. Reynolds,  
Lemuel Skidmore,  
J. D. Slayback,  
Anderson Fowler,

E. B. Tuttle,  
Charles Scott,  
Alden Speare,  
P. A. Welch,  
W. H. Falconer,  
J. E. Searles, Jr.  
James Floy,  
William Hoyt,  
J. M. Cornell,  
S. C. Pullman,  
Richard Grant,

H. W. Knight,  
A. H. DeHaven,  
J. A. Punderford,  
C. C. Corbin,  
E. L. Dobbins,  
J. F. Rushing,  
S. W. Bowne,  
J. E. Andrus,  
H. K. Carroll,  
E. J. Hill.

## 2.—BOARD OF CHURCH EXTENSION. JOURNAL, PAGE 348.

## Ministers.

W. C. Robinson,  
S. W. Thomas,  
T. C. Murphy,  
W. J. Paxson,  
J. B. McCullough,  
William Swindells,  
J. S. J. McConnell,  
James Morrow,  
T. B. Neely,  
J. B. Graw,  
George Cummins,

J. M. Hinson,  
S. W. Gehrett,  
C. W. Buoy,  
S. M. Vernon,  
G. B. Wright,  
J. F. Crouch,  
J. F. Meredith,  
C. W. Bickley,  
W. H. Coffey,  
J. H. Hargis,  
E. K. Young,

Merritt Hulburd,  
W. Downey,  
R. W. Humphries,  
W. L. McDowell,  
J. W. Sayres,  
T. E. Terry,  
S. A. Heilner,  
J. A. M. Chapman,  
N. B. Durrell,  
Edmund Hewitt.

## Laymen.

L. C. Simon,  
James Long,  
Robert England,  
Joseph Thompson,  
W. G. Spencer,  
J. E. James,  
J. W. Boughton,  
John Gillespie,  
G. A. Palen,  
Thomas Bradley,  
John Gillinder,

D. W. Bartine,  
T. L. DeBow,  
M. F. Middleton,  
Francis Magee,  
M. S. McCullough,  
M. A. Rettew,  
R. S. McCombs,  
George Kessler,  
D. H. Hastings,  
Joseph Ashbrook,  
W. A. Church,

A. D. Harrington,  
H. L. Townsend,  
S. D. Risley,  
Phillip Rudolph,  
Walter Patton,  
C. H. Harding,  
Horace Geiger,  
H. C. Breniser,  
J. F. Fox,  
S. K. Felton.

### 3.—BOARD OF MANAGERS OF SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION. JOURNAL, PAGE 348.

## Ministers.

W. H. DePuy,  
G. H. Whitney,  
H. M. Simpson,  
W. C. Steele,  
J. C. Thomas,  
Alexander McLean,  
B. M. Adams,  
Alexander Craig,  
Francis Bottome,  
J. W. Ackerly,  
G. E. Strobridge,

J. S. Chadwick,  
C. R. Barnes,  
Asbury Lowrey,  
F. M. North,  
S. Van Benschoten,  
A. H. Smith,  
W. L. Hoagland,  
Henry Kastendieck,  
S. J. Palmer,  
G. P. Mains,  
C. S. North,

H. E. Burnes,  
John Krantz,  
J. R. Day,  
J. W. Johnston,  
E. S. Tipple,  
Herbert Welch,  
Ernest Lyon,  
James Montgomery,  
C. W. Parsons,  
J. F. Dodd.

## Laymen.

Joseph Longking,  
Ira Perego,  
B. F. Clark,  
E. S. Halstead,  
Daniel Denham,  
W. P. Nicholson,  
J. E. Stevens,  
J. E. Searles, Jr.,  
W. D. Cowan,  
T. Y. Kinne, M.D.,  
L. P. Nostrand,

R. R. Doherty,  
James Magee,  
William Baldwin,  
George Crouch,  
G. H. Cannon,  
George Sproul,  
C. W. Turner,  
E. Reinhardt,  
R. S. Anderson,  
W. H. Beach,  
S. Waldo Smith,

Joseph Fettretch,  
J. E. Romig,  
W. G. McDonald,  
John Beatty,  
R. R. Sinclair,  
A. S. Newman,  
E. M. F. Miller,  
F. A. Mallalieu,  
Alfred Sloan,  
William Graham.

### 4.—BOARD OF MANAGERS OF TRACT SOCIETY. JOURNAL, PAGE 348.

## Ministers.

J. B. Faulks,  
Ichabod Simmons,  
Nicholas Vansant,  
W. W. Bowdish,  
C. P. Corner,  
William Day,  
W. McK. Darwood,  
D. W. Couch,  
S. L. Beiler,  
R. S. Pardington,  
H. A. Monroe,

E. S. Olson,  
W. E. Ketcham,  
A. B. Sanford,  
Homer Eaton,  
E. A. Blake,  
C. W. Millard,  
Daniel Halleron,  
J. M. Meeker,  
F. L. Upham,  
C. E. Miller,  
C. M. Giffen,

T. L. Poulson,  
F. G. Howell,  
L. R. Streeter,  
E. A. Schell,  
J. F. Dodd,  
William Colden,  
J. W. Marshall,  
J. I. Boswell,  
F. C. Iglehart,  
E. A. Cunningham.

## Laymen.

William Inslow,  
J. O. Fowler,  
Hiram Merritt,  
E. B. Treat,  
John Bentley,  
S. B. Ransom,  
J. D. Felter,  
W. R. Walkley,  
N. A. Ulman,  
C. E. Hartshorne,  
Richard Lavery,

S. L. Russell,  
Morris H. Smith,  
R. W. Courtenay,  
C. C. Moore,  
L. H. Baldwin,  
E. K. Bangs,  
G. M. Richardson,  
Joseph Graydon,  
William Balfour,  
William Jackson,  
J. M. Bullwinkle,

Robert Lavery,  
F. S. F. Jones,  
Bradford Rhodes,  
Milton See,  
Richard Kelly,  
W. M. Roberts,  
W. W. Savin,  
C. H. Cox,  
L. S. Davis.

**5.—BOARD OF EDUCATION. JOURNAL, PAGE 348.**

1. To fill vacancies caused by the expiration of their own terms of office: Rev. J. W. Lindsay, D.D., Boston, Mass.; Rev. R. L. Fiske, D.D., Albion, Mich.; J. S. Stout, Esq., New York; Mark White, Esq., New York.

2. To fill vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Jacob Sleeper, Boston, Mass.: O. H. Durrell, Boston, Mass.

3. To fill vacancy caused by the death of C. C. North, Esq., New York: Bowles Colgate, Esq., New York.

**6.—BOARD OF MANAGERS OF FREEDMEN'S AID AND SOUTHERN EDUCATION SOCIETY. JOURNAL, PAGE 348.**

## Ministers.

J. M. Walden,  
W. F. Mallalieu,  
I. W. Joyce,  
R. S. Rust,  
H. J. Liebhart,

Earl Cranston,  
T. H. Pearne,  
W. L. Hypes,  
Joseph Courtney,  
D. W. Hayes,

D. H. Moore,  
M. S. Johnson,  
William Runyan,  
John Pearson,  
W. P. Stowe,

J. F. Marlay,  
A. J. Nast,  
W. H. Hickman.

## Laymen.

Amos Shinkle,  
W. F. Boyd,  
W. P. Bigney,

Archer Brown,  
J. N. Gamble,  
G. B. Johnson,

J. R. Clark,  
B. P. Goode,  
C. A. Ault,

Q. D. Jones,  
R. T. Miller,  
B. R. Cowen.

**7.—GENERAL BOOK COMMITTEE, 1892-96. JOURNAL, PAGE 344.**

## Districts. Names.

I. A. F. Chase,  
II. A. J. Palmer,  
III. L. C. Queal,  
IV. E. J. Gray,  
V. W. F. Whitlock,  
VI. J. E. Wilton,  
VII. Clem Studebaker,

## Districts. Names.

VIII. M. A. Head,  
IX. J. R. Creighton,  
X. N. A. Chamberlain,  
XI. T. B. Sweet,  
XII. W. R. R. Duncan,  
XIII. H. A. Salzer,  
XIV. Justus Greeley.

**8.—GENERAL MISSIONARY AND CHURCH EXTENSION COMMITTEE. JOURNAL, PAGE 344.**

## Districts. Names.

I. J. M. Durrell,  
II. G. P. White,  
III. M. S. Hard,  
IV. J. H. Hargis,  
V. R. M. Freshwater,  
VI. J. M. Carter,  
VII. W. H. Shier,

## Districts. Names.

VIII. T. E. Flemming,  
IX. J. F. Chaffee,  
X. C. F. Creighton,  
XI. J. J. Bentley,  
XII. I. B. Scott,  
XIII. J. L. J. Barth,  
XIV. G. C. Wilding.

**9.—EPWORTH LEAGUE BOARD OF CONTROL. JOURNAL,**  
PAGE 348.

BISHOP J. N. FITZGERALD, *President.*

*Ministers.*

W. I. Haven,	E. M. Mills,	S. O. Royal,	H. C. Jennings.
J. H. Coleman,	J. W. E. Bowen,	L. E. Prentis,	

*Laymen.*

R. R. Doherty,	R. Root,	N. T. DePauw,	F. D. Fuller.
J. B. Scott,	H. A. Schroetter,	C. E. Pyfer,	

**10.—TRUSTEES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**  
JOURNAL, PAGE 349.

For the unexpired term: W. P. Thirkield, D. H. Moore.

*Layman:* M. B. Hagans.

Those expiring in 1900: Luke Hitchcock, Earl Cranston, John Pearson.

*Laymen:* P. M. Bigney, N. T. DePauw, J. N. Gamble.

**11.—PUBLISHING COMMITTEE OF THE PITTSBURG CHRISTIAN**  
ADVOCATE. JOURNAL, PAGE 344.

Pittsburg Conference.....	E. J. Knox, A. C. Johnston, J. A. Ballantyne.
Erie Conference.....	W. P. Bignell, T. D. Collins.
East Ohio Conference.....	J. K. Rader, John Brown.
West Virginia Conference.....	L. H. Jordan, L. L. Stewart.

**12.—PUBLISHING COMMITTEE OF THE CALIFORNIA CHRISTIAN**  
ADVOCATE. JOURNAL, PAGE 468.

H. C. Benson,	Charles Goodall,	E. W. Vandeventer.
J. A. Clayton,	E. W. Caswell,	

**13.—TRUSTEES OF JOHN STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL**  
CHURCH. JOURNAL, PAGE 329.

William Collins,	John Bentley,	J. S. Coward,
Edward Allen,	Jairus Wright,	R. B. Gwillim,
W. H. DePuy,	B. M. Tilton,	J. F. Shera.

**14.—COMMISSION ON COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION. JOURNAL, PAGE 348.**

Bishop S. M. Merrill, Chicago, Ill.; J. B. Hobbs, Chicago, Ill.; J. R. Lindgren, Evanston, Ill.; Charles Busby, C. E. Mandeville, Clem Studebaker, South Bend, Ind.; Solomon Thatcher, Chicago, Ill.; J. T. Edwards, Randolph, N. Y., and the persons to be nominated by connectional societies and agencies.

**15.—TRUSTEES OF DREW THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.**  
JOURNAL, PAGE 349.

Term expires 1904.—*Ministerial:* Bishop E. G. Andrews, Bishop J. N. FitzGerald, Bishop H. W. Warren, L. F. Morgan, J. Todd, A. Longacre, W. Griffin.

*Laymen:* William Wells, Charles Scott, G. S. Bennett, P. C. Lounsbury, J. S. Stout, Mark Hoyt.

Term expires 1896.—J. M. Freeman, to fill a vacancy.

## D.

## BALLOTS.

## 1.—BOOK AGENTS AT NEW YORK. JOURNAL, PAGE 273.

Whole number of votes cast, 482 ; necessary for a choice, 242.

Sandford Hunt received 463, Homer Eaton 455, A. J. Palmer 3, W. H. Shier 2, A. Shinkle 2, M. C. B. Mason 2, F. B. Scott 2, blank 2, and A. B. Leonard, J. W. Hamilton, L. M. Hagood, L. A. Belt, L. C. Queal, Homer Hunt, John Field, A. S. Hunt, Earl Cranston, J. B. Graw, Lewis Curts, W. H. Coffey, J. H. Griffin, C. N. Grandison, 1 each.

2.—BOOK AGENTS AT CINCINNATI. JOURNAL, PAGES 274, 275, 281.  
FIRST BALLOT.

Whole number of votes cast, 479 ; necessary to a choice, 240.

Earl Cranston received 405, W. P. Stowe 207, Lewis Curts 145, Leroy A. Belt 47, W. R. Halstead 46, Samuel Dickie 39, J. D. Hammond 24, S. E. Pendleton 16, S. K. Pye 5, C. R. Magee 4, J. W. Hamilton 3, A. C. Hayes 2, Dickhaut 2, T. B. Neely 2, W. Swindells 2, blank 2, and Brothers Lanahan, Shier, Maxfield, Jones, Knox, Grandison, Scott, and Hard, 1 each.

## SECOND BALLOT.

Whole number of votes cast, 481 ; necessary to a choice, 242.

W. P. Stowe received 204, Lewis Curts 201, L. A. Belt 16, W. R. Halstead 39, S. Dickie 10, C. R. Magee 3, J. D. Hammond 2, J. B. Hamilton 2, blank 2, S. E. Pendleton and Dickhaut 1 each.

## THIRD BALLOT.

Whole number of votes cast, 431 ; necessary to a choice, 216.

Lewis Curts received 233, W. P. Stowe 180, W. R. Halstead 11, Leroy Belt 4, Samuel Dickie 2, C. R. Magee 1.

## 3.—MISSIONARY SECRETARIES. JOURNAL, PAGE 275.

Whole number of votes cast, 479 ; necessary to a choice, 240.

C. C. McCabe received 412, J. O. Peck 381, A. B. Leonard 248, J. W. Hamilton 202, T. B. Neely 75, A. J. Palmer 73, S. L. Baldwin 13, William Jones 10, W. A. Spencer 3, L. A. Belt 2, M. C. B. Mason 2, J. D. Hammond 2, blank 2, and G. E. Ackerman, W. P. Stowe, J. F. Patty, W. F. Oldham, J. M. King, Lewis Curts, John Mitchell, R. H. Adams, D. W. Hayes, 1 each.



**4.—CORRESPONDING SECRETARY OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION AND TRACT SOCIETY. JOURNAL, PAGE 282.**

Whole number of votes cast, 454 ; necessary to a choice, 228.

J. L. Hurlbut received 379, J. C. W. Coxé 8, W. Swindells 6, J. M. Freeman 6, J. R. Horswell 5, L. M. Hagood 4, M. W. Everhart 4, M. C. B. Mason 4, W. L. Davidson 3, W. A. Smith 3, Dr. Knox 3, F. M. Bristol 3, J. D. Hammond 2, S. B. Town 2, J. B. Young 2, J. W. Helm 2, and Dr. Queal, Carter, J. H. Hargis, W. H. Hughes, M. S. Hard, B. E. Scruggs, A. R. Bartlett, W. P. Stowe, J. M. Walden, W. S. Jones, H. C. Jennings, I. B. Scott, 1 each.

**5.—CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES OF THE BOARD OF CHURCH EXTENSION. JOURNAL, PAGE 314.**

Whole number of votes cast, 479 ; necessary to a choice, 240.

W. A. Spencer received 383, A. J. Kynett 303, William Swindells 111, A. J. Palmer 105, T. C. Iliff 20, T. C. Carter 15, E. W. Caswell 4, J. M. Caldwell 3, and W. P. Stowe, G. W. Hughey, J. B. Graw, 1 each.

**6.—CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES OF THE FREEDMEN'S AID AND SOUTHERN EDUCATION SOCIETY. JOURNAL, PAGE 315.**

Whole number of votes cast, 443 ; necessary to a choice, 222.

J. C. Hartzell received 275, J. W. Hamilton 237, G. W. Gray 215, C. N. Grandison 123, M. C. B. Mason 16, W. H. Hickman 3, and J. W. Hammon, Dr. Graves, William Koenke, J. F. Dodd, Webster, and J. C. Clendenning, 1 each.

**7.—CORRESPONDING SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION. JOURNAL, PAGES 302, 303.**

**FIRST BALLOT.**

Whole number of votes cast, 454 ; necessary to a choice, 228.

C. H. Payne received 216, T. B. Neely 139, G. H. Bridgman 96, and Creighton, C. H. Miesse, A. J. Nast, 1 each.

**SECOND BALLOT.**

Whole number of votes cast, 484 ; necessary to a choice, 243.

C. H. Payne received 266, T. B. Neely 149, G. H. Bridgman 69.

**8.—EDITOR OF THE METHODIST REVIEW. JOURNAL, PAGE 283.**

Whole number of votes cast, 453 ; necessary to a choice, 227.

J. W. Mendenhall received 399, C. J. Little 19, J. H. Hargis 6, Joseph Horner 4, H. A. Buttz 3, J. H. White 3, blank 3, E. W. S. Hammond 2, and T. B. Neely, A. W. McKinney, G. R. Crooks, J. W. Eaton, D. Gay, W. H. Webster, S. F. Upham, Charles Ott, G. A. Barrett, J. M. Buckley, T. A. Goodwin, W. H. Coffey, C. O. Fisher, J. Lanahan, 1 each.

**9.—EDITOR OF THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. JOURNAL, PAGE 283.**

Whole number of votes cast, 462 ; necessary to a choice, 232.

J. M. Buckley received 363, J. H. Potts 31, F. E. Willard 15, E. W. S. Hammond 12, C. O. Fisher 8, T. B. Neely 3, J. W. Hamilton 3, W. H. Holmes 2, W. H. Coffey 2, W. F. Warren 2, blank 2, and M. S. Hard, H. B. Ridgaway, W. T. Smith, J. B. Young, A. Smith, H. K. Hines, J. B. Graw, O. H. White, L. M. Hagood, C. N. Grandison, J. W. E. Bowen, H. A. Buttz, W. H. Webster, J. B. Faulks, J. S. Fisher, C. Parkhurst, Scott Davis, G. W. Hughey, Bishop Fowler, 1 each.

**10.—EDITOR OF THE WESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. JOURNAL, PAGE 284.**

Whole number of votes cast, 455 ; necessary to a choice, 228.

D. H. Moore received 395, T. B. Neely 10, S. McChesney 5, J. F. Goucher 4, J. Rothweiler 4, T. Hanlon 3, C. J. Little 3; S. F. Upham, W. McElroy, H. R. Hinds, J. B. Young, C. H. Dunton, J. H. Potts, blank, 2 each; A. Shinkle, F. E. Willard, J. Harrower, J. M. Buckley, F. M. Bristol, E. D. Whitlock, W. H. Rider, Frank Hardin, W. J. Wilson, W. H. Shier, W. S. Rollins, H. B. Ridgaway, J. D. Walsh, W. L. McDowell, A. Jackson, S. M. Merrill, G. P. Mains, 1 each.

**11.—EDITOR OF THE NORTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. JOURNAL, PAGE 290.**

Whole number of votes cast, 458 ; necessary to a choice, 230.

Arthur Edwards received 307, E. D. Whitlock 128, E. Miller 4, J. C. Floyd 4, J. H. Potts 3, J. M. King 2, T. B. Neely 2, C. F. Creighton 2, and F. M. Bristol, Charles Ott, H. Swan, C. J. Little, J. E. Gunby, blank, 1 each.

**12.—EDITOR OF THE CENTRAL CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. JOURNAL, PAGES 292, 293.****FIRST BALLOT.**

Whole number of votes cast, 480 ; necessary to a choice, 241.

Jesse Bowman Young received 211, C. F. Creighton 79, J. W. C. Coxe 62, W. T. Smith 46, W. N. McElroy 34, C. P. Masden 26, W. R. Goodwin 18, and W. H. Coffey, James Shaw, H. G. Jackson, blank, 1 each.

**SECOND BALLOT.**

Whole number of votes cast, 466 ; necessary to a choice, 234.

J. B. Young received 300, C. F. Creighton 66, J. C. W. Coxe 36, W. T. Smith 29, W. N. McElroy 20, W. R. Goodwin 6, C. P. Masden 5, and H. G. Jackson, Harry Swan, L. W. McKee, blank, 1 each.

**13.—EDITOR OF THE PITTSBURG CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. JOURNAL, PAGE 292.**

Whole number of votes cast, 463 ; necessary to a choice, 232.

C. W. Smith received 444, T. B. Neely 2, Amanda Smith 2,

blank 2, and C. S. Wing, B. J. Henry, J. M. Walden, W. H. Logan, Frank Smith, T. S. Fortner, C. O. Fisher, Mrs. Bishop Newman, J. E. Gunby, C. Ott, Frank Hardin, H. C. Jennings, C. Galeener, 1 each.

**14.—EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.**  
JOURNAL, PAGE 294.

Whole number of votes cast, 461 ; necessary to a choice, 232.

J. E. C. Sawyer received 408, O. H. Warren 12, J. E. Williams 8, J. E. Foster 4, J. B. Young 4, M. E. Cady 3, E. Lee 3, C. F. Creighton 2, J. C. W. Coxé 2, J. B. Graw 2, and A. Smith, J. A. Field, J. C. Jones, M. C. Wire, T. B. Neely, G. Golder, E. W. S. Hammond, J. W. Peters, J. D. Gillam, W. N. McElroy, Dr. Koeneke, W. T. Steele, I. B. Scott, 1 each.

**15.—EDITOR OF THE CALIFORNIA CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.**  
JOURNAL, PAGE 294.

Whole number of votes cast, 457 ; necessary to a choice, 229.

B. F. Cray received 323, W. S. Mathews 122, J. W. Walden 4, J. M. Peters 4, and H. B. Pemberton, S. M. Merrill, H. A. Carroll, Hans Schroetter, 1 each.

**16.—EDITOR OF THE SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.**  
JOURNAL, PAGE 295.

Whole number of votes cast, 474 ; necessary to a choice, 238.

E. W. S. Hammond received 244, A. E. P. Albert 227, and John P. Newman, J. W. Hamilton, F. H. Warne, 1 each.

**17.—EDITOR OF THE CHRISTLICHE APOLOGETE. JOURNAL,**  
PAGE 296.

Whole number of votes cast, 471 ; necessary to a choice, 236.

A. J. Nast received 365, J. L. Kessler 105, W. F. Steele 1.

**18.—EDITOR OF HAUS UND HERD. JOURNAL, PAGE 296.**

Whole number of votes cast, 400 ; necessary to a choice, 201.

H. J. Liebhart received 397, and J. E. Robinson, H. A. Schroetter, Daniel Steele, 1 each.

**19.—EDITOR OF THE EPWORTH HERALD. JOURNAL, PAGE 338.**

Whole number of votes cast, 430 ; necessary to a choice, 216.

J. F. Berry received 404, T. A. Fortson 3, Dr. Doherty 2, I. B. Scott 2, H. A. Schroetter 2, E. D. Whitlock 2, and J. M. Carter, H. Swan, C. M. Stewart, C. Ott, A. B. Leonard, Bishop Hurst, Bishop Newman, J. W. Bowen, J. G. Liest, C. Galeener, T. B. Neely, John Smith, Manley S. Hard, Joseph Pullman, John Field, 1 each.

## APPENDIX III.

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A.—FRATERNITY.

B.—MEMOIRS.



## A.

### FRATERNITY.

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#### 1.—REPORT OF THE FRATERNAL DELEGATES TO THE BRITISH WESLEYAN AND IRISH METHODIST CONFERENCES. JOURNAL, PAGE 141.

The fraternal delegates appointed to visit the British Wesleyan and Irish Methodist Conferences have the honor to submit the following report :

At Belfast and at Bristol, in which cities the Conferences of 1890 were held, your delegates were received with a generous hospitality and a fraternal welcome, honorable alike to the noble bodies to which they had been sent and to the great organization from which they carried greeting. The fraternal letters which they bore with them were read amid hearty manifestations of sympathy and pleasure. Full opportunity was given them to address their brethren. They were honored by seats upon the platform during the sessions of both Conferences, and listened with delight to the conversations and debates.

The heroic and successful labors of our Irish brethren touched and thrilled their hearts. The intelligence and stability, the steady growth of English Methodism in the face of deep-seated irreligion and a powerful State Church excited their profound respect. The proceedings at Bristol especially gave them an unexpected insight into the importance and magnitude of British Methodism in its far-reaching relations to every part of the vast empire of Great Britain.

Your delegates preached at Belfast and at Bristol to large and attentive congregations, and were invited to participate in several public meetings.

The personal kindnesses received from so many of their brethren in Ireland and in England will remain to them a precious recollection. But they wish in particular to record their regard for the Rev. Charles H. Kelley, who presided at Belfast, and for the Rev. W. F. Moulton, D.D., the President of the Conference at Bristol.

H. W. WARREN,  
C. J. LITTLE.

#### 2.—ADDRESS OF THE BRITISH CONFERENCE OF 1891. JOURNAL, PAGE 142.

REVEREND AND DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: We are thankful to be permitted once again to salute you in the Lord, "Peace be to you, and love with faith, from God the Father and the Lord Jesus Christ."



It is now more than seventy years since the first fraternal delegates passed between the Methodist Churches of your country and ours, conveying greetings of affection and esteem and assurances of a steadfast maintenance on our part and on yours of the trust committed to us by the Lord through the fathers from whom we both are sprung. It has been our joy to send to you from time to time as our representatives those who were foremost among us in labors and in the esteem of their brethren, and to welcome in return the gifted and godly men who have brought us tidings of your welfare—men whose name and memory have become almost as dear to us as to you. By such means the tie that binds us to each other has been strengthened, and fresh links of mutual acquaintance and affection have been formed to our great comfort and advantage, and, as we venture to believe, to yours. But of late years there has been added to this valuable though restricted intercommunion the larger intercourse afforded by the Ecumenical Conferences of 1881 and 1891, when, first in London and then in Washington, the ministers and laymen of Eastern and of Western Methodism met in brotherly counsel and fellowship. This closer acquaintance, shared by large numbers on both sides of the Atlantic, has set our fraternal relations on a still broader and more assured foundation. It has widened the vision and raised the hopes of many among us. It has given rise to higher conceptions of the purposes of God with regard to Methodism, and has perhaps removed some of those misapprehensions and misgivings that spring from the too narrow and limited survey of a Church life that is now of world-wide extension. At the same time we feel it necessary to be on our guard against certain possible dangers arising out of ecumenical ideas and aspirations. From pride of numbers or pride of orthodoxy, from self-complacency in any of its forms, from large ambitious dreams that would draw us away from patient Christian toil, or make the humbler duties of the preacher and pastor distasteful, we trust to be preserved. Better far the low estate of our fathers, crowned with the blessing of God, than numbers, wealth, and political influence if associated with growing worldliness and declining spiritual power. In this we are confident that your heart is as our heart, and that we shall strive together in the Lord so to possess our enlarged heritage of influence and opportunity as to remain faithful to our first and abiding vocation, to "spread scriptural holiness" through the lands in which our lot is cast.

We greatly rejoice, dear brethren, in the spiritual prosperity with which God has blessed you. The conditions amid which you labor are indeed unique, and we give thanks to God for the measure in which you have been enabled to profit by them for the advancement of the kingdom of Christ. The increase of your membership and the development of almost every kind of Christian work among you is matter for congratulation alike in the interests of your national life and in those of the

world at large. No nation lives unto itself. It must needs contribute, for good or for evil, to the moral and spiritual life of mankind. To the people of the United States, we have hardly to remind you, is assigned a tremendous part in the affairs of the world, but to us, and we doubt not to you also, its highest aspect is that of responsibility and opportunity, each on the largest scale, toward Christ and his kingdom. Within your national borders you have an unequalled sphere for church extension and home missionary effort; while your great resources and the energy and devotion of your consecrated sons and daughters enable you to take a foremost place in missions to the heathen. In all your work, at home and abroad, may God's blessing rest upon you! May no spiritual gift be lacking to your completeness in Him who is the head, even Christ! And in all difficulties that may arise for you in the changing order of the world's life, and of its ever-varying enmity against God, may his wisdom guide you and his strength give you deliverance and victory.

The progress which we are able to report must now, as in past years, appear small beside that of which you can speak. This needs no explanation, as you are well aware of the conditions under which we labor, and of the important respects in which they differ from yours. The total number of members in Great Britain and Ireland, in our foreign missions, and in connection with the affiliated Conferences of France, South Africa, and the West Indies, is 564,770, with 47,762 on trial for membership, being an increase of 27,704 during the last four years. In our own country the work of Methodism becomes continually more complex and varied. To our traditional evangelism there have been added many organized efforts to meet the moral and social requirements of the times. If these have not resulted in any large addition to our membership, and if in some instances we have found it difficult to adjust the respective claims of the older and of the newer parts of our work, there is no ground for alarm or surprise. We cannot stand still in our ways. The living servants of a living Master, it is for us to follow where he leads, and to decline no duty which he proposes to our loyalty and love. If we are called to more varied service than our fathers attempted, it is not that we are better men than they. The times are altered. New obligations are revealed to the Christian conscience, and new methods of bringing Christ to men and of leading men to Christ arise out of the changed conditions of human society. Pray for us, dear brethren, that we may be enabled to hold fast everything that should be cherished and retained, and yet have an eye to see and a heart to respond to whatever duty or opportunity God may set before us.

We have now to commend to you as our representative an honored and beloved brother, the Rev. William Fiddian Moulton, D.D., ex-President of our Conference. We need not bespeak for him a welcome at your hands. Dr. Moulton's position among the biblical scholars of this country is well known to you,

and would of itself secure for him a cordial reception wherever Christian scholarship is appreciated. In addition to the labors which have given luster to his name, Dr. Moulton has for many years rendered invaluable service in connection with the theological training of our ministers and as head master of the Leys School at Cambridge, an institution that takes rank among the foremost schools in Great Britain. He will convey to you our affectionate and respectful greetings and will be able to speak to you with ample knowledge and authority on all matters concerning our work and welfare.

Signed on behalf and by order of the Conference,

T. BOWMAN STEPHENSON, *President.*

DAVID J. WALLER, *Secretary.*

**3.—CREDENTIALS OF REV. WILLIAM F. MOULTON, D.D. JOURNAL, PAGE 142.**

THE CONFERENCE OFFICE, LONDON, April 6, 1892.

*To the Secretary of the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church:*

REVEREND SIR AND DEAR BROTHER: The British Wesleyan Methodist Conference, held in Nottingham in August, 1891, appointed the Rev. William Fiddian Moulton, D.D., as their representative and messenger of fraternal greetings to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America, to be held in Omaha in the spring of 1892. Dr. Moulton is the bearer of an address from the British Methodist Conference to your assembly, and he will be able to inform you more fully in reference to our affairs.

In appointing Dr. Moulton the British Conference sought not only to do itself honor, but also to show the highest possible respect to your great representative gathering. It is needless that we should commend to you one who is so well known and highly esteemed as Dr. Moulton. He enjoys the fullest confidence of his brethren, who have already conferred upon him the highest honor it was in their power to bestow in electing him last year as their president. But Dr. Moulton's name is well known and highly esteemed in all the Churches as that of a distinguished biblical scholar, and his scholarly attainments were recognized in his appointment as a member of the New Testament Revision Committee.

Praying that the rich blessing of God may be bestowed abundantly upon your General Conference, we are, dear brethren,

Yours in the bonds of Christ,

T. BOWMAN STEPHENSON,

*President of the Conference.*

DAVID J. WALLER, *Secretary.*

**4.—ADDRESS OF DR. W. F. MOULTON. JOURNAL, PAGE 142.**

I thank you with all my heart for your cordial greeting. Allow me to say that my experience since I landed in the United States has been all of one piece. I have met with nothing but the most

unbounded kindness. Notwithstanding that I have had everything around me to emphasize the difference between this vast country and the small island which I have the honor to represent, I have felt completely at home among you. I will not say that this feeling exists in its perfection as I stand before this audience, but my tremor arises from the consciousness of my unworthiness to occupy such a position as this. In one respect only would I claim the privileges of a stranger, to throw myself upon your sympathy and kindly feeling for one to whom is assigned a work beyond his powers. On Sunday morning, when I was listening with rapt attention to the memorable sermon of your senior Bishop, it was with a sudden shock that I heard the words, "my fellow-citizens." They awoke me from a dream of equality and fraternity. All at once I realized that between me and the speaker, between myself and the rest of the audience, there stretched a line I had not felt or seen—a line that I had forgotten. In the great missionary meeting of the afternoon the words of a hymn were announced; it was a national hymn:

"My country! 'tis of thee,  
Sweet land of liberty,  
Of thee I sing:  
Land where my fathers died!  
Land of the pilgrims' pride  
From every mountain side  
Let freedom ring!"

I paused a moment to think, Am I excluded? Dare I sing this hymn? A moment only, and I sang with heart and voice. I took every word as my own. No blunders which a judicially blinded government one hundred and twenty years ago could make, no patriotic deeds of your great hero, George Washington, and his renowned associates, can deprive me of the right to link myself, an Englishman, with your great country. Our past is yours. Your past is ours. The more I revere my beloved queen, the more loyal I am to my island home, the more earnestly will I maintain that you and we are one. In the noble and statesmanlike letter which Bishop Foster read on Wednesday your Bishops say, "We seek the speedy Americanization of all who come within the sphere and influence of our Church life and work." I accept this exposition of the Bishops' desire and aims. I will not ask whether my interpretation exactly agrees with the mind of the writer. Without ceasing in any degree to be English I am Americanized altogether. The Bishops will not grant me the name *fellow-citizen*, but I am content with brotherhood in race, brotherhood in the Methodism we and our fathers have loved, brotherhood in Christ. Neither can say to the other, Ye are strangers and foreigners. We are fellow-citizens with the saints and of the household of God.

Grant me this oneness, this close and inseparable kinship, and I can freely think and speak of differences. A visitor to a new country, unlike his own, is warned that he must go as a faith-



ful and impartial critic. Very good advice, perhaps, to those who find themselves able to accept and act upon it. To me it has not been possible to maintain an attitude of judicial criticism. I must have been an iceberg not to be melted by the influences by which I have been surrounded. If I speak with enthusiasm you may put it down in some measure to my youthful warmth, but do not believe for a single instant that I would presume to say one flattering word, one word which goes beyond what in all honesty I am constrained to say. If I speak strongly it is because I feel deeply. The vastness of your country, its inexhaustible resources, the beauty and grandeur of many of its natural features, the energy and enterprise of your people, the greatness of your cities—all these have photographed themselves on my mind and imagination whether I will or no, and the picture develops itself without any choice of mine. I will not weary you with the impressions of a stranger. You have been satiated with the exclamations of admiring wonder which even the most callous of those who visit your land are compelled to utter. I have no skill in word-painting, and you need none. But as long as I live a single word will suffice to call up a world of associations. In the course of one week I have seen Boston, Niagara, Chicago, Omaha. Boston, with its thrilling history engraved on an Englishman's heart, the history of Plymouth and of Bunker Hill, its Puritan power, its scholarly influence; Niagara, in its unutterable dignity, purity, and awful force, not more wonderful in nature than its country is in history; Chicago, just risen from its ashes, strong and conscious of its strength, contemplating a future which transcends imagination; Omaha, but yesterday a camping-ground for uncivilized wanderers, now guaranteeing "equality before the law" to citizens soon to be numbered by hundreds of thousands.

I have long studied the United States, but I have realized what most of those who have gone before me have discovered, that America cannot be understood by means of any telescopic view. I have followed your history; tried hard to understand your politics; appreciated the enormous power of your public opinion revealed and diffused through the energy of your journalists. I have fully persuaded myself that whatever adverse symptoms may seem to present themselves in moments of excitement the hearts of the two nations, America and England, beat in unison. Your poets, historians, and men of science command our highest admiration. It is proper, however, that each one should speak according to his own special experience. My place has, during many years of my life, been in the study and the lecture room, and I am constrained to confess that, as it seems to me, America has in one respect not yet received with sufficient fullness its meed of praise. The services rendered by the great scholars of America in the field of classical learning ought to be more freely and frequently acknowledged. England has done much, Germany still more, but both England and Germany have during the last thirty years thankfully received from the United States contributions

of the very highest value in the departments of classical, sacred, and general philology. I have had few opportunities of acknowledging my personal indebtedness in this regard. I speak now with the warmth of gratitude long and deeply felt.

Pardon me, dear brethren, that I have been wandering so long in the regions of personal experiences. Do not think me unmindful of the fact that the honor now accorded me rests on no personal claim of mine. I am here and you are courteously listening to my words because I am a messenger from another Church—a sister somewhat older, though in many respects possessing less capacity for development—I will venture to add, a sister who is dear to you as you are to her. I delight in this sisterly or fraternal intercourse. When it fell to my lot, in succession to C. H. Kelley, our last fraternal delegate, to occupy the presidential chair at the Conference of July, 1890, at Bristol, the city from which the great and world-renowned Francis Asbury was sent forth to your land, I had the honor of welcoming to our assembly Bishop Warren and Dr. Little, then of Syracuse, whom you had sent as fraternal delegates. We listened with delight to their eloquent addresses and masterly presentations of truth.

Many other honored names could I mention—names which dwell in the reverent affection of both Churches; names of some who have passed away to the Church above, and of some who are rendering invaluable service to the Church on earth. Your Methodist Church and ours are wholly separate and yet closely united—two Churches, and yet more truly one. We could not decide one of the many hard problems that await solution in this General Conference. You would not thank me if I gave an opinion upon any of them; when I opened my mouth I might but reveal the fact that, though I know your spirit, share your aims, appreciate the genius of your great Church, yet my insular limitations had made it impossible for me to grasp essential conditions of the problem. But I have studied your constitution with care and I admire it greatly. I come as a learner, and, as I hope, with the humility of a disciple. Principles which work with us within narrow limits show themselves with you in their full development. The environment which with you is fluid has in our older country crystallized into a solid mass. You mold what is around you and conform it to your own chosen model; we must often be content to influence what is essentially of diverse kind and nature. You might be pardoned if at times you were to forget that there are other Churches besides your own; we, for good or harm, are surrounded by influences which cannot for a moment be overlooked. This diversity makes contact more desirable; would that the opportunities of meeting were more frequent and the fellowship more close! I trust the Ecumenical Conference will have accomplished much toward the wider vision and heightened conception of which the address of the British Conference has spoken. If there have been misapprehensions on either side may the privileges of per-



sonal contact, highly prized on our side and I am sure on yours, have dispelled them forever!

I have valued very highly the opportunity of attending several sittings of your Conference. I have been interested in everything, and could wish for no greater pleasure than to follow your work in detail through the three or four weeks which yet remain. This, unhappily, is rendered impossible by the claims of my own work at home; and if I am compelled to take my leave early, I am sure you will not measure my interest in your deliberations by the length of my stay. I will not venture to say all that is in my heart as to my feelings of admiration and reverence for your Bishops and the many men of eminence whom it has been my privilege to meet this week, or of the keen enjoyment which I have received in watching the campaign of your debates—pitched battles and skirmishings alike.

With all my heart I congratulate you on the multiplied tokens of progress which are visible in all your fields of labor, the great increase in your numbers (in the presence of which our own advance is almost inappreciable), the wonderful development of your Sunday schools, the growing value and power of your literature, newspapers, magazines, manuals for the student, books for old and young. Your educational institutions grow and multiply beyond all my power of understanding. Bishop Foster's words ring in my ears still, jubilant in the meaning they had for you—painful in the contrasts suggested to me: "The endowments are sure to come!" Would that you had enough—and to spare! We await with high-pitched expectations the establishment of the great Methodist University in Washington. May Bishop Hurst receive all the encouragement he deserves! I can wish no more! Other departments of your work will claim an important place in the report it will be my pleasure to render to my brethren at home. Your institutes for deaconesses, your plans for special labor in great cities, your Woman's Missionary Society, Foreign and Home, with the recent developments sketched this morning by Bishop Thoburn, your Epworth League, which seems to have reached maturity at one bound, and which promises to influence powerfully the generations to come to the Church's lasting good. The hopeful tone of the Bishops' letter will bring encouragement to many beyond the limits of the constituency addressed.

It is my duty and privilege to convey to you tidings of our affairs in England. As we look back on the past quadrennium the scene is checkered. We have lost great men from our ranks, both ministers and laymen. Two missionary secretaries, Marmaduke C. Osborn and John Kilner, the latter a great missionary, have passed away; William Harris Rule, a pioneer in Spain, translator of the New Testament into Spanish, a leader in the work of Methodism in the British army; J. W. McKay, in the foremost rank of Irish Methodists; Alexander McAuley, whose labors in the evangelization of the eastern dis-

tricts of London and in the organization of our general home missions will live in our memories for generations to come; George Osborn, our most influential leader, and one of our greatest preachers, chief inheritor of the traditions of earlier days. These, and many others less widely known, have passed from our midst. With devout thankfulness to God we see a choice array of young men, well equipped and devoted to their sacred work, coming forward to replenish our ranks. Our disastrous missionary controversy is, we trust, at an end. We do not deprecate the free discussion of missionary methods. Criticism is inevitable. It is through painful struggles that the truth is reached. Let us hope, therefore, that here also good may come out of our suffering. The question of itinerancy is now largely occupying the thought of our people. Few, if any, desire organic change. The question with us is, Whether we may not have some such liberty as you enjoy—whether the number three is too sacred to be changed in certain cases into five or even six. You will rejoice to know that the temperance cause in our country is steadily advancing. We gladly acknowledge how great has been the power and value of American influence; and your progress fills with hope the minds of our earnest workers in this cause. The labors of my dear and valued friend, Hugh Price Hughes, are not unknown to you. He and his coadjutors, some of whom were with you at the Ecumenical Conference, are accomplishing a great work in London. In other large cities similar agencies are in operation; and we have many men of large resource who are laboring with great success in their various missions. In one of the most neglected districts of London there has recently been established a "Methodist settlement," to which young men from our universities and schools will resort from time to time, living for a while among the people to whom they seek in all ways to bring sympathetic help. In all directions our work is growing more complex. We are learning more and more fully the manifold obligations of a Christian Church. We recognize that there is no phase of life, that there is no social problem or difficulty to which the Church can safely remain indifferent. With the same end in view our public men are seeking wider spheres of influence. Methodist councils are being established in our large towns for discussion and action in all points touching the common welfare outside the sphere of politics. Strenuous effort has been made so to influence public opinion that it may henceforth be impossible for men notoriously immoral to occupy high public place. Educational affairs have been brought into great prominence by the recent establishment of free primary schools throughout the land. There are resulting difficulties with us to which you happily are strangers. We are patiently awaiting the issue of events. How deep and real an interest is felt in higher education my own experience in connection with the Leys School has brought convincing proof.

Our local preachers form a body that has rendered invaluable

service to our Church in Great Britain. We have lately recognized how little we have done for men to whom we are so deeply indebted; and a movement is now in progress which will effectually help many of these devoted men to qualify themselves more completely for their most important work. As we survey the field thus rapidly sketched in outline, we thank God and take courage.

My commission is not only to convey greetings of fraternal affection and esteem, but also to assure you that we on our part, as you on yours, are steadfastly maintaining the trust committed to us by the Lord. This I can testify with a good conscience. A year ago we held our centenary meetings. Some told us that it was strange and abnormal to commemorate John Wesley's *death*. But the date was chosen by a true instinct. We thanked God for what he had been able to build up in his long life—the culmination of his work. But his death was the crisis of our history. The seed had been sown, but apart from the personal influences which had surrounded it it would prove fruitful! There was darkness, doubt, but the seed was divine, and its divine origin proved itself. Providence fostered the growth of that which Providence had brought into being, and the world—the religious world—however unfriendly once, has come to see this truth. They criticise and find fault still, but they confess the work to be of God. They speak of Wesley's weaknesses, but if Wesley was weak, then is the work the more clearly proved to be divine. Our thankful retrospect brought us continually face to face with Methodism in its primitive state, with the words, thoughts, and deeds of our founder and his associates. We could not escape the scrutiny which such comparison must bring. Had we changed in the lapse of time the variation would have forced itself on all beholders. There was a dwarfing, humbling power in the nearer view of the giants of those early days; but, in all lowliness I say it, we would not write down our own condemnation as unfaithful followers, unfaithful recipients of the grand heritage. Though unworthy successors of the heroes, we have not been recreant to our trust. We could find no breach of continuity. The same sacred stream flowed through the channels which advancing years had deepened and widened, but our hearts longed, as your hearts, dear brethren, long, for a fullness, a flood that shall be resistless in its power, a flood that shall of itself deepen and widen the channel, until the stream becomes the mighty river, forcing its way against all obstacles; a river whose waters bring *life* whithersoever they come. Still it is love that is the mainspring of our power; love to God, which is the reflection of his love shed abroad in our hearts; love to man, which is the daughter of the same love. Still, the joy of the Lord is our strength, in that we preach conscious salvation; still, we emphasize the blessedness of Christian fellowship. In my country, as in yours, we have difficulties of detail.

A change has in some measure come over many as to some

accidents of method and plan, and the problem of the fittest application of older rules to new conditions is not yet solved, but the Methodist, longing for true Christian intercourse, is still present and active. There are tokens that the spread of Christian holiness is increasing the aim of ministers and people. We have evangelists who are set apart to visit church after church, to our exceeding profit, but, like you, we find that permanence of result depends on the sympathetic care of the pastors in charge, and they tend their quickened people with loving oversight. We find it necessary to bear a constant protest against the development of sacerdotalism. Not in our own Church. I trust we were never less in danger of the priestly spirit. But high sacramentarian views are rife elsewhere. I have called them high, but they cannot claim that name in truth. That which is of faith, and that alone, is truly high and near to God. We desire no other place as Christian ministers than that which we have held from the beginning. We would lovingly watch over our people, not as lords over God's heritage, but as examples to the flock, leading on that our beloved people may follow; studying the word that we may make the result of our study theirs; pondering the example of our Master that we may make it easy for those who lead busy lives amid necessary worldly cares to be able to come and stand by our side, trained, instructed, enabled by our ministry and prayers. We are with our founder in our reverence for the inspired word. I need not remind you that this is one of the great questions of our day. We hear very much about controversies among students of the Bible, and even in our own Church the movement of the surface may sometimes seem to indicate unrest in the depths beneath. But, dear brethren, I, for one, have no fear for Methodism if Methodism retains its spiritual life. The heart of our Methodist Church is sound. The troubles around will, I believe, issue in lasting good. We rejoice with unspeakable joy in the wonderful advance of recent years in the study of the sacred word. The very microscopic scrutiny will serve but to reveal the beauties that else would be hidden. The analogy of the past may fill us with hopeful confidence. Fifty years ago the fabric of the New Testament was assailed with unexampled vehemence, but there is no student among us now who does not look back with gratitude on the result of the attack. The assailants proved our best friends, in that they led us to a closer study and a deeper knowledge. The stone that has been laid is tried; it is a sure foundation stone. We believe, and will not make haste. I deprecate a spirit of fear and panic. The truth is sure. We can do nothing against the truth, but for the truth. Like yourselves, we recognize that there is abroad much unhallowed criticism, and we are grateful to those students who are true defenders of the faith. But there is something better than controversy; there are weapons more powerful than those of criticism. The answer to those who doubt the inspiration of Holy Scripture is to show the power



of inspiration in molding the spiritual life. I am weary of attempts to trace the unsearchable, to explain *how* the inspiring Spirit wrought through man the inspired word! Let us go to the word itself; let us live in its atmosphere—bathe ourselves in its light. It bears its own witness. We may see words, phrases, combinations, which seem at first strange. The difficulties win us to draw nearer still. I am reading, for example, the gospel written by the beloved disciple who lived closest to his heavenly Master. I find by the strictest inductive criticism, by the teaching of experience continually new, that there is no phenomenon of the text which does not lead to a deeper appreciation of the meaning. The loving study of a dear face will reveal significance in every slightest ripple of change, and so when the spiritual atmosphere is attained by prayerful study the words live and move before us, ever changing in their deep revelation, ever consistent in their steadfast truth. You have in America close and deep students of the word. How gladly would I take my place as a learner in many a lecture room in your noble colleges and universities. It has not been my good fortune to be brought into the extended contact which I should have desired with the teachers themselves, but I know their devotion to their work. In our ten years' labor on the revision of the Authorized Version of the New Testament I had many opportunities of appreciating the cooperation of our American brethren. Their thoroughness and painstaking accuracy, their devotion and zeal were of the very greatest value, and are deserving of warmest praise. These scholars and their many brethren in your colleges will, I know, join me in my plea for such a humble, trustful, patient study of Scripture as I have ventured to urge. In our endeavor thus to study the word we recognize that only in the Spirit of Christ can we know his word. The influence of the Spirit is the atmosphere of spiritual study. We in England are seeking to be faithful Methodists, by living and reading and studying in the Spirit. It is our longing thus to become interpreters of the Lord Jesus Christ to our own age; to stem the torrent of worldliness around us by being the instruments of the Spirit's power. But amid all our hopefulness, brethren, we feel that as a Church we are living below the level of our real power.

Organization, development, steady progress in all directions, these tokens of the divine blessing we have; and we rejoice in them with thankfulness, but the world around moves faster than the Church. We do not overtake our work. We have trusted too much to our labors, our methods, and looked too little as a united people for the promised *miracle* of grace. Bishop Thoburn's words this morning expressed thoughts which have of late impressed me deeply. We have not realized the crisis which confronts us, and have not braced ourselves for the mighty effort which the world needs, the effort of perfect consecration and all-powerful prayer. I cannot but think of the lesson which your history teaches. I have been thrilled in my spirit as I have heard

from one brother and another the memories of your glorious war. The iron has entered my soul as I have been told of the sufferings and perils of your people. I have thanked God with a heart full of emotion as I have heard of the simple, stern fidelity through which the dearest possessions were offered in sacrifice to your country and your God. And the victory came! You waited and you suffered and you triumphed. Could we but realize it, we stand side by side in such a war. England needs America! America needs England! The spirit of Methodism knows no division of countries when the emancipation of the world is the prize to be won. I catch the hopeful tone of your Bishops' letter. The work committed to us can be done. By God's grace it shall be done, for the Lord of Hosts is with us! The God of Jacob is our refuge!

**5.—REPORT NO. I OF COMMITTEE ON FRATERNAL DELEGATES.**  
JOURNAL, PAGE 142.

Friday evening, May 6, the General Conference received Rev. William F. Moulton, M.A., D.D., fraternal delegate from the Wesleyan Methodist Conference.

On the morning of May 7 L. R. Fiske presented the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Conference has listened with much pleasure to the address of Rev. William F. Moulton, D.D., LL.D., fraternal delegate from the British Wesleyan Conference, and that in accepting the greetings which he brings we fully reciprocate the kindly sentiments to which he has given expression."

**6.—ADDRESS OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST CHURCH IN IRELAND.** JOURNAL, PAGE 246.

DUBLIN, *June 23, 1891.*

BELOVED BRETHREN: "Grace, mercy, and peace be multiplied unto you from God our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ."

We have received with much pleasure your fraternal address and reply to one of ours to your last Conference. We thank you for your expressions of sympathy in our work.

Your address was all the more welcomed because it was presented by Bishop Henry W. Warren, D.D., LL.D., and the Rev. Charles J. Little, LL.D. They are honored and gifted brethren in their own Church; they will henceforth be esteemed by us as "brethren beloved." Their ministrations of the word of life will long be remembered as seasons of remarkable spiritual power, and the graphic account which they gave at the opening session of our Conference of what God has accomplished through your agency filled our hearts with devout gratitude to the great Head of the Church who has caused you so to triumph. May the God of our fathers "make you a thousand times so many more as ye are, and bless you."

The old world is pouring its varied population into your coun-



try and you are called upon to deal with moral and social problems of the gravest character. The solution of them will call for the wisest and most careful measures. It would seem as if the Romish Church was endeavoring to plant herself deeply in your midst. It may be that in your country the spiritual struggle will be strongest, and in that struggle you are to take a leading part.

We rejoice to see how nobly you are equipped for your great mission in your country. Your colleges and universities are providing for the higher education in the varied departments of learning. Your theological seminaries, in which you are training your rising ministers to be successful pastors and preachers; the extensive use you make of the press in the advocacy of those principles which tell for good on national and Church life; the high-class literature which your Book Concern provides for the millions of your people; and your active and widespread home mission agencies, all indicate that you are, as a Church, thoroughly alive to the demands of the age. We also rejoice greatly in your successful foreign mission enterprise. From the first Methodism has been missionary in its spirit and aims, and you seem to be paying back a debt of gratitude to the Old World in your efforts to evangelize it. Your work in China, India, and Europe is evidence of your catholic spirit, while Bishop Taylor has made a path of light across the dark continent of Africa, and in the mission stations has linked the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean. It would appear as if God had commissioned the Anglo-Saxon race to give to the world New Testament Christianity.

You will rejoice with us in the fact that this year we are again enabled to report an increase in our membership, though the tide of immigration still rolls steadily from our shores. Within the last ten years nearly half a million of our countrymen have left our land, most of them for America. Our Church, in common with all sections, has suffered from this cause, yet the census of this year reveals the encouraging fact that we number over seven thousand more adherents than in 1881. Irish Methodism was never stronger or more united. Our people are loyal in their attachment to our faith, generous in their maintenance of all our organizations, and hearty in their cooperation in all Church service. We are persuaded that there is a great work to be accomplished by us in our own land.

We, in common with Methodists the world over, fittingly commemorated the centenary of the death of our founder. The commemoration services were seasons of real blessing. The religious and secular journals gave great prominence to the event, and in the most kindly spirit reviewed the life and labors of that great and good man, John Wesley. They ungrudgingly recognized how much England was indebted to that wonderful revival of religion in which he played a part so prominent and important. May the century on which we have entered witness a new departure in our Church, which, under the guidance and power of

the Holy Spirit, shall issue in more splendid results than those we are privileged to chronicle at the close of the past century.

We claim a large share in your fervent prayers that we may not lose heart in our work as we see year after year our young men and women who have been led to Christ and trained for the good work in the Church pass to other lands. We must be content to go on sowing and let sister Churches in other countries reap the harvest of our toil, and look hopefully to that day when our work shall not be forgotten. One soweth, another reapeth, but God giveth the increase. To him be the glory!

We pray that in your Conference there may be granted to you "the spirit of wisdom and understanding, the spirit of counsel and might, the spirit of knowledge and of the fear of the Lord," that now as always you may have understanding of the times, and know what your Israel ought to do.

Signed on behalf and by order of the Conference,

JAMES DONNELLY, *Secretary*.

7.—CREDENTIALS OF REV. A. CARMAN, D.D., FRATERNAL DELEGATE FROM THE METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA. JOURNAL, PAGE 246.

*To the Bishops and the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:*

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: This certifies that the bearer, the Rev. Albert Carman, D.D., our General Superintendent, was duly appointed by our last General Conference to represent the Methodist Church, Canada, in fraternal greetings to your Conference and Church, revered and loved for the Gospel's sake.

S. F. HUESTIS, *Secretary*.

8.—ADDRESS OF REV. A. CARMAN, D.D. JOURNAL, PAGE 247.

BELoved BISHOP, HONORED FATHERS, AND BRETHREN: It has come to pass through the opportunities of intercourse with you afforded me by my generous brethren in Canada that I am feeling quite at home on the platform and in the pulpits of this Church and nation. Many of these faces are very familiar to me, and in your cordiality I seem to know you all. The great Ecumenical Conference in your splendid capital has not passed away from our vision. Those magnificent receptions in New York, Washington, and Philadelphia displayed in a princely way the energy and kindness of this people and made the hearts of Methodists in all lands bound with admiration and gratitude. We never more felt it: "The Methodists are one throughout the world." The inimitable opening address of that Conference gave us at the outset the homelike feeling of the brotherhood and at once united all our hearts in love and fellowship; while the sermon of that veteran from the mother-land lifted us into the higher unity and sublimity of divine truth and thrilled the assembly with spiritual power. A man, though far from home, feels won-

derfully at home in any Christian assembly under the baptism of the Holy Ghost. It was so at Pentecost, it will be so to the end of the world. Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty, and I find this country to me wonderfully free.

I climbed the other morning the Mars' Hill of this marvelous Omaha—a glorious eminence not now devoted to Mars, but to Minerva and Apollo. Shall I not rather say to liberty and learning, to humanity and God? One has to think twice to realize the situation. Swept through the cordon of frontier cities from Boston to Charleston, and over that breastwork of commercial capitals along by Detroit, Cleveland, and Buffalo, and over the lines of the inland centers as far west as St. Louis and New Orleans, here we are five hundred miles west of Chicago, appointed at the close of the nineteenth century to be the metropolis of the art and science, the wealth and industry, the products and manufactures of the globe. As I looked far away from the summit of that Acropolis I cried within me: What a land! What a people! What thronging population! What rising cities! What an opportunity, what a responsibility for the Church of God! I held my ear to catch that "muffled tread of the coming millions," and I heard it. When younger than I am to-day I was reading Pitt and Burke and Hallam and Macaulay. I found also great inspiration in Sumner, Whittier, and Horace Greeley. I wonder not that they pleaded for this land for freedom. I wonder not that under the stroke of their argument and the touch of their eloquence the soul, the reason, the conscience of the people, quicker than Promethian fire, by the strength of Almighty God leaped into the light. Such words as these stir my spirit yet in its inmost depths:

"We go to plant the common school  
On distant prairie swells,  
And give the Sabbath of the wilds  
The music of her bells.

"Uprearing as the ark of old  
The Bible in our van,  
We go to test the truth of God  
Against the fraud of man.

"We tread the prairies as of old  
Our fathers sailed the sea,  
To make the West as they the East,  
The homestead of the free."

Are the children true to the purpose and traditions of their fathers? Is this the atmosphere I breathe in the bracing West throughout all this land? Is this the ground on which I stand, and are these the solid facts, priceless possessions, and holy incentives all about me? They are worth living for—worth dying for. As I look at other nation builders, these rulers in the Church of God, these faithful and patriotic citizens of this blood-bought and blood-maintained republic, my soul goes out in an

agony of prayer : God make your mind clear, your eye single, your heart brave, and your hands strong.

"What constitutes the State? Not high raised battlement and labored mound, thick wall and moated gate; not cities proud." Brethren, we have in these matters in our good dominion common interests with you, common foes, and common conflicts. The danger that beset your institutions beset also ours. "Cromwell," said Wolsey, "I charge thee, fling away ambition. . . . Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy country's, thy God's, and truth's; then if thou fall'st, O Cromwell, thou fall'st a blessed martyr." There are international relations likely with which this platform has nothing to do, but there are also moral, intellectual, and spiritual international relations, permeating even the commercial and political international relations, with which this platform has everything to do. It makes a difference to us what are your marriage laws and Sabbath laws and liquor laws. It makes a difference to you what are our laws on gambling, on the transmission of pernicious literature, and on the refuge of evil and dangerous men. These things belong to the kingdom of Jesus Christ, and so interest us all. We are working out these problems under one flag and you under another, and we are all accountable to God and can help one another. It is a matter of immense concern and abounding joy to us that New York, Massachusetts, and Kentucky have voted for the closing of the World's Fair at Chicago on the Sabbath day. It may be of some moment to you that our noble Toronto, when an attempt was made to run the street cars on the Sabbath, uttered an emphatic "No" by a five thousand majority. When you gain a prohibition victory we shout. When you run down the lotteries we help you from New Orleans to New York. You love the star-spangled banner and we love the union jack, as we both have a right to do; but we are in the same fight. Nothing here has interested me more than that magnificent debate, that brisk hunt and lively chase after a Constitution. It is just such a question as might arise in the British House of Commons: What is our Constitution? And in the stalwart fight you proved what good Britons you are. It was a mighty effort to transfer yourselves from the base of English parliamentary liberty of a growing Constitution, "broadening down from precedent to precedent," always pliable and always secure to American congressional certainty with popular freedom under written organic law. There is a historical parallel that to me has always been an object of illimitable admiration, and I do not know but I should regret to see it spoiled—that is, the close analogy that exists betwixt Methodist Episcopacy in America under the General Conference and the limited, constitutional, parliamentary monarchy of Great Britain under the House of Commons. These glorious and fruitful systems, that have demonstrated themselves through generations and among millions of men, should likely be looked at twice before they are plucked up and cast into the sea. If they are living organiza-



tions, like the oak on the mountains or the wrestler on the arena, they will pretty well look out for their own shaping and growing.

Betwixt your nation and ours there is certainly nothing but the best of feeling, and so in the interest of Christ's kingdom we must see to it that it remain. There were at least two sublime moments in the Washington Ecumenical Conference: The one was when the venerable Foster pleaded for union and the unanimous Stephenson stretched out his hand to the presidents of the British Conferences. The other was when the representative head of this great nation, President Harrison, who upholds the honor of the stars and stripes around the world, declared upon that Methodist and Christian platform that these United States are for the settlement of international differences by arbitration. Said the President: "I call at the Conference on my way to the inspection of the armory. We are for measures of peace before we invoke the terrors of war. We can fight if we must; but we prefer to appeal to the court of reason and right rather than to the strong arbitrations of war." Yes, we can fight if we must. God knows we can fight, and we have both proved it on land and sea. And the devil knows "we can fight like devils," as the British sailors say. And the nations of the earth know we can fight, and we need not shed oceans of brothers' blood to prove it. We honor and love your flag, and you love and honor ours. We admire and respect your government, and you admire and love our government. It is no grief or damage to your commerce that the red cross flag waves at Gibraltar and Suez. It is no hindrance to your missions that the old mother empire of us all holds sway in India or keeps the eye of her fleet upon the African coast. Men may talk of a *mare clausum*, politicians on both sides the sea, in view of approaching elections, may blow like porpoises and spout like whales, but the proper authorities will settle that question properly at the proper time. Souls are worth more than seals. Your great Church and your generous people find a *terra aperta* in India with her myriads, and South Africa with her millions under our empire's banner light and strong. *Terra aperta versus mare clausum*. Souls *versus* seals. And to us there is no greater joy than that this gigantic Methodism of America, this Methodist Episcopal Church which mayhap God has raised up for a day like this, go in and take possession in the name and for the glory of our Lord Jesus Christ. I do not know anybody that has better right than the grand old mother's grandest progeny. I do not know any polity that will do it better than the constitutional monarchy of Great Britain and the constitutional episcopacy of the Methodist Episcopal Church. I know no polity or constitution that can better take the spirit and impress, or better expand into the character and glory of the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Beloved fathers and brethren, it is my great privilege and joy as a messenger of the Churches to bear to you the earnest filial and fraternal greetings of Canadian Methodism. Warm hearts

and faithful souls, believers in the doctrines you cherish, partakers of the grace you enjoy, commanded, "Go speak on our behalf to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church and to the people it represents. Tell them of our love for them all in Christ Jesus, our delight in their success in the work of the Lord, our comfort in their obedience to the faith delivered to the saints, our gratitude for the kindness and fraternity of many years, and our reviving remembrances of their oft-repeated messages of affection and regard. Bid them also take courage and rejoice that God is blessing us in the work of the Lord, establishing the work of our hands upon us, and honoring our efforts in the spread of scriptural truth and the salvation of men. Assure them of our constant prayer that they may grow in the knowledge and love of our Lord Jesus Christ, and in power and fruitfulness in his glorious mission to the ends of the earth." I speak for men full of the Holy Ghost and faith, men longing and laboring for the coming of Christ's kingdom, who desire to be heard in this Christian, this Methodist, assembly at the heart of this continent, and wish to feel the chord responsive in the heart of this Church. The Methodism of rugged Newfoundland, our outpost on the highway of the seas, rolls in its greeting with the Atlantic tides (catching the kindlings of the day sooner even than wide-awake Boston). Nova Scotia Methodism swells the acclaim like the sweeping floods that boom along her shores. New Brunswick Methodism, yet between New England and the rising sun, waves inward her salutations with the early dawn. Quebec Methodism, skirting Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and eastern New York, flashes upward in greetings in the morning sky. Ontario Methodism, stretching along New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin, pours onward her fraternal gladness, her offerings, official affection like the glory of the noon-tide. Manitoba, Assiniboia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan Methodism, reaching outward through the vast regions north of Dakota, Minnesota, Montana, and Idaho, waves its salutations from our many encampments of Christian Indians, from the youthful and hopeful towns and cities on our great national highway, and from the homesteads and quarter-sections of the settlers beginning to occupy the glorious domain God has given us. Directly north of Omaha is Winnipeg, the gateway of Canadian Northwest and the geographical center of our Church continental operations. You boast:

"From Hellgate to Goldgate, the Sabbath unbroken,  
We sweep Continental, yet Saxon is spoken."

We cannot so keep the Sabbath in our latitude, though we do so use the good old Saxon tongue. The track has not yet been laid nor the locomotive built by which men worship in Halifax one Sunday and in Vancouver the next, from as far to the West as Nova Scotia is to the East. British Columbia Methodism, from the battlements of the mountains and the beauty of the valleys,



sends in voices of greeting and cheer over the Selkirks and the Rockies to these Christian toilers from all the continents and seas. And Japan Methodism, from away beyond the Pacific Ocean, beyond the land of the setting to the land of the rising sun, when our brethren clasp hands with yours, and deeply feel in the face of the ancient superstitions the need not only of the unity of the spirit in the bonds of peace, but the unity of the body in its many members as well, the Japan Methodism joins heart and soul with all our Conferences in all our borders in ascribing this day in this place honor and glory and majesty unto our God, who hath given you so great eminence among his people under earth, and in pledging to you our love, labor, and patience in the kingdom of Jesus Christ.

And, brethren, we bring to you the joyful greetings of a closely-united as well as far-extending Methodism. There has been a day when it was not so. Once Ephraim envied Judah and Judah vexed Ephraim, and they failed to fly upon the shoulders of the Philistines and lay their hands upon Edom and Moab. Once in Canada rival Methodists vexed one another in contention, and wasted their resources in unseemly strife. They neither cherished one another in love, nor built up one another in the most holy faith. Even here at your doors have opposing delegations sought preference and disturbed your peace. Canada seems to have been the training-ground, "the Champ de Mars," of Methodist divisions. British Methodism and American Methodism gave us well nigh all their changes and separations, and then we had done some rending and splitting on our own account. Canada may not be worth much in some people's eyes, yet all the Methodist bodies were bound to seize the whole territory and hold possession. The contest began as early as the War of 1812-14 and did not cease till the treaty of 1884; so if you like there were seventy years of captivity. This resulted in bickerings and hard bargains of course—never to be recalled except in fidelity to history, and for the instruction of men as far from the Canaan of love and unity as we were ourselves. It resulted sometimes in watching and praying around the corner against other people's labors and revivals; but it resulted also in covering the country three or four deep with Methodist preachers and societies. Sometimes and in some places this may have fallen out to the furtherance of the Gospel; but often it was neither the glory of God nor the good of man that came of the struggle. There was no cooperation of the Methodist preachers and societies of the various Churches, and the growth of all was greatly hindered. Rival mission work in weak fields was sustained by missionary contributions under denominational pressure, when, had all been one, there would easily have been the self-sustaining circuit, and the missionary money would have been available for new fields in actually destitute parts. Upon new and extended mission ground, like our Manitoba and the Northwest, small and scattered populations were divided up among struggling churches, and pastors that were compelled

to come to the "trail" acquaintance and the "cabin" fellowship. Indeed, our Northwestern domain was one of the mightiest arguments for union, and one of the plainest providential indications in its favor. Again, in societies so divided and weakened Church discipline was scarcely effective, inasmuch as to cut off an offender from one Church was often to hand him over a martyr, a hero, and a favorite to another. And there was, as a rule, an open door of refuge for the discontented and recalcitrant.

People that loved peace would leave Methodism altogether and find their home somewhere else—though, perhaps, we had compensation for these losses with fighters flocking to our respective standards. Rival educational institutions must be maintained, and divide the available patronage and funds; rival purses and papers solicit the support of sections weak in number, but strong in denominational fervor, to give it its mildest designation. Rival Sabbath schools must maintain the "spirit of the fathers in the children." Men preaching the same doctrines of justice, love, and faith, of charity and holiness, would dispute over their polity and history, divide neighborhoods and families within classes, and distress the Church of God. Even on political lines the seams and cleavages would break, and the Church's outside skirmishers, defenders, and partisans were oftener fiercer in the strife for Zion than the men that held the citadel. Such a state of affairs, precipitated in 1833, was lifted in 1883 and went out with the jubilee. With the jubilee came peace and unity, for which we all unite in giving glory to God.

During all the days of conflict there were mourners in secret, and many fervently praying for the healing of the breaches and the restoration of Zion's peace. The spirit of wisdom and love and a sound mind came down upon the Churches. A baptism of the Holy Ghost enabled them to look over the whole ground in the colorless light of fact and duty. And it surely was the work of the Lord, for no force could have driven these Methodist organizations into one; no money could have bribed, or eloquence, art, or argument have persuaded, them to unite. The powers of the mother world would not have incited them to love and fellowship. The powers of this world would not and could not have brought them into this meekness and generosity, this unity of spirit and faithfulness for Christ. They were all so sure of their ground, so confident of their providential field and work, so positive the error was with others and not with them, so well fixed in the principles they had maintained, for which they had fought and almost bled, that on the planes of thought and action in this world union and the kindly concessions necessary to union were quite out of the question. Wise men said, with prophetic gaze and sage's nod and sigh, that union, of course, must come and would come sometime in the future, but surely not in the life of any living man. But God's ways are not our ways, nor his thoughts our thoughts, nor his times our times. The necessities of the Church, the demands of the times, above all the growing fraternity and rising tides of

brotherly love, swept away all obstacles, and by the power of the Holy Ghost brought the severed Methodisms into one effective body.

Some things, of course, were easily compromised and arranged ; some things could not be surrendered for any union. Happily there was no trouble about doctrine, for the spirituality and revival aggression of Methodism has always and in all her branches ever preserved the unity and purity of her doctrines. They are brought to the test in every saved soul. The statement of doctrine for the basis of union could have been taken bodily from any of the books of Discipline. But when it came to the consideration of Church government some of the branches had emphasized lay representation and pivoted the entire fabric of polity upon it. Some made everything of the independence of the pastorate and ministerial distinctions and rights with an alarming tendency to Congregationalism, and some insisted upon the efficiency of connectionalism, the authority of the General Conference, and the expression of its unity and agency in a general superintendency. Though these constitutional principles and energies had been placed in conflict, a little reflection will show they are all essential characteristics of Church polity and readily reconcilable in the most effective ecclesiastical system ; such a system as will best preserve the liberty of the people and the pastorate, and the unity and vigor of the Church. In the readjustment made there were concessions, of course, and perhaps even sacrifices of traditions and cherished plans of operation. We found there are two or three little things in the world that can be given up for Christ's sake. It was agreed that the General Conference, Annual Conferences, and District Meetings should be composed equally of ministers and laymen. The Annual Conferences and District Meetings were given two functions, ministerial affairs and discipline being confined to ministers alone, while the general business is transacted jointly by ministers and laymen. The District Meeting, with a stationed chairman, carries many of the powers of the traveling presiding eldership. Each Annual Conference elects a president, who, with the chairmen of districts, makes up the standing committee. The general superintendency is a terminal office of eight years' continuance, with eligibility of reelection, is vested with the power of transfer in necessary cases, presides in General Conference, Annual Conferences, and all connectional committees and boards, and is under obligation to travel throughout the connection, with the general oversight of all Church interests and institutions.

This may not be spelling *Bishop* with big enough "B" to suit some people; but, on the other hand, it is so big that notwithstanding Paul to Timothy, in view of the history of the Church through the centuries, it puts quite a strain upon the forbearance and courage of others. So, as biting lime and biting acid put together make a good, solid, useful limestone that does not bite, we put together the strong preferences of some and the consci-

entious objections of others, and find in their firm grip some of the best building material in the world.

The spirit of mutual concession and brotherly love that has attended our Canadian Methodist Union, both in its consummation and operation, is a clear proof of the presence of the Holy Ghost in the movements of the Church of God. There were, of course, deep convictions, firm persuasions, strong prejudices; but all have disappeared in flowing tides of forbearance and fraternal regard. The meekness and gentleness of Christ evidently came down upon the people. The stronger were magnanimous and helpful, and the action of each body made the others comfortable in the new relationships and obligations. Men that had vigorously and honestly opposed the union, when it had been decided upon fully and cheerfully accepted it.

Upon these sincere efforts to learn and obey the mind of Christ the Holy Spirit—praise him forever—has set unmistakable marks of divine approbation. The success of the union convinced men that did not and would not yield to any other argument. We ought ever to be thankful that people that will not travel the bed-rock road and iron track of principle up to the crest of a movement will still delight in the fragrance of the roses on the slopes and plateaus over the ridge. Such a consummation in such a spirit was itself a revival of religion, and what should be expected to follow but revival? We have found increased momentum in union. When the various eddies and cross currents are gathered into the volume of the river the irresistible flood rolls on more grandly to the sea; the freighted ships are lifted above the shallows, and proud navies ride in safety on the abundance of the waters. Rocky parapets must restrain and direct the currents, but the tributaries must find one channel, that they may carry the wealth and the power of the nation. Pure and safe doctrines and principles must direct the energies of the Churches, but the spiritual forces must be gathered into one mighty stream if they would bear on their bosom the armaments of divine justice and law and the argosies of grace. There can be no question that there are at this moment on the earth castellated fortresses of sin that will never fall but before the combined armaments of the Church of God. With us sections of a Church that had well-nigh stopped growing in union leaped forth to an unprecedented prosperity. In 1883, the year of the union, the enrolled membership of all the uniting Churches was 170,000. Growing steadily year by year, it is now in our eleven Annual Conferences 250,000, an advance of 10,000 per year, and holding about the same ratio to our entire population that all the Methodisms of this country, summed up, hold to the population of the United States. We had at the union 1,650 ministers; now 1,750, and might have had many more had we room and work for them. In 1883 our Sabbath school teachers and scholars numbered 190,000; now about 270,000. The amount of missionary money then raised by all was about \$190,000; now \$250,000. Such fig-



ures, small as they appear in the presence of your stupendous aggregations, are a comfort and an inspiration, but they cannot tell all the story of strife ended, and of love and good-will abounding, any more than leaves are all the tree. We have already reached a day when it is difficult to tell to which of the branches many of the ministers and members belonged before union. Our young people have no other thought or suspicion than that unity is the normal condition of things. We really might have been in trouble with overcrowded Annual Conferences had not these United States been so close at hand. And you have been very generous in accepting all sorts and sizes; and the beauty of it is the brethren are all persuaded they are in their providential path, and have found the land of corn and wine. We did give you one, however, who said "this country was so wicked and regardless of the Sabbath that he could not stand it;" and another who declared "he did not go to the States for health or ease, or at the direction of Providence; he simply went to the States to get money." Perhaps it will console you for your loss to learn that both these men have made a safe escape back to Canada. We, on our part, are sorry, of course, to part with people and preachers; but, if they must go, we know no one into whose hands we would rather have them fall than yours; no one, if they can help and bless anybody, whom we would rather have them help and bless than you, for, in such a day, they are part and parcel of you, strengthening you and reflecting honor upon the good land that reared them.

In this united Methodist Church we are giving special attention to what may be called the peculiar doctrines of Methodism, the working theology of the Church, and are holding on to Methodism's tested and effective usages, the working machinery of the Church. Methodism holds in common with all evangelical Churches the great common body of divinity; and that she emphasizes certain spiritual and experimental doctrines is by no means an indication that she neglects or ignores the others. Who believes in God more than we or in the inspiration of Holy Scriptures? Who believes in trinity of persons, in unity of Godhead, more than we, or in the essential deity of the Son of God and of the ever blessed Holy Spirit? Who more than we believes in the fall and sin of man and the all-sufficient redemption in Jesus Christ and in him alone? Who accepts more fully the resurrection of the dead and the eternity of rewards and punishments? Does the Church of Rome hold to ritual, ceremony, and succession? So, in their relative importance, do we. Does the Anglican Church hold to order and symbol? So, in their place, do we. Does the Baptist Church hold to baptism? and the Presbyterian Church to divine sovereignty and decree, to theological dogma, the covenants, and the election of grace? So, after the Scriptures of God in their rank and degree, do we. But we hold also certain other doctrines that through the Son and Holy Ghost thrill with love, the motive power of our Christian system, and flash with light, our guiding star; that firm and strong in the very

foundations of all theology constitute the peculiarities of our Methodism—peculiarities that are no less important as the years roll on, but may be less and less distinctive as other bodies become more and more assimilated to us in these regards. And we must distinguish between peculiarity and importance of doctrine, and not fall into the delusion that because less peculiar, therefore less important.

Theology is like everything else; it must prove itself by working out. Ours is especially a missionary and working theology. What is the use of a grist mill that will not make flour out of wheat, of a woolen mill that will not turn wool into cloth, or even of a nice-looking watch that will not keep time? What is the use of a seed that will not grow or an electricity that will not fly and thrill and shock? What is the use of a theology that does not come down upon working planes or go out upon working lines? Suppose you take the Sabbath school. What are you going to do there with the doctrine that half of the children are ordained to life and the other half from eternity doomed to death? What is the particular use of the Sabbath school if, on the one hand, baptismal regeneration does the whole work, or if, on the other, infants and little children are not subjects of covenant and other grace? Methodism believes in God, man, sin, guilt, atonement, pardon, heaven, hell, church, ordinances, love, and mercy as fully and positively as any others or all others; but these, while indispensable to the lives, are not the touch and stroke of power. They are not the current's leap in the exploding spark. Methodism emphasizes the experimental and personal doctrines that give all preceding and underlying doctrines their application and force. The great missionary doctrines are personal knowledge of sin (conviction of sin), personal knowledge of salvation (witness of the Spirit with our own spirit), and entire sanctification consequent upon full consecration and commensurate faith. These and these alone will cleave the way through heathen darkness. The man that believes and experiences such a Gospel can preach it in the demonstration of the Spirit and power, and no other can. Only he that knows what it is to be guilty can know what it is to be pardoned. And only he who knows what it is to be pardoned and adopted can know what it is to be sealed and cleansed.

"What we have heard and seen,  
With confidence we tell,  
And publish to the sons of men  
The signs infallible."

Here is standing room for Methodism, and all the unions that can be proposed should never lead to a thought of changing or relinquishing it.

Around such doctrines there grew up the class and fellowship meetings and the itinerant system of our ministry. These Canadian Methodism is holding with a firm hand, and will not let them go.

Wherefore this spiritual force and all the energy of this ex-



panding and throbbing system? Is it simply for the joy of a personal experience? We thank God for an experience, a knowledge of pardon and acceptance with God, and of growth in life divine; but is that the whole matter? It might be if every man enjoyed it and proved it in his life. But not many men enjoy it, and there are great hindrances in the way of enjoying it. Methodism has cleft her way through to central spiritual life; has broken through formalism, ritualism, legalism, ceremonialism, prelacy, hierarchy, papal supremacy and infallibility, apostolical succession and sacramental grace, and a score of other ecclesiastical fictions and worldly and heathen mixtures and fancies, to religious realities, to personal experience and divine demonstration in the heart and life. What now? Shall it remain there? Shall not the germ sprout? Shall it not come into the blade, the ear, the full corn in the ear? Shall it not work this personal salvation out into society and institutions, into law and politics? Shall it not prove that this "kingdom of God within you" is also to become actual and potent in the world? How else are we to secure the abolition of the liquor and the opium traffic? How are polygamy and slavery to be overthrown but by the kingdom of Christ in public opinion and public law? What are you going to do with the greed of grasping and grinding monopolies on one hand, and the recklessness, wastefulness, and heartlessness of labor combinations and strikes on the other? How are we to secure proper regard for holy matrimony and for the sanctity of the Sabbath? Does our religion bring no help, strength, or deliverance here? Is it a little matter of personal peace and enjoyment without sympathy and present comfort and aid for other people? Must it postpone all overthrow of sin to the future state and leave over to heaven the rest and the rescue that ought to come to the wronged and imperiled here? Surely our Christianity is not such a procrastination and such a cowardice, such a delusion! Surely our Methodism is not such an impotency and failure! If so, why cumber we the ground? Why not give place to a better system, to better men? It cannot be there is no remedy, that all is despair. Sin is terrible, wickedness is great and strong, but there is a God and he is almighty. And he loves righteousness, fearlessness, and truth. These mighty inner doctrines must work outward. Guilt pardoned for a man proves it can be pardoned for the world. Sin destroyed in a man proves it can be destroyed in the world. Holiness established in our heart proves it can be established on the earth. The kingdom of Christ in our soul proves that kingdom can come to men here. The pulpit must proclaim personal salvation, of course, but in the spirit of Elijah and John the Baptist and Peter and Paul and of Christ himself it must lay hold of the great public questions of the day. It must direct political economy, exalt natural arbitration, and abolish war. It must take hold of the school question, the suffrage question, the labor and capital questions, the marriage laws, the Sabbath laws, the sumptuary laws, and all great national in-

terests on their moral and religious side. What if it considered itself desecrated by assailing licensed lotteries and houses of ill-fame, permitted and nurtured by corrupt government? There is a realm in politics the pulpit must enter, and arouse and keep awake the moral sense of the people. "What is agitation," said John Bright, "but the marshaling of the nation's conscience to right its laws."

"Once to every man and nation comes a moment to decide  
In the strife twixt truth and falsehood on the good or evil side  
Some great cause, God's new Messiah offering each the bloom or blight,  
Puts the goats upon the left hand and the sheep upon the right,  
And the choice goes by forever between that darkness and that light."

Canadian Methodism is striving by the grace of God to keep the pulpit to its purpose, preaching Jesus, Jesus only, in every phase of human life, and God is honoring this ministry. We have conversions. We have saints of God walking in the light. Our prayer and class meetings still strengthen believers and still offer up the incense of tears and rapturous joys to the Most High. Listen to those testimonies and those trembling, fervent petitions rolling every Sabbath day like ocean tides across our whole dominion. And every day from our family altars ascends the sweet savor of the morning and evening sacrifice. Our Sabbath schools instruct the tens of thousands of our children in the faith of the fathers. Our Epworth Leagues, happy connecting links betwixt the Church in the home and in the Sabbath school on the one side, and in the house of God on the other, are awakening our young men and women to a new sense of their relations and responsibilities. As I stood in our Epworth League Convention in Toronto last winter my spirit within me said: "Here is a power that, with God's blessing, will give us honest government, will prohibit the liquor traffic, will guard the sacredness of the Sabbath, and will resist priestly assumption and hierarchical encroachment." As I listened to the brief, strong, and practical essays of our young men and women I concluded, "Here is a generation that will not endure tedious boring with long dogmatic anger, or sappy platitudes in polished phrase. Doctrine they will have, principles they will have, facts they will have, keep, and nurture; but they must have the life, the electric fire." Our printing and publishing houses are supplying our people with a pure and healthful literature; and herein our book stewards and editors are vigorously, and in the best manner, promoting the kingdom of Christ. The click of the type and the roll of the press are as good an answer as we have to the first verse in our hymn book:

"O for a thousand tongues, to sing  
My great Redeemer's praise;  
The glories of my God and King,  
The triumphs of his grace."

As surely should be the case, our missionary enterprise is the mightiest current sweeping through our ecclesiastical movements.

No subjects stir and interest our congregations like the consecration and chivalry of missions. Our average contribution is one dollar per member, of which quarter of a million our Sabbath schools raise from twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars. Our Woman's Missionary Society raises, besides the General Fund, some thirty thousand dollars annually, and is carrying on glorious work among the Roman Catholic population at Quebec, and among the Indians and Chinese throughout our Northwest and on the Pacific coast. In obedience to the command, "Go ye into all the world," we have just opened a mission in China under the direction of Dr. Hart, formerly of your own Church, and he and his little band are pressing their way in a populous province destitute of the Gospel to the very heart of the empire. With your men, ours in Japan, and their fellow-laborers in the Gospel, are summoning the thirty millions of that empire to Christ. These are vast undertakings, and can be prosecuted only by faith in God. In our educational work, under a scheme of federation with the Provincial University of the Province of Ontario, and with independent schools there and in other parts, we are providing large facilities for our young people and holding together as firmly as we may "the two so long disjoined, knowledge and vital piety." The reason of the great apostasy given in holy writ is ever ringing in our ears and stirring us to action: "Because they did not like to retain God in their knowledge, God gave them over to a reprobate mind to do those things that are not convenient." And we are spurred onward by the spirit of the prophecy: "Wisdom and knowledge shall be the stability of thy times and the strength of salvation."

The noble man that stood in this relationship four years ago, Rev. Dr. Stafford, our representative to your Church, said in closing his address: "In the past years we have felt your sadness our own, as, standing in the shadow cast on universal Methodism by the procession of mighty men, who, clothed in the most royal ascension robes, have gone up from that chair to their throne in glory, they are to memory as Enoch and Elijah, for did they not walk with God? Did not their fearless thunder cause the Ahabs of wickedness to tremble? Was there not wider standing room for truth and righteousness where they shuffled their feet?" That same honored and beloved Stafford has joined that same glorious procession. He is not, for God took him—took him in the prime of his strength, and the joy and hope of his work. He has gone up on high with our Rice and Williams and Nelles and MacDonald, and your Simpson and the Havens and Fisk and Ames and Janes and the host that we with you revere—

"One army of the living God,  
To his command we bow;  
Part of the host have crossed the flood  
And part are crossing now."

To-night it is ours to give and receive these blessed words of love and cheer. Amid earth's shifting scenes we know not whose

shall be the delight four years hence. But we are all strongly desirous that some one should share even a greater joy amid grander triumphs of the cross at your next General Conference. It was to us at our General Conference in Montreal a great disappointment and grief that through personal affliction your representative was unable to reach us. We read your letter with gladness of heart and received from it much encouragement and strength. And it is our very strong desire that you favor us with a fraternal visitation at our General Conference in 1894.

**9.—REPORT OF THE FRATERNAL DELEGATE TO THE COLORED METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. JOURNAL, PAGE 344.**

*To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church :*

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN : Having been appointed fraternal messenger to the General Conference of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church of America, I have the honor of reporting to you that in obedience to my commission the pleasant service required was performed, and that my reception on your behalf was all that could be asked as to Christian cordiality.

The General Conference of the Church named held its session at Little Rock, Ark., May, 1890. My visit occurred on Wednesday, May 14. During the morning session I was presented to the Conference, and at night a special session of the body was held to hear my message. All the Bishops and delegates, together with a large audience of other people, were present, and my words of fraternal greeting were welcomed with many evidences of satisfaction. In return I was assured of the high appreciation in which the Bishops and people of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church hold our own branch of episcopal Methodism because of her world-wide work in the salvation of men.

I have the honor to be your humble servant in the service of the Master,

J. C. HARTZELL.

**10.—CREDENTIALS OF REV. E. COTTRELL, D.D., FRATERNAL DELEGATE FROM THE COLORED METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. JOURNAL, PAGE 247.**

*To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church :*

DEAR BRETHREN : The bearer, Rev. E. Cottrell, has been appointed as a fraternal delegate to bear to you the Christian greetings of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America. This was done at the meeting of the Bishops, held in Jackson, Tenn., January 14, 1892.

We voice the sentiment of the thousands who make up that branch of the Methodist family known as the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America when we thank God for your general success and continued prosperity as a great Methodist body. As we are engaged in the same great work of propagating a vital Christianity and "spreading scriptural holiness over these lands," we earnestly pray that peace and harmony may attend

your deliberations, and that the Spirit of God and the power of a living Christ may permeate your masses, fire your living heroes, and crown you with success and everlasting salvation.

Praying God's blessings upon you we have the honor to subscribe ourselves your brethren in the same Gospel of Christ.

L. H. HOLSEY,

*Secretary Bishops' Meeting.*

Signed and sealed in behalf of said meeting.

11.—ADDRESS OF REV. DR. E. COTTRELL. JOURNAL, PAGE 247.

FATHERS AND BRETHREN: In the name of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America I have the honor to bring Christian greetings to your delegated body. While I appreciate the honor in being sent to a body of acknowledged greatness, I am more deeply impressed with the importance of my mission. I bring these greetings in my heart, with the profound assurance that they are the sacred expression of the one hundred and fifty thousand hearts that constitute the membership of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church. We happily appreciate the message of love from you, borne to our General Conference that convened in Little Rock, May, 1890, by that distinguished secretary of your educational department, Dr. J. C. Hartzell, whose name is a household word for every black family in the South, whom to know rightly in his motives is to love. We in the South pray that he may live always to serve in that capacity, and should the time come, as it will, that he must share the fate of mortals, that a man made after his own heart will succeed him. I say succeed because he will not die; death will only declare the place vacant to be filled by another, for men like him will never die. The world will always remember that he lived in it once. The Colored Methodist Episcopal Church is the youngest member of the great Methodist family; but Methodism is greater because of our existence. Were this young member with all of her spiritual forces severed, the body would to that extent be maimed, for Methodism is one in spirit and design. The modern improvement of denominational Methodism has greatly enhanced its success and its adequacy to our social fabric. The different branches of Methodism focalize in spirit and design—which is to redeem the world for Christ. I may not stand upon the same ground with many of my brethren whose convictions are equally as honest in reference to the organic union of the different Methodist bodies, and may voice the sentiment of the Church that I represent. While Methodism has been varied in its operations it has always been a unity in spirit and design. The Church, like the family, distributes her sons and daughters to people the globe. If the family would retain a compact family unity it would annihilate human kind. But while the family transplants her sons and daughters she still retains that sympathetic relation that is due to them. So



the different branches of Methodism are the distribution of her forces in all the earth. The time may be ripe for the consolidation of our diversified instrumentalities, but it appears that such a consolidation would destroy the individuality of the system and render the whole so monotonous as to forever deter its progress. The little friction that seems inevitable, and that characterizes our present system, is characteristic of human efforts, even when coupled with divine agencies.

Had the Church of England retained within its pale such aggressive characters as John Wesley, Methodism had not been born. Methodism has succeeded grandly under the present form. I say with assurance, and with due regard for what other Churches are doing to assist in bringing the world to Christ, that I voice the sentiment of all true Methodists when I say there is no form of Christianity that can reach more people in different conditions and circumstances of life, and maintain the integrity of its system, than Methodism. It is not a flimsy India rubber system that toadies to prevailing sentiment in order to succeed, but flexible enough to adapt itself to the unfortunate conditions of humanity. In human society it is like leaven in meal, it diffuses a developing influence. Its elevating tendencies are marked wherever introduced in human society. If the design of Methodism is to bring about social and Christian union, it must be after she will have diffused her redeeming power throughout all intelligent nature. I leave, however, the wisdom of such a union to the godly discretion of the Churches. The Colored Methodist Episcopal Church stands agreed upon any plan that will best promote the kingdom of Christ. Until twenty-two years ago we were brooded in the lap of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. A change in the political situation at the South resulted in a change in our ecclesiastical relation. So you see that we have not been house-keeping very long, therefore we cannot boast of as grand achievements as you. But believing as we do in the oneness of Methodism, we rejoice in a common ancestry and in the success that has attended your efforts; for your success is ours, your victories are ours. While we are only one of the wheels in the great Methodist machinery, yet we are an important factor that Methodism would not dispense with. We have labored with untiring effort, with feeble instrumentalities as regards our material resources, to assist in putting down the powers of darkness, and to bring up the rear of the kingdom of Christ. We are trying to keep the true spirit of Methodism in our efforts to maintain a pure ministry; a ministry consecrated to God, a ministry of one work, a ministry that will not toady to the corrupt bidding of a worldly sentiment, but to make sentiment for Christ wherever we go. We are not, however, insensible to the fact that we sustain a political and social relation to those with whom we have to do, and it is our duty as spiritual advisers to help humanity in every phase of life. We are cultivating an educational sentiment both in and out of the pulpit, but preeminently for the latter. The Colored



Methodist Episcopal Church has not forgotten the historical fact that Methodism was born in a college. Her success for all time to come depends upon a strict adherence to this department of her work. Methodism in this respect must imbibe the spirit of the age. In her evangelistic work she has to grapple with every phase of life. There are difficult problems, both of a social and political character, that affect the material interest of her members, and she must acquaint herself with, and give the advice, and take the side that Christ would take if he was upon earth, regardless of social or political affiliations.

The Colored Methodist Episcopal Church is greatly deficient in her educational facilities compared to other Methodist branches. We have three institutions that we have centered on, with a desire to make a success before undertaking to build more; each is in its infancy, and we commend them to the charitable consideration of all lovers of Christian education. These institutions, from their location, would be of great benefit to the colored people. Two are east and one west of the Mississippi River. Our General Conference, in its session held in 1890, sought to help these schools by electing myself to take the world as my field to solicit aid for them. I shall utilize this opportunity to come Northwest, and call on the liberal-hearted lovers of Christian education to help us down South. Whatever deficiency there may be in the educational facilities afforded by the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, we are not totally destitute of advantages for Christian culture. We are happy recipients of the advantages afforded by the Methodist Episcopal Church, and we can safely trust ourselves in your hands, for our sons and daughters are returned to us purely Methodist. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, our ecclesiastical mother, whom we will never forget to love, is turning her attention more to the importance of Christian education among the colored people, especially through the agency of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church. She is furnishing us with teachers and means to some extent, and I utter a truth from the depth of my heart when I say she is beginning to love her work in earnest. The Southern people are a kind of people that are hard to start and harder to stop. They have started this work, and they will never stop till Africa is redeemed. The reluctance with which she began to take hold of this work at first led many to the hasty conclusion that she was indifferent to the arduous task. But I suggest that she be not misrepresented, but encouraged. I do not think it humiliating on our part, nor do I think it will affect you save to encourage you, to say that you are doing more on this line than any one of the religious bodies. To say so will not insult the dignity of any Church in the country. They are only too glad that you are able. You are only utilizing your resources. Do not lose sight of the fact that you are doing your commendable work in all of your educational operations among the colored people in the South. Not that you are spending too much down there, for money spent there tells; one dollar there

is worth ten spent in the more enlightened parts of the country. There are troubles of a very unhealthy nature between the two races at the South that will not be annihilated by political prestige. Nothing but the establishment of Christian institutions and the diffusion of Christian sentiment can do it.

I have become thoroughly convinced that the more we try to regulate the race differences by politics the worse it seems. You may say that it is because one race will not accede to the constitutional rights of the other ; that may be true; and we may assign many causes, and they may all be true more or less, but they nevertheless exist, and as sure as I am here on this floor we will have to adjust them by the constitution of heaven, which is a panacea for all evils. The Methodist Episcopal Church is not asleep to this fact, and she is doing the right thing. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, sees this, and indeed the Churches as a whole are nearly agreed on this subject. It is only the preachers and politicians that do not agree. The difference in them is, the preacher wants his soul and the politician wants his vote. If we leave his education to the State as a whole the politician may get his vote, but I am in doubt as to whether the preacher will win his soul for Christ. If we educate the people in Christian schools we gain their souls for God and save the government from the hands of self-seeking politicians, and rear up statesmen that will execute law and mete out justice to all men alike. Those of you that favor the feasibility of withdrawing any part of your missionary efforts from the South, either from the poor whites or colored, will change their conclusions when they get mixed up with things down there as Bishop Mallalieu and Dr. J. C. Hartzell are. The Colored Methodist Episcopal Church still retains the mourner's bench. We consider this to be a means of grace that we cannot dispense with yet. We have not advanced beyond the need of old-fashioned heart-felt religion. You have advanced so rapidly that your theologians and great men are venturing out on the quicksands of advanced thought. But we find it safer to stay on the ship of old-fashioned Methodism—not the chaffy light-weight of emotional excitement—but steer clear of a dead, inoperative religion. We shall always want a religion that stirs the inmost soul, that makes us say, Amen! Hallelujah!! Our missionary operations and church extension work are confined to the extension of our work in the United States. We have no foreign mission. But while you are pushing your work across the seas, into China, Japan, Germany, Africa, and to the uttermost parts of the earth, we will help you hold the fort in America, hold the ground already gained. So that when the great battle will have been fought, and the victory gained on Israel's side, we will with you shout the harvest home. Our publishing interests are of slow growth, yet there never was a time in the history of the Church when they were in a more healthy condition. Prior to the meeting of the last General Conference this department was greatly deficient, even to serve the Church in an ordinary capac-

ity, but the added experience and tact of the Rev. S. H. Anderson, of Mississippi, has developed much in this department, so that the Church is now receiving better results from it than at any other time since our organization.

We are doing all we can to furnish the reading public with a clean sheet from this department, and Dr. Albert, a man of acknowledged ability as an editor, thinks that we are succeeding in doing so. The Colored Methodist Episcopal Church is studying with interest to assist you in solving the great question of how to reach the poor masses with the Gospel of truth. We believe, to successfully accomplish this work, we must simplify our Methodism and properly distribute our forces. Nothing but a pure and simply preached Gospel is going to save the souls of men. Jesus was learned, versed in all the wisdom of heaven, having a knowledge of the sciences of nature, yet he was never known to address an audience in an unknown tongue. If our modern college-bred men could get it into their heads that the object of their education is to simplify the Scriptures and put them within reach of all, great good would result from our ministrations. Preach a simple Gospel, brother; it is profound enough for the learned, and will reach the poor as well. We are more careful about our logic than facts; what the sinner wants is facts. Sometimes we preachers are so afraid of being cried down in our grammar that when one well-informed man comes into our congregation we preach the whole sermon to him and leave the rest of the people to starve for the want of a simple Gospel. We are not to go about to make a display of our vast learning, but to save souls. If Jesus had done so you would not have understood one word he said. We must simplify our church-houses. These costly erected houses of worship beget fashionably dressed congregations, and it is as good a plan as you need to drive the poor from the church. Simple churches, simple church dress, simple preaching, will reach all classes.

**12.—REPORT NO. II OF COMMITTEE ON FRATERNAL DELEGATES. JOURNAL, PAGE 248.**

Thursday evening, May 13, the Conference received Rev. A. Carman, D.D., LL.D., fraternal delegate from the Methodist Church of Canada, and Rev. E. Cottrell, D.D., of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church of America. On Monday morning, May 16, L. R. Fiske presented the following resolutions from the Committee on Reception of Fraternal Delegates:

*Resolved*, That we have received with profound satisfaction the very cordial and inspiring address of Rev. Dr. Carman, fraternal messenger of the Methodist Church of Canada, and we assure him his presence has been a joy to us, and that we believe his words and the example of the great Church he represents will exert a marked influence in bringing Methodism in this country into closer fraternal union, and at no distant day into actual organic union.

2. That the address of the Rev. Dr. Cottrell, fraternal messenger from the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, has been listened to by us with much pleasure, and that our prayer is that our divine Master will make that branch of Methodism which he represents increasingly prosperous.

**13.—REPORT OF FRATERNAL DELEGATE TO THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH. JOURNAL, PAGE 279.**

*To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church :*

Having been delegated with the Honorable Robert E. Pattison, present Governor of Pennsylvania, to bear the fraternal greetings of the Methodist Episcopal Church to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, representatively assembled in General Conference at St. Louis, Mo., in May, 1890, I ask leave to report that I was received with unfeigned cordiality and entertained with characteristic Southern hospitality. An evening was set apart exclusively for our reception by the General Conference. The occasion was honored by the presence of the entire college of Bishops, the full Conference in session, and a large audience assembled in Centenary Church. Bishop Keener presided.

The message, which, with Governor Pattison, the lay delegate, I had the honor to bear to our great sister Church of the South, was received with demonstrations of profound respect and hearty good will.

Our Church was most happily represented in the noble personality and the able address of the Honorable Robert E. Pattison.

If I may not felicitate myself that my own address met the high demands of the occasion, I beg nevertheless to assure you that in honor to the Church which I represented my remarks were generously accorded most respectful attention.

Bishop Keener's responses to these addresses were replete with his characteristic wit, pathos, and eloquence.

The respect and courtesy shown me constantly by the Bishops, ministers, and laymen during my stay in St. Louis gave ample expression to their honor and fraternal love for the Church which I had the honor to represent.

F. M. BRISTOL.

**14.—CREDENTIALS OF REV. JOHN J. TIGERT, D.D. JOURNAL, PAGE 279.**

NASHVILLE, TENN., May 5, 1892.

*To the Bishops and Members of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church now assembled :*

REVEREND AND DEAR BRETHREN : In accordance with the action of the last session of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the Bishops of said Church have designated the Rev. John J. Tigert, D.D., to bear from our Church to your great ecclesiastical council its fraternal greetings.



Commending him to you, we invoke earnestly and ardently the guidance of the Holy Spirit in your deliberations and discussions.

R. K. HARGROVE,

*Secretary College of Bishops.*

15.—ADDRESS OF REV. DR. J. J. TIGERT. JOURNAL, PAGE 279.

MR. PRESIDENT ; BISHOPS AND MEMBERS OF THE TWENTY-FIRST DELEGATED GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH : I count myself happy, reverend fathers and holy brethren, that as the deputy of more than a million and a quarter of Methodist Episcopalians, I am commissioned to bear their fraternal salutations to more than two millions and a quarter of their fellows. The next largest Methodism in the world sends her Christian love to the largest. We greet you as organized adherents and aggressive propagators of the same evangelical faith and apostolic order. You are more to us than any other body of Christians in the world, unless, indeed, the noble English mother of us both is freely accorded the first place by all her daughters. United through sixty years of common ecclesiastical life ; having equal inheritance in the great names and deeds of an heroic but still recent past which yet lives in our hearts ; holding to the last syllable, from prevalent grace to perfect love, the faith articulated, indeed, by Wesley, but which we, equally with you, receive as our common salvation, and earnestly contend for as the faith once for all delivered to the saints ; familiar since as before our separation with the same organs of Church life and administration, from bishops to class leaders, from General to Quarterly Conferences, and from Reviews through the whole family of Advocates to the penny tract ; occupying as the common birthright of our American citizenship the same magnificent national domain as our base of world-wide operations for the conquest of the nations in the name of Jesus ; enjoying the protection of the same powerful and benign government in every quarter of the globe whither our general superintendents at the head of our itinerant hosts have led the way ; and constituting, to sum it all up in a word of the Cape May settlement, "one Methodist family, in distinct ecclesiastical connections," it would be to our lasting shame, if you were not more to us, if we were not more to you, than the Calvinistic and prelatial denominations with which we are surrounded. Notwithstanding some private and occasional printed offenses against the charity that suffereth long and is kind, many ill-considered acts and utterances cannot break the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace. That pacific and amiable man, that wise and conservative editor, for sixteen years your senior Superintendent, Bishop Thomas A. Morris, thought it possible to attain and to maintain two independent General Conference jurisdictions in American Episcopal Methodism, as the Church of England is divided into the archiepiscopal sees of Canterbury and York (to adopt the historical parallel so happily suggested by Dr. Elliott), in such

manner that "it would scarcely have been felt any more than the division of an Annual Conference." Having "a common origin in the Methodist Episcopal Church, organized in 1784," if I may employ once more the calm, wise, fraternal, historically precise language of our commissioners—*our* in this place means *yours* and *ours*—assembled in the centenary year of American Independence, we have had a common history, doing a common work under common conditions with common agencies, meeting with common failures and securing common successes. On this common ground a fraternal delegate may confidently plant his feet; for though he is almost the sole organ of official communication between these coordinate branches of Methodist Episcopalians, he may not assume the functions of a minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary. He comes clothed with no authority either to tender or to invite surrender of what either Church holds true and sacred. Southern Methodism glories in her big sister, the Methodist Episcopal Church. When our ministers and members go North, they are for you—nay, they are yours against the world. Our members attend, our preachers serve, our Bishops dedicate your churches. Admiring, we admire you, as a Hebrew would say, with an admiration so vast and intense that it would seem unpardonable hyperbole to put it into words. We love you for your own sake. Fraternity, pure and simple—but not simple-minded; broad and generous—but not mere gush and froth; forgiving and forgetting—but nevertheless truth-telling, and if it should swear to its own hurt changing not: this fraternity our people, one and all, desire and long for above all things. We love you for what you have done and for what you are. We dare believe that your love for us is the same. When courting is clean, unlustful, uncovetous, unselfish, pure and honorable marriage becomes possible, whether the time of serving be seven years or seventy times seven. Such love will bear the strain. A fraternal delegate's first duty and privilege, as I esteem it, is to be fraternal—heartily and unreservedly fraternal. He is neither the final historian and judge of 1844 nor the official prophet of 1944. These belong to a higher rostrum in another forum: most of all to the supreme chancery of the skies, where the God of our fathers still lives as the all-wise administrator of an all-comprehending providence, enlightening the eyes of our poor human understanding, giving to us the Spirit of wisdom and revelation in the knowledge of him, and, above all, setting Jesus Christ at his own right hand and giving him to be the Head over all things to the Church, which is his body, the fullness of him that filleth all in all. May this triune God, Father, Son, and Spirit, guide you and us!

At Rome, Guido's gorgeous fresco, "The Aurora," covers a lofty ceiling. Gazing from the pavement below, one's neck grows stiff, the head dizzy, the figures indistinct. Beneath the fresco, in the palace floor, has been inserted a mirror; at its edge one may sit in comfort and leisurely inspect and enjoy the fresco.



In discharging the duty assigned me by our College of Bishops, I shall not attempt to unroll the continuous panorama, the splendid procession of the holy, valorous deeds and the unexampled sufferings of your fellow-Methodists in the fair Southland, who through faith subdued kingdoms, wrought righteousness, obtained promises, stopped the mouths of lions, quenched the violence of fire, escaped the edge of the sword, out of weakness were made strong, waxed valiant in fight, turned to flight the armies of the aliens. The vast background, the correct perspective, the rich coloring, the dark shadows, belong to the skill and genius of a greater than I. Their record is on high! But, as the Rospiglioso mirror reflects "The Aurora," so would I fain focus at the feet of not unfriendly critics, whose very prosperity, boundless but yet expanding, makes them comfortable and comforting, the unselfish devotion, the unmeasured achievement, the immeasurable sacrifice, the patient continuance in well-doing, which have issued in solid and permanent results—institutional and governmental, numerical and financial, spiritual and temporal—which distinguish an illustrious record, unsurpassed, if equaled, in the annals of ecclesiastical history.

#### MEMBERSHIP AND GROWTH.

In the name of my vast constituency, I congratulate you, Mr. President, on the prosperity and expansion of the Methodist Episcopal Church during the quadrennium now closing. Your growth of 400,000 in this brief period is a shining monument high as heaven to which the very ends of the earth may look. Ours, like yours, is a Methodism that does not disintegrate; it crystallizes. It conserves its rapidly gathering accretions in forms of marvelous symmetry, transparent clearness, and granitic hardness. Our membership to-day equals that of the old church in '44, or that of your branch in '68. Twice as many Bishops as composed the college when the fathers of '44 assembled are needed to hold our forty-seven Annual Conferences; each of these ten chief pastors feeds and governs a flock of 125,000 members and 500 traveling preachers. In the *ante-bellum* period of almost un-mixed prosperity, when the body ecclesiastic was developing its own inherent forces according to its own organic laws, providentially freed, as we think the results on either side of the line of cleavage authorize us to believe, from mutually embarrassing entanglements, our membership grew from 465,000 in '45 to 757,000 in '60, making an increase of 46 per cent in the decade between '50 and '60, against an increase of but 36 per cent in the population of the country at large. Surely these were years of the right hand of the Most High! He pruned and digged about and fertilized the well set-out vine of Methodism in the South, watering it with the dews of heaven, sending sunshine and fruitful showers, until all its branches were laden with luscious fruit.

The membership of your own Church showed a decrease of

68,000 between '60 and '64; from '60 to '66 our white membership, smaller than yours, was twice decimated, the decrease being more than 113,000. We need not linger to philosophize or moralize; we may scarcely stop to weep. The official records of the War Office at Washington show that approximately 3,000,000 of men enlisted from first to last in the armies of the Union; and, as nearly as can be ascertained, 600,000 in those of the Confederacy. Those armies that at Bull Run, once and again, at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville won the victories of the Lost Cause, and the hosts that at Donelson and Gettysburg and Appomattox achieved the restoration of the Union, made heavy drafts upon our Churches—the largest communions, respectively, within the territory of each combatant. South as well as North, President Lincoln's words hold true, "that the Methodist Church sent more soldiers to the field, more nurses to the hospitals, and more prayers to heaven" than any other. Though we have no time to chronicle fratricidal horrors, which we can well afford to efface from our memories in the year when the government removes from the standards of the army the names of the battles of the Civil War, let us gladly record an act of practical fraternity when formal fraternity was unknown. Our China missionaries, among whom was Dr. J. W. Lambuth, whose dying message, "I fall at my post—send more men," has just electrified the Church, were cut off from their base of supplies; the drafts in their hands were honored by the indorsement of Dr. Thomas Carlton, Missionary Treasurer of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1870 our membership had sunk to 586,000, a *decrease* of 22½ per cent during the decade, against an *increase* of 22½ per cent in the population of the country. But from 1870 to 1880 our increase was 44 per cent, and the same high rate was maintained from 1880 to 1890, far outstripping the rate of increase of population in the nation, and equaling (if not exceeding) that of any other Methodism in the world. For 1891–92 our General Minutes show a total membership of 1,266,562, with a net increase of 48,001 for the year.

In 1784, when our Church was organized, of the 15,000 members who then made up American Methodism, about 13,000 resided in the Southern, and 2,000 in the Middle States. To-day, as throughout the intervening period, the majority of Methodists still reside within the limits of the old slave States. Of our own membership fully 1,200,000 fall within this territory. If I have correctly tabulated the figures from your Year Book for 1892, the Methodist Episcopal Church has in round numbers 425,000 members in the South. The latest statistics of the African Methodist Episcopal, the African Methodist Episcopal Zion, and the Colored Methodist Episcopal Churches, give these three bodies largely more than 1,000,000 members, of whom, it is safe to say, four fifths, or at least 800,000, reside in the South. We cannot closely estimate the Methodist Protestants, the United Brethren, and the members of the

Evangelical Association, who reside in the South. Probably 75,000 would not be excessive. If these estimates are correct, and they are believed to fall under rather than above the true figures, the *greater* Southern Methodism—namely, the Methodist population of the territory cultivated almost exclusively by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, until after the war—is equal to 1,200,000 plus 425,000 plus 800,000 plus 75,000, or two millions and a half of souls—the *densest Methodist population on the face of the globe*. Within this region there are more Methodists than in all the rest of the United States together. One person in ten is a member of the Methodist Church. Probably one person in three looks to Methodism for religious guidance. If you take a map of the United States, and place the stationary leg of a pair of compasses on Nashville, Tenn.—the headquarters of Southern Methodism—and describe a circle whose radius shall be equal to the distance between Nashville and my home, Kansas City, Mo., the moving leg will pass approximately through Chicago and Cleveland on the north, Richmond and Charleston on the east, Mobile and New Orleans on the south, thence through Fort Smith, Ark., back to Kansas City on the west; and you will include within this circumference more of the people called Methodists than if London, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, or any other city at any considerable distance from Nashville, were chosen as a similiar center around which to describe a circle of equal radius.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, now holds property in churches and parsonages to the value of \$23,000,000. We have 13,000 Sunday schools, with 100,000 teachers, and three quarters of a million of pupils. We are glad to notice that your Sunday school pupils are nearly equal in numbers to your membership, and lament that ours are but little more than half. We are persuaded that this does not spring from the greater size of families in the North than in the South. Living in a city and having charge of a Church where the influx of families from the two sections is about equal, I have enjoyed exceptional opportunities for judging on this point. This discrepancy is largely due, as will be made evident in another connection, to your urban and our rural populations—consolidated in stations in the one case, and strung out in circuits in the other.

#### MISSIONS AND CHURCH EXTENSION.

For the past four years our contributions to foreign missions have averaged more than a quarter of a million of dollars per annum, reaching the maximum of \$276,000 in 1890, and a total of \$264,000 for the year 1891–92 just closing. In 1890–91 \$125,000 were raised for domestic missions; \$113,000 by our Woman's Board, if we include a special Easter offering of \$27,000 (which was subsequently largely increased) for the Scarritt Bible and Training School at Kansas City; and more than \$75,000 for Church Extension—making a grand total of about \$575,000, or

nearly fifty cents per member contributed for objects that must be reckoned as strictly missionary. These are the Lord's revenues from his Southern Methodist estate, in this year of grace, against \$55,000 raised for domestic missions alone in 1845, before we had been able to place a single foreign missionary in the field, and when Church Extension societies and Woman's Boards were unknown. We were vigorously following up the established precedents. Of the Methodist Episcopal Church Stephen Olin wrote in 1843 to William M. Wightman, afterward Bishop: "A million of members, a hundred thousand converts, a falling off in missions, and an income of less than \$100,000."

Our Woman's Board prospers beyond the most sanguine expectations. Its revenues are large and increasing; its membership numerous, consecrated, and active. "The Lord giveth the word: the women that publish the tidings are a great host" (R. V., Psalm lxxviii, 11).

Since our separate organization as a Church our General Board has expended \$600,000 in China; \$580,000 in Central Mexico; \$375,000 on the Mexican Border; \$265,000 in Brazil; \$140,000 in Japan; \$430,000 among the Indians of the Territory; \$100,000 among the Germans in Texas and Louisiana; and, since 1874, \$770,000 have been appropriated to Annual Conferences, chiefly in the Western States and Territories—not a dollar of missionary money having been appropriated, however, to the Illinois Conference, our sole Conference north of the Ohio River, which, like our Baltimore Conference, sought organic affiliation with us of its own motion.

We abide, and doubtless shall continue to abide, by our name of "the Church in the South," or, more briefly, "the Church, South," given us by the General Conference of 1844 in the Plan of Separation; but we have somewhat enlarged its historical meaning. When one of our Bishops was asked what our geographical appendage meant, he wittily responded, "South of the north pole." Seriously, despite the disposition to attach a sectional or political significance to this name, its import is as purely geographical as the epithet "Roman" in the official designation of the Roman Catholic Church. It has ample scriptural and universal historical warrant, and signifies no more in the action of the fathers of '44 than the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South.

If the contributions mentioned seem to you, Mr. President, less than they should be, you must remember that while our membership is more than half as great as yours, we have only one third as many traveling preachers, who act as the collectors of these funds—5,000 against your 15,000; indicating, moreover, that our membership is yet largely rural, served by circuit preachers, while yours is for the most part massed in stations, great and small. In the whole of our territory we have but seventy-seven cities and towns in which our membership exceeds five hundred souls, our largest urban membership being in what you would reckon the small cities of Nashville, Tenn., and Atlanta, Ga., in



each of which we have a little more than 6,000 members, out of populations of 75,000 and 65,000 respectively. If you would rightly interpret the missionary figures I have just cited, you must not compare the scattered rural populations among which we yet mostly labor with the dense urban populations of New England, the Middle States, Ohio, Illinois, and parts of the Northwest; rather should you institute a comparison between the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and other evangelical Churches of nearly equal membership (like the Southern Baptist, for example), laboring among the same populations, under similar conditions. At the time of the Southern Baptist Convention in 1888 it was given out through the public prints that the leaders of that Church proposed \$100,000 for foreign missions as the goal of the next fiscal year. That limit was reached and passed by Southern Methodism about a decade before. In our Southland, as in the rest of the country, Methodist Connectionalism, bound together by the threefold cord of the general superintendency, the itinerancy, and the General Conference officers and boards, has sent our standards far to the front, leaving in the distant rear those Churches less compactly and efficiently organized for the extension of Christ's kingdom.

#### PUBLISHING INTERESTS.

Our publishing interests may claim a moment's attention. The House has safely passed through the period of storm and stress, and now has net assets of more than \$600,000, with a volume of annual business which has reached \$384,000, enabling the Book Committee, for several years past, to appropriate \$17,500 per annum to the Conference claimants. The total issues of our Sunday school literature for a single quarter reach into the millions, and are rapidly increasing.

#### EDUCATION.

Our educational interests are more prosperous and promising than at any other time since the war. Vanderbilt University, with its seven departments, seventy professors, seven hundred students, \$700,000 worth of property, and endowment of \$1,000,000, remains the crown of our educational system. Its theological department, I am sorry to say, is our sole seminary for the training of preachers: we shall soon have, I trust, at least two more—one on the Atlantic seaboard and another west of the Mississippi. Chancellor Landon C. Garland, who was associated with Stephen Olin in the first faculty of Randolph-Macon College, and who succeeded him in the presidency in 1837, when increasing infirmities drove him to Europe in search of health, abides, after more than sixty years of service, at the ripe age of eighty-two, as the head of this greatest of our colleges. We sent him to you at the Baltimore General Conference in 1876, with the eloquent James A. Duncan and the venerable Lovick Pierce, as our first fraternal delegates whom you received.

Our Book Agents or yours or both could do no better service to the Church, Mr. President, than to procure from those ancient Methodist publishers, the Harpers, the plates and copyright of the *Life and Letters of Stephen Olin*, now out of print, and scatter it by the thousand throughout the length and breadth of both Methodisms. This work, if generally read, would do much to promote a cordial understanding and the cause of genuine fraternity in American Methodism. In 1845 Dr. Olin penned this weighty sentence: "The man who shall first give his name to be associated with the memory of a generous endowment to a Methodist University will make of it a more potent argument for Christian liberality and Christian education than the most eloquent advocate of the holy interests of our Church has ever yet been able to wield." Mrs. Olin, editing the memoirs of her distinguished husband, added this foot-note: "It afforded Dr. Olin high gratification, some years after, to hear of the noble liberality of a friend whom he had known at the South, the Rev. Mr. Wofford, a local preacher in the Methodist Church, who left \$100,000 to establish a college in South Carolina." Thus in that historic little commonwealth where Stephen Olin began his educational life as teacher of the Tabernacle Academy; where the skeptical young Vermont graduate was converted and entered the ministry of the Methodist Church; in whose chief city, with James O. Andrew for his presiding elder, he rendered his only term of pastoral service, did an unpretending local preacher among the Southern Methodists in 1851 fulfill the prophecy of his great friend at the North and inaugurate the movement for the endowment of Methodist colleges by bestowing out of his small estate the largest sum that up to that time had ever been given by any Methodist in the world to the cause of Christian education. Wofford College still flourishes. Its distinguished President, Dr. James H. Carlisle, has won the suffrages of the nation to his extraordinary oratorical powers on your Bishop Vincent's Chautauqua platform, and, with Dr. Haygood, now Bishop, was our fraternal delegate to your General Conference at Cincinnati in 1880. Some years ago, Bishop Foster held a session of an Annual Conference at Spartanburg, the seat of the college; and, with Dr. Hunt, was entertained at the hospitable home of Professor (now Bishop) Duncan. Bishop Warren and Dr. Vincent also found welcome at that groaning board. The intercourse was most delightful, deposes the host; they have the right of way in that home at any time.

A few years ago, I stood with uncovered head in that little cemetery hard by the *campus* of your great Wesleyan University, where Fisk and Olin sleep side by side awaiting the voice of the archangel and the trump of God. You would not deny, I am sure, to your brethren of Southern Methodism their rights in those men and their records. In 1835 appeared in *Zion's Herald* a series of six articles in reply to a dozen from the Rev. Orange Scott, who, less than ten years afterward, having headed



a secession from the Methodist Episcopal Church, sat in the gallery of old Greene Street, in New York City, and saw the men who had fought him faithfully fight his battle with his weapons. These six papers were the first fruits of the controversial pen of Daniel D. Whedon, Professor in Wesleyan University, Wilbur Fisk, President. Shortly after a document appeared, "An Appeal to the Members of the New England and New Hampshire Conferences," which was answered by "A Counter Appeal to the Ministers and Members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the New England and New Hampshire Conferences," written by Daniel Whedon, but fathered by Wilbur Fisk, signed by Abel Stevens, and formally approved by Bishop Hedding. It counseled moderation. Its author was fiercely denounced as an "apologist for slavery." It was Stephen Olin, Dr. Fisk's hardly less illustrious successor at Wesleyan, who wrote to his wife from New York in 1844, just after his great speech: "It is delightful, amid so many causes of sorrow, to be able to speak favorably of the general temper and Christian feeling of the Conference;" and, on May 31, to a Southern friend: "There is much calmness and good temper, but no light;" and to his brother, on June 10, when all was over: "The deplorable result, too, you know—in- evitable division. A good spirit, on the whole, prevailed with all parties; but we were shut up to our fate. Circumstances were uncontrollable." With the contemporaneously recorded eye and ear testimony of this Stephen ringing in our ears, Mr. President, we dare not impeach the motives of the fathers of 1844, or question the dire necessity that came upon them, and which they met like men and Christians; much less can we engage in fruitless logomachies to establish that wisdom and virtue and infallibility belonged alone to the one side or the other, and that the party of the other part contained nothing but fools or knaves. On May 14, speaking to Dr. Capers's resolution on the appointment of a committee of six for conference with the Bishops, Dr. Olin said: "I will take it on me to say freely that I do not see how Northern men can yield their ground, or Southern men give up theirs;" and, at the last, in his incomparable speech: "I feel, sir, that if this great difficulty shall result in separation from our Southern brethren, we lose not our right hand merely, but our very heart's blood." Here was no contempt or impeachment; only the anguish of love balked by "uncontrollable circumstances" of the joyful possession of its object. Fisk and Olin, sir, you will allow us of the South to honor, even as we do their great contemporaries and collaborators, who, under the express provision of the Plan of Separation, adhered South. Multitudes of children throughout the Southland are to this day baptized with their names. There are Wilbur Fisks and Stephen Olins now borne on the rolls of our Annual Conferences. O that all our ministry, North and South, might be baptized with a double portion of their spirit.

Old Randolph-Macon, whose efficient young president has just been chosen Vice-Chancellor of your American University at

Washington ; and Wofford ; and Emory, in Georgia ; and Millsaps, in Mississippi ; and Trinity, in North Carolina ; and Central, in Missouri ; and Southern, in Alabama ; and Southwestern, in Texas ; and Centenary, in Louisiana ; and others, are largely and rapidly increasing buildings, equipments, and endowments, and securing preparatory schools as feeders throughout their contiguous territory. The two keywords that sum up the educational needs of the hour throughout our Church are *Correlation* and *Endowment*. Correlation is a delicate and difficult task that will require the utmost sagacity and patience for its accomplishment. It involves the subordination of personal and local to general interests, and the proper organization of our own denominational system in the presence of those of the State and of other denominations of Christians. Your own Secretary Payne has wisely said what is true in our Church as in yours, that the independence of our schools on Connectional authority, the unwisdom of their location, determined in some instances by real estate speculations, and their spasmodic maintenance under changing local influences, make their history largely one of weakness, struggle, and almost inevitable death. The endowment problem will only be satisfactorily solved, we believe, when Education is accorded an equal rank with Missions and Church Extension in the machinery of denominational growth and propagandism. Not despising the great gifts of the rich few, we yet covet the small gifts of the many poor. The omnipresent pastor must be brought into play, substituting, or, at least, supplementing, those time-honored collectors, the college president and the college agent. An inexpensive system of collections, that will annually reach every member of the Church, just as the public school tax reaches every citizen of the land, must be adopted. I am glad to report that there is now an annual educational assessment imposed by the Conferences of our Connection upon all their pastoral charges. Each pastor among us lifts a collection for the cause of education, but it is not to sustain the struggling academies and colleges in which our own sons and daughters are taught. The moneys thus secured flow into the treasuries of the Paine Institute at Augusta, Ga., and the Lane Institute at Jackson, Tenn., to educate preachers and teachers for the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America, which, in 1870, our General Conference not only set off, but set up.

#### OUR SOUTHERN METHODISM.

But with these details of the growth and present condition of our Church, Mr. President, I may not further trespass upon your patience. The Holy Ghost, the Lord and Giver of life ecclesiastical, and the immediate Guide and Informer of the Church since the Ascension and Pentecost, has put the seal of his divine attestation upon Southern Methodism as a Church of the living God, catholic in doctrine, sacraments, and discipline, apostolic in holiness and zeal, and abiding through the years as the fruitful

mother and nurse of tens of thousands of spiritual children. Satisfied with these divine credentials of her origin and record, she has no favors to ask either of the effete or of the pretentious ecclesiasticisms of the Old World or of the New ; rather, building securely upon the foundation of the apostles and the prophets, Jesus Christ being the chief corner stone, she would join hands with her sister Churches that with them she may accomplish the will of her exalted Head in bringing this land and this world under the dominion of the Lord Jesus. The Church is indeed a mission, celestial in origin and divine in equipment, in the midst of populations foreign and estranged. And the peculiar end of the Church is the proclamation to these dying populations of the finished redemption in Christ. If she confounds this divine design with even those laudable ends which she seeks in common with other organized societies, she is stripped of her glory and sinks into the category of the merely human agencies, social and moral, which are at work among men. This peculiarity is at once the warrant of her organic existence and the guarantee of her continued life—continued even till the fulfillment of her divine commission. By this unimpeachable warrant, and under this infallible guarantee, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has done, and will continue to do, her providentially appointed work.

#### BISHOP MCTYEIRE.

We rejoice with you that death has not invaded the ranks of your Bishops ; from the venerable senior to the vigorous junior all have been spared to you. We have suffered a heavy loss. The great and good man who, as Chairman of our College of Bishops, attached his signature to the credentials of our last fraternal delegate, has passed to his reward. His colleagues in their episcopal address, and our last General Conference, in the memorial reported by the Committee on Episcopacy, have published their estimate of his worth—as a pure man and an able preacher, as a great Bishop and a wise, firm, impartial presiding officer, as an ecclesiastical statesman and the calm, philosophical historian of Methodism. Ex-Speaker Reed is said to have defined a statesman as a successful politician—who is dead. Permit me to define an ecclesiastical statesman as one who has incorporated in the constitution and government of the Church beneficent principles and laws which live *after* he is dead. Measured by this standard, this Bishop was a statesman of the first magnitude. I count it among the lasting enrichments of my life that during his closing years I enjoyed his free, full, familiar confidence. In Holland Nimmons McTyeire, joyous and sympathetic communion with nature, with God and his fellow-man, produced a thoroughly healthy spirit which, free from abnormal and fantastic thinking, from false and sickly sentiment, from bookishness and pedantry, poured forth a strong, limpid stream, which through its whole course refreshed and invigorated the Church of God, in which he was ordained a Bishop, making it flourish as the garden of the Lord.

Though not yet a Bishop, he was, by invitation, present at the meeting of the College in Columbus, Ga., in 1865. Under their direction he wrote an address to the Church which was like the blast of a trumpet: the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, yet lived, and in all its polity and principles was unchanged; neither disintegration nor absorption was to be thought of, all rumors to the contrary notwithstanding; whatever banner had fallen, that of Southern Methodism was still unfurled; whatever cause had been lost, that of our Church still survived, and the General Conference was summoned to meet in New Orleans in April, 1866, though its adjournment had occurred eight years before. "The peeled and scattered hosts," says the Bishop in his History, "discouraged and confused by adversities and adverse rumors, rallied; the Annual Conferences were well attended; and never did delegates meet in General Conference from center and remotest posts more enthusiastically; of one hundred and fifty-three elect one hundred and forty-nine were present." His sermons were always marked by great solemnity, relieved, however, by the genial play of humor, which bubbled up on the surface of some great theme as naturally as a spring bursts from the bosom of the earth. Not so leonine as Soule, and yet more like him than any other, since he was the only man in our history massive enough to have been his exemplar; not so overwhelming as Bascom, nor so mellifluous as Pierce, nor so ornate as Doggett, nor so rapturous as Kavanaugh, he yet possessed in singularly harmonious proportions the elements of a really great preacher. Much of his early preaching was to the negroes, of whom for many years he had pastoral charge. Sermons preached on many occasions of the first importance, after he became a Bishop, were first prepared for congregations of negroes in St. Paul's and other Churches for colored people in New Orleans. His intense concern for the race knew no abatement with the increase of episcopal and university responsibilities. Strong in mind and body; bold to take up and firm to sustain the burden of duty; large in his sympathies and generous in his impulses; sprung from the people, loving them and loved by them; tenacious of his convictions and purposes; blessed with a rare simplicity of motive, which was never confused by the enticements of the world or corrupted by the deceitfulness of riches; unswerving in his loyalty to Methodism—this man faithfully served the Church of his love in his youth and early manhood, through the burden and heat of middle life and, as his sun crossed the meridian, and began its descent of the western skies, he laid down his finished task at his Master's feet. At the age of sixty-four he died, the senior Bishop of our Church, and, indeed, of American Methodism. *Hic interim liber honori soceri mei destinatus, professione pietatis aut laudatus erit aut excusatus.*

"THE RACE PROBLEM."

While the negro was a slave, Rev. H. N. McTyeire, the pastor of slave owners, wrote that searching, practical, courageous, and



scriptural treatise, entitled, *The Duties of Christian Masters*. This volume will never more find readers ; but as St. Paul's Epistle to Philemon is permanently incorporated in the canon of the New Testament, from which it can never be dislodged, either by the vagaries of the so-called higher criticism or by the false doctrine of a higher law, now in some quarters used to overthrow the authority of St. Paul on some other points of Church discipline and government, so it is worth while to remember that such a book was once written by a Methodist Bishop, and that it found readers, passing through numerous editions. His opinions were the same as those of Stephen Olin, who, himself a slaveholder while a resident at the South, voiced, in 1844, his "sentiments in regard to the religious aspects of the subject," saying in his memorable speech before the General Conference, "I here declare that if I ever saw the graces of the Christian ministry displayed or its virtues developed, it has been among slaveholders ;" and "I do not believe the slave fares worse for having a Christian master." It was fitting that Bishop McTyeire, with Bishop Paine, should have been commissioned to organize the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America, and to ordain its first Bishops, the only black Bishops who, with their successors, are possessed of the same episcopal succession, however great or little may be its worth, from Wesley, through Coke, Asbury, McKendree, and Soule, that belongs to the white Methodist Bishops of America. We have heard it hinted down our way that your colored membership is clamorous for a black Bishop. Southern Methodism went into the business of making black Bishops twenty years ago. So far she has made the only specimens of their class. In the laconic words of John B. McFerrin, the Nestor of the Centennial Conference at Baltimore, "We received them slaves ; we return them Bishops and Senators."

The day after the adjournment of the Christmas Conference, Bishop Asbury, accompanied by Jesse Lee and Henry Willis, set out for Charleston, S. C., to introduce the Methodist leaven among the whites and blacks of that then wicked city. At the end of thirty years the Methodist membership of the city stood two hundred and eighty-two white and three thousand seven hundred and ninety-three colored. Bishop Capers, the second fraternal delegate of the undivided Methodist Episcopal Church to the English Wesleyans, records in his autobiography the social reproach which the early Charleston Methodists suffered because of their persistent provision for the spiritual interests of the African. "Under all the obloquy cast upon them," says the good Bishop, "the Methodists were, nevertheless, much esteemed. But it seemed to be an esteem like that one might have for inferior animals which render service, rather than a recognition of their proper claims as a flock of Christ's own fold." Upon this record Bishop McTyeire, in a sermon preached at the dedication of a Charleston Church, makes significant commentary: "The true Church of Christ is not worked on the principle of a social club, where respectability and

congenial tastes are jealously guarded. It must do Christ's work. It must seek and save the souls for which he died. The time has not come for writing up the chapter that tells at what cost and with what eternal honor Charleston Methodism signalized itself in saving those for whose redeemed souls others did not care. 'The day will declare it.' In the galleries of Bethel and Trinity and Cumberland, and in their class rooms, were trained the best instructed Christians of the African race. From such labors went out an influence that has reached, or will reach, to the ends of the earth. In the canebrakes of Louisiana, in the cotton fields of Mississippi, in New Orleans and Mobile, I have met them—the best instructed of their race; and they got their instruction here. To you was committed, as to no other body of Christians, the solution of the problem of Christianizing the negro race. At the close of the first decade of Charleston Methodism, the proportion of black to white members was four to one, and at the close of the second fourteen to one. The boat was loaded down to the guards, but mainly with deck passengers. There were just enough in the cabin to control the helm, and to secure clearance at the custom house. . . . In 1829 systematic work was begun, Capers [just returned from England as our fraternal delegate to the mother Church] conducting and supervising it. White men went forth as missionaries to the plantations on the Edisto, Santee, and Combahee, and the Lord confirmed their word with signs following. By and by, on the isolated rice, sugar, and cotton fields of the river deltas and the Gulf, and far into the interior, negro congregations and churches and catechumens abounded, and Ethiopia stretched out her hands to God. This may account for a fact unparalleled in history—that when emancipation came a race of millions who had been in bondage for two centuries adjusted themselves quietly to their new relations. The scenes of Hayti and San Domingo were not reenacted. Some people affected to be worried with the endless preachings and prayer meetings of the emancipated race; but better songs and shouts than fire and butchery and blood. The politician and the average statesman take no account of these things when they are 'saving the country,' but we know them."

When John Brown made his famous descent upon Harper's Ferry, he thought he was dropping a spark into a powder magazine. "He was mistaken," said a witty preacher in our hearing, "it was only a bank of black sand." The explosiveness of the black race had long since been exhausted along the line of least resistance—the religious emotions. If you wonder at the Methodist population of the South, the statistics of which were given a moment ago, remember that thus were the foundations laid; so were forged the hooks of steel which bind, and must forever bind, the heart of the Southern white man to the best interests of the black race. That the heart of the Southern white man—particularly the heart of the Southern Methodist preacher—is in the right place, can be doubted by no one who has witnessed the



alacrity and generosity of the responses to black Bishop Holsey's appeals at our Annual Conferences on behalf of our colored educational work. Providence has indissolubly united the destinies of the two races that occupy the South. All idea of the emigration of either people *en masse* is chimerical. These peoples can be trusted to solve their problems and do their work. In this solution and in this work our Methodism must have a large share.

#### THE ELEVENTH CENSUS IN PLAIN BLACK AND WHITE.

If the eleventh census of the United States had yielded no other important result than the facts of which we are now in possession with regard to the relative rates of increase of the white and black races in this country during the past decade, and the present proportion of the black to the white population in those portions of the Union which constitute the almost exclusive habitat of the black man, it would be worth all it has cost. We know not which most deserves our congratulation—the Southern white man or the Southern black man. We believe the Southern white man to be the most intelligent and sympathetic friend the Southern black man has ever had or is likely to have. We believe the Southern black man to be sincerely attached to the Southern white man and his interests. A further article of our creed, to which the majority of the people in the South, both white and black, will, we think, give the most devout adherence, is that the highest welfare of either race is safe in the keeping of the other, and that perpetual amity will reign between them if there is no tampering with those fundamental laws of social order, which are the uniform conditions of a stable body politic throughout the civilized world. Knowledge is power, in religion, in science, in politics. Democracy, if it be wise and good government, is but a method of evolving much-abused aristocracy—the rule of the best.

Heretofore discussions of the "race problem" have been purely theoretical, and consequently, for the most part, worthless. Well-meaning people of all degrees of ability and enlightenment have discussed evils, partly real and partly imaginary, and have suggested many remedies, partly wise and partly otherwise. Extremists on one side have said there was no problem. Extremists on the other have declared that it would take the army of the United States stationed at every voting place in the South to settle it. Neither party is right. We now have the facts. An ounce of such facts as the census of 1890 has laid before the people is worth a ton of theories. The little table which we shall presently quote, we venture to think, sheds more light on the "race problem" than all the volumes, editorials, sermons, and speeches in Congress, with which the public has been regaled during the last score of years. Every thoughtful man in the land must have breathed more freely when he first saw it in the public prints. It is a simple table of the white and black population of

seventeen States of this Union, together with the District of Columbia. Here it is:

State.	White.	Colored.	State.	White.	Colored.
Alabama. ....	830,796	631,431	Maryland. ....	824,149	218,004
Arkansas. ....	816,517	311,227	Mississippi. ....	539,703	747,720
Delaware. ....	139,429	29,022	Missouri. ....	2,524,468	154,131
District of Columbia. ....	154,352	75,927	North Carolina. ....	1,049,191	567,170
Florida. ....	224,461	166,678	South Carolina. ....	458,454	692,503
Georgia. ....	973,462	863,710	Tennessee. ....	1,332,971	434,300
Kansas. ....	1,374,882	51,251	Texas. ....	1,741,190	490,837
Kentucky. ....	1,585,526	272,981	Virginia. ....	1,014,680	640,867
Louisiana. ....	554,712	562,893	West Virginia. ....	729,262	33,508

In these States dwell fifteen sixteenths of the entire black population of the United States. Their total population is about 24,000,000, of whom about 17,000,000 are whites and about 7,000,000 blacks. In only three commonwealths—Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina—is the black population in excess of the white. In Louisiana the races are so nearly evenly balanced that a very few years, with the superior rate of increase which the present careful census now assigns to the more vigorous and better kept race, will bring about the numerical superiority of the whites. In Mississippi and South Carolina alone are the blacks in a considerable majority. In each of these great States the black exceeds the white population by more than two hundred thousand souls.

Superintendent Porter suggests the division of these States into two groups, a Northern or border group and a Southern group. The first will include Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and Kansas. The second will include South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas. Now the increase of the whites in the Northern or border group during the decade from 1880 to 1890 was at the rate of 22 per cent, while the blacks increased at a rate of only 5.5 per cent. In the Southern group during the same period the whites have increased at the rate of 31.8 per cent, while the increase among the blacks has been but 19.1 per cent. The marvelous increase of the colored population in what is known as the black belt during the decade from 1870 to 1880 led to the widespread belief that the natural fecundity of the black race, under favoring conditions of soil and climate such as obtain in the region mentioned, was largely in excess of that of the whites. This entirely natural error arose from the impossibility of discovering how much of the increase indicated by the face of the returns in 1880 was real, and how much was due to omissions in the very imperfect enumeration of 1870. The facts, as they are developed by the census of 1890, make it clear that the large apparent increase of the blacks was largely due to the latter cause. This superior increase of the whites has not been brought about by the aid of immigration, for with the exception of Missouri and Kansas, Alabama and Texas, these States have received compara-

tively few immigrants into their borders, either from European countries or from the Northern States. These figures preach to the nation several very plain truths:

1. All talk of the wholesale deportation of the blacks to Africa must cease. The black man is here to stay. He ought to stay. His removal would not contribute either to his own welfare or to that of the white man. No community of 24,000,000 souls could easily recover from the removal of 7,000,000 of its producing population. Such a deportation of the blacks would only be less disastrous to us than was the revocation of the Edict of Nantes to France. As a freeman, with his own food, clothing, shelter, and medical attendance, and those of a helpless family, to provide for himself, the negro is, from the standpoint of economics, both a better and a cheaper workman than he was as a slave. *Ante-bellum* cotton crops never equaled the *post-bellum* in quantity or quality. There is no necessity for attempting any such doubtful experiment as the African's removal.

2. The Northern States may be a better place for the black man than the Southern, but the black man himself evidently does not think so. The Southern whites have always believed this. The census of 1890 must now convince the entire nation. Superintendent Porter declares in his census bulletin that during the last decade there has been a perceptible Southward movement of the blacks from the border to the Gulf States. However undesirable this may be, it is nevertheless a fact. It becomes evident, therefore, that in any steps taken by the Southern commonwealths for the redistribution of their population, the Northern States, no less than Africa, must be left out of account. To the old free States the black man, for reasons satisfactory to himself, will not go.

3. Without expressing any opinion as to the merits of the Federal Elections bill, I may notice that this census makes it a dead issue. It will never be revived. If all that has been alleged as to the intimidation of the black voter in the South were strictly true, the passage of the Federal Elections bill could affect results in but two of the Southern commonwealths, for in only two could force or fraud be necessary to insure the supremacy of the more intelligent but less numerous race.

4. If Mississippi and South Carolina, with the aid of their sister Southern States, could adopt such measures as would secure a somewhat equal distribution of their surplus population of blacks over the entire area of the Southern States, the most threatening dangers and the most serious evils of the situation would be averted. Nobody in the South desires to take the ballot out of the black man's hands. He is a freeman and an American citizen. It has cost much of blood and treasure to give him this *status*, which shall never be taken from him. But the more intelligent race must have time fully to Christianize him, to educate him, and to qualify him for all the duties of social and political life. The census of 1890, more absolutely than any act of

Congress could do, has guaranteed to the Southern white man the opportunity to discharge this great duty to a weaker race. He will rise to the great occasion. And my own beloved Methodism of the South will not fall short of her whole duty.

#### SOUTHERN TAXATION FOR COLORED EDUCATION.

But you naturally inquire, Mr. President, what has been accomplished in the South during the quarter of a century which has elapsed since the war? I need not tell you of the more than \$16,000,000 which your own Freedmen's Aid Society, the Baptist and the Presbyterian Home Mission Societies, the Congregational Missionary Association, and the liberality of smaller religious bodies and of individuals have so freely and so seasonably expended for the education of the Southern black. You will not deem me impertinent or ungrateful if I venture to suggest even in this presence that this is a bill which the people of the North ought to help to pay. The year of grace which witnessed the founding of New England's chief seat of learning witnessed also the colony of Massachusetts, within whose limits Harvard College was situated, engaging in the slave trade. In 1636 the good ship *Desire*, built at Marblehead, sailed from the port of Boston on her first voyage as a slaver, the slaves to be obtained by purchase or the exchange of Indians captured in "just wars." Up to January, 1889, eleven of the former Slave States had expended more than \$37,000,000 in the maintenance of normal and public schools for the negro youth, poor Mississippi leading the van with \$7,136,800. If we allow \$4,000,000 per annum as the sum raised for the same purpose during the three and a half years since these figures were obtained, the Southern States have raised since the war in round numbers \$50,000,000 for the education of the negro. This is the acknowledgment of her debt to the African which the poverty-stricken and war-desolated South freely makes. Since the Confederate war debt was never paid, and the Federal Treasury has met, and is meeting, the national debt, it has been hastily concluded that the South had escaped the financial burdens of the Civil War. Not so. The helpless and ignorant black that came out of bondage in 1865 has been in a figurative sense the ward of the nation; he has been, in fact, the charge of the South, whose white population, as shown above, has been educating and Christianizing him. At the same time, our system of high-tariff-protection laws has imposed an unequal share of national taxes—used in part to extinguish the debt created by the war—on the agricultural populations of the South and West. While the rest of the country, moreover, has been draining the national treasury of its great surplus of a few years ago, through the Pension Bureau, at an annual rate greater than the sum required for the support of the standing armies of the German Empire, the Southern States have been draining their own treasuries to qualify the freedman for the duties of American citizenship. "Northern benevolence has been magnificent," said our Bishop Haygood, when



Agent of the Slater Fund, "but Southern Christians have done more than their Northern brethren, for the white people in the South pay nearly all the taxes, and most Southern people are church members."

#### CONSTITUTIONAL DIFFERENCES OF THE TWO METHODISMS.

Southern Methodists, Mr. President, will examine with interest the report of your able Constitutional Commission, and the action of this General Conference thereupon. In one of your most influential journals, however, the question has been raised, "Have we a Church Constitution?" You will pardon me, I am sure, if I respectfully hint that in our branch of Episcopal Methodism such a question would provoke a smile in a circle of our ministerial undergraduates. Why? you ask. Let me take time to answer. Around the massive pedestal of the same granite monument on the broad *campus* of Vanderbilt University sleep in silent communion three of the greatest ecclesiastical statesmen American Methodism has produced. Each was a Senior Bishop at the time of his death, and the episcopal terms of the noble triumvirate aggregate nearly a century of the first importance in the settlement of our Constitution and the making of our Church. William McKendree, the savior of the Constitution, when threatened by General Conference encroachment, who was eight years alone in the episcopacy with Asbury, and eleven years the colleague of Soule; Joshua Soule, author of the Constitution whose existence is regarded as mythical, who was for twenty years a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church—Senior when separation came—and for twenty-three years the Senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; and Holland McTyeire, our historian of Methodism, expounder of its Constitution and laws, author of lay delegation in its only real and efficient form, University founder, who, as his junior colleague, received the dying messages and closed the eyes of the departing Joshua: these are they who constitute the line along which has descended to us a primitive and pure tradition, written as well as oral, embodying the Constitutional, the statutory, and the common law of Episcopal Methodism. This the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, holds as her peculiar and sacred deposit, which, whatever may be the issue in other Methodisms, she will faithfully guard and transmit unimpaired to the generations following, fully convinced that should the day of reunion ever dawn, it is the only platform broad enough and solid enough to support the mighty operations of the gigantic forces of reunited American Episcopal Methodism. When English Methodism is debating the introduction of a modified episcopacy—convinced of its efficient operation in our Methodism, and once more confirming the almost superhuman foresight of Wesley in its establishment—it grieves Southern Methodism to the heart to hear the quadrennial rumors of your relieving the Bishops of their life tenure, and subjecting this Constitutional branch of the government, which antedates the delegated General Conference

by a quarter of a century, to all the evils of periodic elections. Clerical wits, degenerating into Quakerism on the one hand, or mounting into high-churchism on the other, may stigmatize our ordinations as a fetich and a farce; but recognizing, with Daniel Whedon, John Wesley's ordination of Thomas Coke as his most far-reaching executive act, we may laugh to scorn the puerilities with which the big episcopal sect in England and the little episcopal sect in America reecho the effeminate whimpers of "dear Brother Charles." Though we may not appreciate the fancy parallels with the genius of American institutions, we think at the South, Mr. President, that we understand better the history and genius of Episcopal Methodism, and the factors which have made it the freest and the firmest form of Church government in the world. We claim our legitimate and unbroken ecclesiastical descent from Francis the son of John and William the son of Francis, through Joshua the son of William and Holland the son of Joshua. These were men all cast in the same apostolic mold.

Will you bear with me if I declare that some of the makers of Episcopal Methodism—certainly Soule, and even McKendree, who died nine years before the separation—are neither so well known nor so highly appreciated among you as with us? Again you ask Why? and again I ask time to answer. The *Life of McKendree* has been written in two noble volumes by another Senior Bishop of Southern Methodism, who was in early life McKendree's intimate associate and traveling companion. I refer to Robert Paine, chairman of the committee of nine that reported the Plan of Separation. Perhaps there are eminent men in this highest tribunal of your Methodism who have never heard of Paine's *Life of McKendree*. It is the best constitutional history of Methodism for the period covered yet published, and, with McTyeire's *History of Methodism*, is in the course of study which the Bishops have provided for our undergraduates. The boys of to-day who will be the fathers of to-morrow can answer the question, "Has the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, a Constitution?"

American Episcopal Methodism owes the General Conference, with its supreme legislative powers, to Francis Asbury. At that memorable first interview between Coke and Asbury, at Barratt's Chapel, in Delaware, November 14, 1784, Asbury, by his proposal to call a Conference, cordially seconded by the American preachers present, secured ultimate independence of Mr. Wesley and self-government to American Methodism. It can be made very plain what kind of government Mr. Wesley meant to set up in the new organization. He did not include in his scheme the assembling of the American itinerants to pass judgment upon his proposals and plans, and to accept the one and to elect the other of his appointees to the general superintendency. Wesley never intended to organize a General Conference. Upon this fact proper historical emphasis has not as yet been placed. It was the Conference that separated the American from the English



Methodists; that subsequently declined to elect Whatcoat and Garrettson, upon Mr. Wesley's nomination, to the episcopate; and that omitted Mr. Wesley's name from the Minutes. It was not the Conference, however, by its unforeseen organization, or by any subsequent action, that separated these Methodists of North America from any shadow of churchly authority which the Church of England may have possessed in the United States after the Revolutionary War: this fragile bond, if it did not fall away of itself, Mr. Wesley himself unhesitatingly severed. But it was the unexpected organization of the Christmas Conference, whose powers and rights Asbury recognized as superior to those of Mr. Wesley, that gave the American Church autonomy—that is, independence of Mr. Wesley. Dr. Coke was always uneasy at this point—not about the ordination; he came to make a man already general assistant or superintendent a Bishop, *de facto*, if not *eo nomine*; not about the organization of an Episcopal Church independent of, and indeed a successor to, the Church of England, then practically defunct in the States; but about the autonomy, the independence of Mr. Wesley. This General Conference had not entered into Wesley's platform or Coke's. In Asbury's platform, however, it was the chief plank.

All the indications are that Mr. Wesley meant his superintendents to ordain whom they chose, and to be the sole ecclesiastical rulers, under himself, of both preachers and people in America. They were certainly not to wait on the election of a Conference before they conferred deacon's or elder's orders, for no executive or legislative assembly of preachers had been provided for by Mr. Wesley. He, in turn, expected to name the superintendents with as much freedom as an English premier issues his *congé d'élire*, to fill the vacancies in the sees of the Church of England. As the originator of the United Societies, he had been the fountain of authority, both legislative and executive, in England, and up to this time in America. He was by no means accustomed to the idea of vesting the functions of ecclesiastical government in the hands of a body of ministers. He therefore intended that Coke and Asbury should be the general superintendents of the American work, as himself was of the English, making regulations and enforcing them, distributing the preachers according to their own judgment, and having entire and unquestioned oversight, with this exception: Coke and Asbury were to continue subject to Mr. Wesley's authority, he not unnaturally considering himself as the proper head of the whole Methodist Connection in Europe and America. He took it upon himself, assisted by other presbyters, solemnly to ordain, and to accredit with the authority to ordain others, a man who was already a presbyter of the Church of England. He did not call this man a Bishop; neither did he call himself the Senior Bishop or the Archbishop of Methodism; yet that he esteemed himself the patriarch and apostle of Methodism throughout the world is not open to question. In this capacity of father-ruler he regarded himself as competent to the govern-

ment even of the two men whom he constituted general superintendents of American Methodism. If Asbury had accepted on these conditions there would have been no Conference, but certainly a Church, for Mr. Wesley intended complete independency of any jurisdiction which the Church of England may have been supposed still to exercise in America. It would have been an Episcopal Church of the most ultra type, governed wholly by Bishops, and destitute of a General Conference or Legislature of any sort. The Bishops would have been subject to Mr. Wesley during his life, but in America would have governed as he did in England. They would have called the preachers together at sundry times and in divers convenient places, in an Annual Conference capacity—the capacity in which the British Conference really met during Mr. Wesley's life—to discuss local matters and to receive their appointments; but all legislative and executive powers would have been resident in the Bishops themselves. This was Mr. Wesley's plan; and it is due to the sagacity and farsighted statesmanship of Asbury, in declining to accept office on such terms, that a General Conference—first general in fact, and afterward delegated and limited—is incorporated in the fundamental organization of American Episcopal Methodism.

Nearly four years elapsed after the organization of the Church with the adjective "Episcopal" in its title, and after the publication on Mr. Wesley's press of the Minutes of the Christmas Conference containing the word "Bishop" as a synonym for "superintendent," before Wesley rebuked Asbury for permitting himself to be personally described and addressed as "Bishop." In April, 1785, Charles Wesley said, in a letter to Dr. Chandler, an English clergyman: "I can scarcely yet believe it, that in his eighty-second year my brother—my old, intimate friend and companion—should have assumed the episcopal character, ordained elders, consecrated a Bishop, and sent him to ordain our lay preachers in America." On August 14, writing to his brother John, Charles Wesley mentions contemptuously Dr. Coke's "Methodist Episcopal Church in Baltimore." In his replies John Wesley calmly and lucidly explained his change of views, but did not deny his brother's imputations or repudiate the episcopal character and acts of Dr. Coke. Deliberately reviewing this question of American Methodist episcopacy, Abel Stevens pronounces judgment: "No extant forensic argument, founded upon documentary evidence, is stronger than would be a right collocation of the evidence which sustains the claim of American Methodists respecting this question. . . . Presented in their right series, they become absolutely decisive, and must conclude the controversy with all candid minds. . . . Whatever view we take of the subject, we are compelled to one conclusion—that Wesley did create and establish the American Methodist Episcopacy."

A word more. It has been proposed to change the name of our Southern Methodist Church to "Episcopal Methodist Church." This seems immaterial, but the change would be unfortunate.

"Episcopal" is the chief word in the title of the two Methodist Episcopal Churches, and "Methodist" is a qualifying term to point out the kind of Episcopalians we are. The grammar and the logic, as well as the history, of our name, make *Episcopal* the *genus* and *Methodist* the *species*. As Whedon forcibly said in the old Quarterly, we are neither Methodist Congregational nor Methodist Presbyterian, but Methodist Episcopal Churches. The reversed title would indicate a particular sort of Methodists—namely, those who have an episcopal government—and could only originate after Methodism had split into several fragments, some of which rejected episcopacy. The new name would be untrue to history. The one ground of the use of the term "Episcopal" in the name of our Churches is generally overlooked. The word does not imply simply that the government is episcopal, as distinguished from Presbyterian or Congregational. Asbury and his coadjutors, and our early English membership, were Episcopalians; and history will sustain the point that our name was meant to indicate the organization of the first, and therefore at that time the one, Episcopal Church, on scriptural principles, on the American continent. Hitherto the American Methodists had received the sacraments from the English clergy resident in the colonies, and regarded themselves as in some sense members of that Church. In 1784, when the Methodist Episcopal Church in America was organized, neither the English nor the Protestant Episcopal Church existed here in legal or complete organic form. The American Methodists, by the help of Mr. Wesley, therefore organized themselves into an American Episcopal Church, taking the name and style already indicated. They regarded themselves as the successors of the old Church, then defunct, and entered upon their work accordingly. The Methodist Episcopalians still adhered "to the doctrines and discipline of the Church of England," and this historical truth is fittingly embalmed in the parchment of their first Bishop. American Methodism, according to the design of its founders, has for more than a century approved itself as the great popular Episcopal Church of America. "The Methodist Bishops were the first Protestant Bishops, and Methodism was the first Protestant Episcopal Church of the New World," concludes Abel Stevens; "and as Mr. Wesley had given it the Anglican articles of religion and the liturgy, wisely abridged, it became, both by its precedent organization and its subsequent numerical importance, the real successor to the Anglican Church in America."

On comparing the Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church with that of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the latter is found to contain a constitutional provision which is altogether lacking in the former. The section which provides the method for the alteration of a restrictive rule also clothes the Bishops with a limited veto power upon legislation judged by them to be unconstitutional. The additional provision is in this language: "*Provided*, that when any rule or regulation is adopted by the

General Conference, which, in the opinion of the Bishops, is unconstitutional, the Bishops may present to the Conference which passed said rule or regulation their objections thereto, with their reasons, in writing; and if then the General Conference shall, by a two thirds vote, adhere to its action on said rule or regulation, it shall then take the course prescribed for altering a restrictive rule, and if thus passed upon affirmatively, the Bishops shall announce that such rule or regulation takes effect from that time."

As a Southern Methodist I was a deeply interested auditor of the debate of last Thursday, on the measure by which this General Conference sought to ascertain and define its own Constitution. You will permit me to say, sir, that it would be almost or quite impossible for such a discussion to arise in our General Conference. First, there is practical unanimity as to the nature and extent of the Constitution; and, secondly, the general superintendents are present to guard the Constitution against infraction in any concrete instance of specific legislation; hence, should such a debate by any chance spring up it would be recognized from the beginning as purely preparatory and tentative. For the principle of the procedure by which a delegated body of limited powers is assumed to be competent in any final way to fix the limits and meaning of a grant of authority made to it by the body of the eldership would appear to Southern Methodists dangerous and anomalous. This power belongs alone, according to our view, to the Annual Conferences which, in a very vital sense, created the delegated General Conference. Moreover, among other purposes, Constitutions are constructed for the protection of minorities. But if a majority of the General Conference may both define and interpret the Constitution, then is not only the absent body of elders, but the minority of representatives present, helpless.

It would seem to us, Mr. President, that an act defining the Constitution would be merely provisional until itself sent around to the Annual Conferences, which created both the Constitution and the General Conference which legislates under it; and upon this course our Southern Bishops would doubtless speedily send it. Southern Methodism does not accept the principle that the General Conference is the final judge of the constitutionality of its own acts; much less would our Church allow that one General Conference of equal powers, and of presumably equal intelligence, could sit in judgment upon the constitutionality of the acts of a preceding General Conference. Bishop Merrill forcibly stated from this platform that if certain legislation of 1872 touching lay delegation was not constitutionally in the Discipline, it was not in at all! But who shall judge? Our Church would not for a moment accept that the General Conference of 1892, were it a Southern General Conference, is empowered to review the legislation of 1872, and pronounce upon its constitutionality. All these dangers and evils are avoided by the express constitutional provision which I have just cited, placed in our Discipline by the joint authority of the General and Annual Conferences.



When the General Conference of 1808 adjourned, it left Bishops, Annual Conferences, and a plan for a delegated General Conference in existence. These three things the first delegated General Conference of 1812 found in existence. The Bishops being a distinct branch of the government, coeval with the existence of the Church, antedating the delegated General Conference and its Constitution by a quarter of a century, and themselves constitutionally protected by a restrictive rule emanating from the body of elders, are the natural guardians of the rights of the Annual Conferences against General Conference encroachment. I have read with interest the clear, strong paper in which Bishop Merrill sets forth his views of the duties of a General Conference President. But the duty of even the temporary arrest of legislation judged unconstitutional is a very serious responsibility for the Bishop who happens to be in the chair to assume alone. He has no opportunity for consultation with his colleagues and knows not whether a majority of them would support his views. By our constitutional provision the body of Bishops may certify their objections in writing at any time during the session of the body that passes the alleged unconstitutional legislation; whereupon, if the General Conference adheres to its view by a two thirds vote, the enactment is sent down to the Annual Conferences for confirmation or rejection.

If it be objected that this power lodged in our Bishops is unwise or unsafe, the Southern Methodist reply is: (1) this provision is the legitimate if not the necessary development of the earliest principles manifest in the working of our Church government, and corresponds to the best analogies of civil government, which separates legislative and judicial functions; (2) while our State and National Constitutions lodge a veto power in one man, the chief executive, this provision lodges it in a body of picked men larger than the Supreme Court of the United States; (3) while our State and National executives can use the veto power on any ground satisfactory to themselves, our Bishops can veto only upon the sole ground of constitutional invalidity; and (4) since the General Conference is composed of equal numbers of ministers and laymen, who may vote separately upon a proper call, this veto power, which gives to the Bishops to this extent participation in legislation, makes it necessary for a proposed enactment whose constitutionality is open to question to be subjected to the rigid scrutiny of three distinct houses, to say nothing of the final tribunal of the Annual Conferences.

#### CONCLUSION.

Our Churches, Mr. President, are not only twins: they are Siamese twins. The bond of flesh is none other than the father of your venerated and beloved Bishop Foster, who lived and died a member of both Churches, insisting to the last upon keeping his name on the register of a congregation in each Church, and con-

tributing equally to the support of both his pastors. There is a free circulation of warm heart's blood between the two bodies—distinct yet united. The removal of members and ministers from one Church to the other has been so frequent as hardly to excite comment. The antecedents of the leaders of one Church are often to be sought for in the history of the other. Attending the session of our North Alabama Conference, in the typical old Southern town of Tuscaloosa, some years ago, my attention was at once fastened by two memorial windows, conspicuous features of the Southern Methodist church in which the Conference sat. They were inscribed with the names of John and Mary Vincent. Their son is now a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1855 a young member of your Baltimore Conference was ordained deacon, and in 1857 elder. He is to-day Bishop Alpheus W. Wilson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The South knows Vincent, and loves him; the East, from the demands made upon him, evidently appreciates Wilson. The trade, I judge, is about even: neither Church asks boot.

The grand old man from Maine, Joshua Soule, the last of the Romans, if not the noblest of them all, who would hardly recognize a modern palace-car Bishop should he meet him in the road, adhered South, "without blame," under the Plan. But almost the last act of the Southern delegates in the General Conference of 1844 was to bring forward and concentrate their vote upon young Edmund S. Janes—just thirty-seven years of age—and thus bestow as their parting legacy one of its greatest and best Bishops upon the Methodist Episcopal Church. By his own choice he was presented for ordination by two Southern elders, Dr. Capers, of South Carolina, and Dr. Pierce, of Georgia.

Returning from Vermont to his professorial duties at Athens, Ga., in the autumn of 1830, Dr. Olin, attacked with serious illness in Baltimore, was tenderly cared for at the hospitable home of Mr. Christian Keener. Partly out of the influences of this visit it came to pass that when the lad of the household was ready for college, he was sent to Wesleyan, whence, in due time, he graduated. John Christian Keener is now the loved and honored Senior Bishop of Southern Methodism. Thirty years later a young Missourian went to Middletown on the same educational errand, and we are grateful for the training you gave Bishop Eugene R. Hendrix. You make good Southern Methodists at Middletown. Could you covenant to make Bishops of all your Southern ministerial *alumni*, or even satisfy your young men that the law of probabilities is not exhausted, I doubt not the education of our rising ministry would fall largely into your hands.

According to this tally, sir, we still owe you two Bishops. We acknowledge the debt, and you may draw upon us at will. If it be true that willing victims are now growing scarce among you; and if this General Conference, in the plenitude of its powers and the exuberance of its fraternity, should declare our traveling



elders eligible to the episcopal office in your Church, I think I could nominate to you some of our eminent presbyters who would do you good service.

Our two Methodisms, Mr. President, are like the two olive trees and the two candlesticks of apocalyptic vision, which stand before the Lord of the earth. They are fruit-bearing and light-giving. Though these two witnesses may have had their periods of torpor, and these two prophets may not always have been a terror to the wickedness of earth, the breath of life from God has entered into them. These sister Methodisms may not bite and devour in all this land which they have come up to possess; they must join loving hearts and friendly hands to do a yet mightier work in the years following. Our faces are set to the great future unfolding before our ravished eyes. We felicitate you upon your prospective great national university at Washington, which, with its \$10,000,000 and unequaled governmental collections, must become the center of American university work. You will be glad to learn that Southern Methodism has received, within the past month, the largest philanthropic bequest in her history, Mr. Robert A. Barnes, of St. Louis, having given \$900,000 for the founding of a general hospital in that city, to be under the perpetual care of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Southern Methodism recognizes you, according to Dr. Whedon's description, as the Church of the Trinity, the Atonement, and the Regeneration, refreshed with revival and the gift of the Spirit, and exerting Pentecostal powers, and wishes you the largest successes of your history in the quadrennium now opening. May you become a thousand times so many more as you are in all the earth, until even the Roman mother of harlots shall tremble in the presence of world-wide Episcopal Methodism! We rejoice to see you establishing episcopal residences in Europe, Asia, and Africa. May the day dawn when a Methodist Bishop shall sit the peer of the Archbishop of Canterbury on the platform of national religious gatherings in Exeter Hall, and divide with the Pope of Rome the affection and veneration of the populace of the Eternal City! Christ for the world is our gospel! The world for Christ is our mission! May peace and prosperity reign throughout your borders! May pardon, peace, holiness, and heaven be the blissful inheritance of all the people called Methodists the whole earth around!

For this cause I bow my knees unto the Father, from whom every family in heaven and on earth is named, that he would grant you according to the riches of his glory, that ye may be strengthened with power through his Spirit in the inward man; that Christ may dwell in your hearts through faith; to the end that ye, being rooted and grounded in love, may be strong to apprehend with all the saints what is the breadth and length and height and depth, and to know the love of Christ which passeth knowledge, that ye may be filled with all the fullness of God.

Now unto him that is able to do exceeding abundantly above

all that we ask or think, according to the power that worketh in us, unto him be the glory in the Church and in Christ Jesus unto all the generations of the age of the ages. Amen!

**16.—CREDENTIALS OF CHARLES J. BAKER, ESQ., FRATERNAL DELEGATE FROM THE BETHANY INDEPENDENT METHODIST CHURCH. JOURNAL, PAGE 282.**

BALTIMORE, MD., *April 12, 1892.*

*To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church :*

GREETING : This is to certify that under action of the Quarterly Conference of Bethany Independent Methodist Church, held April 11, Brother Charles J. Baker was unanimously elected fraternal delegate to the General Conference to be held at Omaha in May, 1892.

Fraternally yours,

G. D. JOHNSON,  
*Recording Steward.*

GEORGE T. PRICE,  
*Pastor.*

**17.—ADDRESS OF CHARLES J. BAKER. JOURNAL, PAGE 280.**

HONORED CHAIRMAN, HONORED BISHOPS, AND DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN : "I think myself happy" in that I am permitted to represent the Independent Methodist Churches of Baltimore—a mere picket guard of the grand army of Methodism. For thirty years we have stood guard, and have never slept at the post that has been assigned to us by the great Head of the Church.

Born in troublous times, from one church in 1862 with some 300 members we have grown to nine churches and chapels with 1,800 members and 2,400 Sabbath school children.

We have spent \$200,000 in erecting churches and chapels. We have raised for church and benevolent work during the past thirty years the sum of \$400,000, a large part of the same going to colleges, schools, and mission work of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and to the cause of humanity everywhere.

In all these years we have maintained a pure Methodism, and have been in full fellowship with all those who hold our common faith and own one common Lord.

We greet you all, beloved brethren, in our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and with St. Paul "would have you wise unto that which is good, and simple concerning evil."

May I be permitted to depart from the usual course on such an occasion by giving you some Methodist history and tradition, trusting that you will pardon what may be personal to myself? We will go back to the commencement of the war of the Revolution.

A Scotch-Irish family living in Frederick County, Maryland, near the Pennsylvania line, were early in the morning having

family prayers, and were singing the grand old hymn of Charles Wesley to the tune of "God Save the King,"

"Come, thou almighty King,  
Help us thy name to sing,  
Help us to praise :  
Father all glorious,  
O'er all victorious ;  
Come, and reign over us,  
Ancient of days,"

when an over-zealous patriot with his squad of recruits halted on the roadside at the sound of the tune and the word "King," and ordered his men to surround the humble log cabin, and demanded the arrest of the royalists who dared to sing to King George of England ; but when the true situation was explained, that the song of praise was not in honor of King George, but to the King of heaven, he with his squad marched on to other fields of conflict and contest, and left this old Methodist family in their glory. The descendant stands before you.

Again, in 1765, Richard Jones, of Caernavon, North Wales (a lineal descendant of Inigo Jones, architect to Charles II), a member and communicant of the Church of England, but destitute of the grace that bringeth salvation, yet humbly seeking a fuller and more heartfelt religious experience, was one day walking the streets of Liverpool, England, when he heard a song which arrested his attention. He entered the door and went up three pairs of stairs to an upper room, and stopped at the door from whence the sound proceeded. The song and words spoken touched his heart and soul, and he said, "This is what I want, and for what I am seeking, and this people shall be my people, and their God shall be my God." He opened the door and asked, "May I come in?" "Yes," was the answer ; "come in, beloved ; come in ! come in !" This was a class meeting, conducted by one of the leaders under John Wesley.

Richard Jones, with his family, emigrated to America in 1781 or 1782, sailing on the ship *Good Hope*, William Tell commander, and after a voyage of five weeks landed in Baltimore, Md., building a house for himself and family in the country. He called it "Friendsbury." He also aided in the erection of a chapel on Strawberry Alley, Fells Point, Baltimore town, which was dedicated by Bishop Asbury. Over the pulpit were the words, "Thou God seest me," painted by Richard Jones (he being somewhat of an artist). Such was the devotion of Richard Jones to God and Methodism, that he was accustomed to walk six miles from his beloved rural home to this chapel on a Sunday morning to lead his five o'clock class. Other incidents may be given of his devoted spirit.

Friendsbury was the home of Bishops Asbury, Whatcoat, George, McKendree, Emory, and of Nelson Reed, Daniel Ostrander, and other worthies, and in later years of Bishops Soule, Capers, Pierce, Keener, and others ; a home for orphans in 1798, made so by the yellow fever of that year.

Friendsbury has been, is now, and will be for all time to come, a home for widows and orphans, having been made so by special charter as "Friendsbury Home."

"God's providence is mine inheritance," once cut five hundred years ago on the oaken crossbeam of God's Providence House, in the city of Chester, England, was the motto of Richard Jones, and was painted by his artistic hand on the wall over the mantel at Friendsbury, with the "All-seeing Eye" in the center, in letters of gold on a blue ground. This motto, "God's providence is mine inheritance," with the earnest prayers of my grandfather, Richard Jones, has been, and still is, a very rich blessing to his children's children's children for five generations, your speaker standing in the midst of them. One of our chapels is built on this consecrated ground, and is called Friendsbury Chapel.

"God's providence is mine inheritance" is also cut in the stone lintel over the doorpost of Athol, which was honored by entertaining the General Conference of 1876.

"The promise is unto you and to your children," an inheritance richer by far than coronet or Norman blood.

#### 18.—REPORT NO. III OF THE COMMITTEE ON FRATERNAL DELEGATES. JOURNAL, PAGE 280.

On Tuesday evening, May 17, a special session was held for the reception of Rev. John J. Tigert, D.D., fraternal delegate from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and on Monday morning the Conference listened to an address from Charles J. Baker, Esq., fraternal delegate from the Independent Methodist Churches of Baltimore. At the conclusion of Mr. Baker's address L. R. Fiske presented the following as report from the Committee on Reception of Fraternal Delegates:

*Resolved*, 1. That we fully reciprocate the sentiments of goodwill brought us by the Rev. John J. Tigert, D.D., fraternal delegate from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and that we look forward to the time, which we pray may be hastened, when Methodism in this land shall be wholly one body in Christ.

2. That we receive with pleasure the fraternal greetings of the Independent Methodist Churches of Baltimore, and express our high appreciation of the kindly words spoken to us by her messenger, Charles J. Baker, Esq.

#### 19.—ADDRESS OF REV. W. M. BEARDSHEAR, FRATERNAL DELEGATE FROM THE UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH. JOURNAL, PAGE 301.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND BRETHREN OF THE CONFERENCE: Our noble and scholarly Garfield said that the most fragrant flowers are those plucked across the walls of partisanship; but I believe that still more fragrant are the flowers of cooperation and fraternity. As a fraternal delegate of the United Brethren in Christ I come



here this morning to enjoy the flowers of fraternity and cooperation, as fragrant and more enjoyable than those of the spring-time woodland and the fresh sweets of the myriad flowers and the songs and choruses of birds. It is a pleasure and an honor to bear fraternal greetings unto a Church upholding the rights of man as man, emphasizing godliness in the home and heart of the individual, and giving itself unswervingly to the love of country and to the defense of the country's institutions, and which has gone on increasing and multiplying until to-day it has a membership of almost two million five hundred thousand. It is a pleasure and a profit to come to a people who, by their adherence unto the evangelization of the masses by the insight and encouragement of vital godliness in the home and heart, have brought about such stability of character as has tended to the greater encouragement of every member, not only of the Methodist family, but of all Churches laboring for the promotion and the welfare of the kingdom of Christ in the world.

I remember well when this country was in its hour of peril, and had come to that eventful issue when the noble and immortal Lincoln had reason to look over the Churches and over the people of the United States to see who had been most faithful in their mission in that hour of peril, he gave that great encomium unto your Church, that you sent forth more soldiers to the field, more nurses to the hospital, and more prayers to heaven than any other Church in America. And when that great servant of the people, that man of the people, was in need of the counsel, not only of man, but of the revelations of God's truth, it was the noble, scholarly, God-fearing, country-loving Bishop Simpson that stood by him and encouraged him in that hour of trial and nerved his heart and stayed his brain for the great undertaking of freeing millions of slaves and bringing about a reign of liberty and truth in this country.

After that the world's and our own deathless hero, Grant, had fought his battles, and had won his place not only as a soldier, but as a statesman, and had made himself supereminent in the affections of the American people, and when the great God of nations and of armies was calling him to his reward, then it was the noble Bishop Newman left his engagements on the Pacific coast, and with the speed of the steam fled across the continent, that he might be with the hero of the American people in that last sad hour, and thereby nerve and guide him. And thus that noble man of the American people, who is supreme in her affections, was soothed in his last hours by the comforts and consolations of the Gospel of peace.

I come to you to-day, my friends, encouraged, because in times of moral need and reform in our land your pulpits and your laymen have been like watch-fires in the early days of the mound-builders in Ohio along the Miami Valley, when from mound to mound the torch was lit to give the signal that the enemy was approaching in this direction or that. For temper-

ance and for all reforms they have had to do with the betterment of the American people, and your pulpits have been blazing heralds for right and truth from one end of this great land to the other against the invasion of this great foe working against the character and to the detriment of the welfare and interests of American people.

I come to-day, glad of such privileges, because I find that in you as Methodists, in you as leaders of thought, in you as molders of character in this country, we have found indeed the holiest inspiration in our own work. It is especially fitting that in the early history of our leaders in the Church of America Asbury and Otterbien should have been bosom friends; and when Asbury was being set apart to the superintendency of your Church that the hands of the great Otterbien should have been laid upon his head. And that early history shows this sympathy and mutual enjoyment of the blessings of heaven itself upon the work in the hearts of the people, in the vital illumination of godliness, in renewed minds, in quickened understandings, in warmed affections, and in bringing a man to be more of a man than he could possibly have been without the love and regenerating power of the Lord Jesus Christ.

I come to-day because of the truth of this early influence in our history. I find indeed that the Methodists and the United Brethren Societies have enjoyed great prosperity. Your work was chiefly among the English-speaking people, and ours among the German; and there was, best of all, that fraternity of sympathy that comes from a common experience in the heart of those who love the Lord Jesus Christ. I remember how, indeed, at that time, Asbury said he found no such enjoyment, no such freedom, in conversation as he did when communing with the great Otterbien. And with this same spirit to-day, my friends, I come bearing the friendly greeting of the United Brethren in Christ. We feel, after all, like the little girl whom her mother sent up stairs to pray, with reference to some of her conduct in the evening. She hadn't been conducting herself just as properly as might be. Her mother told her to go up stairs and ask God about it and see what he would say. By and by she came back with her countenance beaming, and went up to her mother with great freedom and liberty. Her mother said, "Well, did you pray?" The little girl said, "Yes." "Well, what did God say?" asked her mother. The little girl replied, "God said, 'Why, Great Scott! Elsie Farnham, there are lots worser girls in the world than you are.'" Now, in the grammar of that little girl, we feel there are lots worser Churches in the world than the United Brethren. During the last quadrennium we have had some work and difficulty in revising and establishing a constitution of our Church, and we understand that another great body of our sister Church has some anxiety in that direction also. For a number of years we have had pastors that not only had stayed one year, but we sent some men for three years,



although some of them were hardly successful for a year, and for others we found thirteen years would be too short a time. We found it was a good thing to send them on to thirteen years or sixteen years. And we have heard a great sister Church discussing that, if a man has already stayed five years, he can stay on so long as he is doing good service.

We have found again that if the Lord Jesus Christ and the Holy Spirit should speak to that best part of our creation, woman, and call her to preach the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ, it would be a very little thing on the Church's part to come in and give proper recognition of her mission and her God-given right. And if the time is to come in this country—and we believe it is—when the woman who bears that holy heritage of God in her arms, a child given of God as an honor to her holy maternity, can have the right to go to the polls along with the man who has a whisky bottle in each pocket and two or three in his stomach, and if these American Churches are to be leaders of thought in this direction, it will be when we as men of the Churches shall not come in with our hands in our pockets and say we voted secondarily to do this when citizens have first granted this great privilege.

I come to-day to express the fraternal greetings of our people in this great work that you are doing. We hope the years to come will bring you greater success and greater prosperity. I have been much interested to notice over in Iowa the last four or five years the Thompson wells that have been put in low places and fields where the men had to go to get water for their houses and stock. As I came through on the railway train yesterday I noticed that in the center of acres of water you would find here and there a horse-trough floating around that proved a good rostrum for the "Hallelujah Chorus" of the frogs, and in the center of these acres of water you would see the top of a pump with the handle elevated at an angle of forty-five degrees, standing up as much as to say, "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow." Now, I hope, my friends, that the showers of refreshing shall come upon you during the next quadrennium, and that such revivals will come in your own Church that there shall be acres of water, leaving the pump top sticking out by reason of God's abundant blessing.

I notice that there are a good many people finding out, especially politicians about election time, that it is a good thing to be a Methodist. And I glory in this, that men of all parties are recognizing that if they are going to ask the elective franchise of the American people, they must base their politics upon right, honesty, integrity, whether a man is black or white, foreign born or native born; and if not, they must look out or they will be snowed under by votes at the election. I give you greeting for your leadership in this direction. That in this country here you are attempting to build up this character of manhood, simply as a man, whether he be a millionaire or a man

digging in the ditch. I am mistaken if I do not see an aristocracy of *having* growing up. If a man makes \$100,000 or \$200,000, he goes out with an impression that because he has something therefore he is something. I hope, as American Churches, that we will raise up the standard that it is not what a man has, but what he is, under our Lord Jesus Christ, that is going to amount to something. I glory in Methodism for this reason—and I find myself more of a Methodist here to-day than I have been for a long time—that it brings what this country needs; what the world of Greece and Rome and Germany and Europe has failed to bring about; what the learning of our colleges and all the enlightenment of our public schools have failed to do—and that is, that when you want to win a man from passion and make him a better man, and lift him out of his own selfhood, you must get under his arms the eternal arms of our Lord Jesus Christ and lift him out.

With these few words, Mr. Chairman and worthy Bishops, I bid you a happy good-morning, and I hope that next May-time, when our General Conference meets in Dayton, O., you will pick out the most wide-awake, most thoroughly Methodist and red-hot brother you have, and give him a panful of good coals off the Methodist altar and send him over to Dayton, O., to mingle them with the coals of the United Brethren altar, and we will mingle together and be brethren. While you are going up to hundreds of thousands and up to millions, I come to clasp our hands and rejoice over your success and bid you God-speed, and if the whole world goes Methodist, amen, let it go. There is one place where we will still get even with you in the end. It was your own Whitefield who said, "In heaven there will be no Methodists or Episcopalians or Presbyterians." Now, if the world goes Methodist, remember, heaven is sure to be United Brethren in Christ.

**20.**—REPORT NO. IV OF THE COMMITTEE ON FRATERNAL DELEGATES. JOURNAL, PAGE 301.

On Friday morning, May 20, Rev. William M. Beardshear, D.D., fraternal delegate from the United Brethren Church, addressed the Conference. At the conclusion of this address, L. R. Fiske, from the Committee on Reception of Delegates, presented the following report:

*Resolved*, That we convey to the United Brethren Church our high appreciation of the valuable work they are performing in the Lord's vineyard; that we greatly rejoice that the supreme Head of the Church puts the seal of his approval in so marked a manner on the work of his people who are Methodists in everything but name; and that we heartily reciprocate the sentiments of brotherly love so eloquently expressed by their distinguished fraternal messenger, Rev. William M. Beardshear, D.D.

**21.—CREDENTIALS OF REV. J. T. JENIFER, D.D., FRATERNAL DELEGATE FROM THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. JOURNAL, PAGE 318.**

*To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church now in session in the city of Omaha, Neb.:*

The Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church have chosen Rev. J. T. Jenifer, D.D., a worthy and highly esteemed member of the Iowa Annual Conference, to bear our message of Christian greeting to your august body.

He will inform you of our steadfastness in the simplicity of Methodist worship; of our abiding love for the class meeting, the love feast, and experimental religion; and he will tell you how our numbers have increased, how our borders have broadened, and how our temporalities have multiplied. He will testify to you our fraternal concern for your continued well-doing in the work of the Master, and will say that your triumphs are our joys, and your victories are our felicities.

Hoping the great Head of the Church may ever overshadow you with the wings of love, and ultimately, by his grace, bring you to the habitations which Christ hath prepared for the faithful, we are yours in the bonds of Christian brotherhood.

BENJAMIN W. ARNETT,

*Secretary of Bishops' Council.*

**22.—ADDRESS OF REV. J. T. JENIFER, D.D. JOURNAL, PAGE 323.**

REV. BISHOPS AND FATHERS: Upon arrival at the General Conference at Philadelphia, being informed by the Secretary of our Episcopal Council, since a Bishop, that I had been selected to bear the fraternal greetings of the African Methodist Episcopal Church to this distinguished body, it was but natural that I should feel some diffidence. But as just at that point it occurred to my mind what I had heard had been written by Mr. Wesley concerning a Methodist preacher, that he should be ready always for three things—to preach, to go, and to die, believing it to be my duty, I concluded to go, and the cordial greeting and kind treatment with which I have been welcomed on every side makes me feel perfectly at home, reverend fathers, among you. And now, to prepare the way for what I propose to say, I will relate a little anecdote. When I arrived in your distinguished body on Saturday I took my seat by the side of one of the delegates, and as he learned that I was a delegate—a fraternal delegate from the African Methodist Episcopal Church—my complexion made it necessary for him to ascertain what side of the line I was on. So he began to quiz me on that question. “I supposed that your Church was a colored Church.” “And have you white members in your Church?” I said: “O, yes; we make no distinction on account of color. We have quite a number of very eminent men and women, white men and women, some in our ministry and some among the laymen.” But he didn’t seem to be satisfied then, and he, after

asking me several questions, said: "Well, how much colored blood have you in you?" I said to him, "I haven't had any means by which I could measure;" and so I was unable to tell him. And lest some others are as inquisitive as he was, and I think when I was introduced on Saturday there was a little inquiry arose in the minds of some, I will simply say that in the Church to which I have the honor of belonging we have African Methodists in ebony, African Methodists in bronze, African Methodists in alabaster, and all other shades between those three extremes. So that I can tell you what side of the line I am on by saying that my parents were born slaves in Maryland, my mother died there, and my father went to Massachusetts over the underground railroad. That will give you an idea to what side of the line I belong. And now, reverend fathers and brethren, knowing that your time is precious, in order that I may say what I want to, and say it in the time that I ought to say it, I have committed it to paper.

Bishops, reverend fathers in God, brethren of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, I am sent to bring to you the fraternal greetings of the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church now in session at Philadelphia, Pa., and to assure you that their earnest prayers are that the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, the love of God the Father, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost may abide with you in your assembled capacity, and that the results of your deliberations may redound to the everlasting benefit of the great Church which you represent.

I have come to bear these greetings from the General Conference assembled upon the historic spot on Sixth Street where lies the ashes of Richard Allen, who, in 1787, left old St. George Church and built the first meetinghouse where was founded African Methodism.

In the little stir in the old homestead which caused the daughter to leave home and set up for herself doubtless the actors on each side, as in all such family feuds, said and did several unbecoming things, and outside parties have gossiped; but though the daughter has since had a distinct organic existence, yet in labors, spirit, and purpose our efforts have been the same—that is, to lift up humanity and to glorify God through our Lord Jesus Christ.

And I am sent to-day by the daughter to assure the mother Church of her best wishes and fraternal love, and to tell you that she still claims family relationship; that her loyalty to the doctrines taught by John Wesley is still cherished with deep fervor; that she loves, teaches, and practices the tenets, principles, and usages of Episcopal Methodism; that through an unfaltering faith in the Bible as the word of God, with a deep sympathy for fallen humanity, relying upon the power of the Gospel of the Son of God, through the agency of the Holy Ghost, to convert the soul, to reform the life, and to purify the heart, she has been enabled to grow in grace and to prosper in good works until to-



day. We still believe in the necessity and power of the prayer, class, revival, and camp meetings, and insist on a change of heart and experimental religion.

Therefore, dear fathers and brethren, in no spirit of boasting, but in that of profound gratitude to our heavenly Father, after a century of struggle, in the seventy-seventh year of our organic existence, I am sent to bear you and those whom you represent the fraternal greetings of our bench of 12 Bishops, our 9 general officers, 4,150 traveling preachers, 9,913 local preachers, 475,565 members, with 1,484,000 followers.

But these are not all; with these I bring you the greetings of 4,275 Sunday schools, in which are 325,000 children and 41,958 teachers and officers.

African Methodists, at the beginning, were but few in number and feeble in efforts; they were ignorant, without wealth or influence, but they have been encouraged with the conviction that they were called of God to a part in this ministry, to carry a universal Gospel to a common humanity.

True to the spirit of Methodism that has ever been inspired by the belief that her special commission from God is to evangelize the world and to propagate scriptural holiness among men, our fathers and their children have always been encouraged by the conviction that God has raised up the African Methodist Episcopal Church to do its part in Christianizing and civilizing the Negro, and to infuse into him the spirit of manly independence and free Christian thought.

A kindred feeling for the ignorant and oppressed, born of God and strengthened by a deep sense of a similar condition and destiny, relying upon self-help and friendly aid, we have continued with success until to-day.

In hardships and labors we have been abundant; to duty faithful; and under trials and temptations we have been patient and prayerful.

The vast increase and success of the African Methodist Episcopal Church since its organization in 1816 has been such as to assure us that God has been and still is with us, and to satisfy us that he committed to us a part of this ministry of the Gospel of his dear Son for the redemption of the world.

You will, I trust, dear fathers and brethren, not think me boastful when I say that we believe that God, who is no respecter of persons, having made of one blood all nations that dwell upon the face of the earth, led the sainted Richard Allen in Philadelphia, in 1787, to consider the wretched condition of his people, under the weight of neglect, ostracism, and religious oppression, and to provide for them and coming generations a place for divine worship where they might find freedom from caste at the sanctuary, and where the Gospel of Christ could be preached to all people without distinction on account of race or color.

These were times that tried men's souls, times when for a gathering of colored people to be found assembled without the

presence of a white man was considered in some places a conspiracy and a crime; yet with undaunted courage, true to his conviction, this holy man of God with heavenly zeal launched his little craft upon the waters—waters lashing and heaving with caste and color prejudice in society, Church and State, with an intensity that swept all before it which bore the impress of Africa.

Upon these troubled waters, with opposition and misrepresentations without and anxiety within, one hundred and five years in November next since this small African Methodist bark set sail down the century with her canvas unfolded to heavenly breezes and her colors at the masthead, "God our Father, Christ our Redeemer, man our brother," she has come to us the African Methodist Episcopal Church of to-day.

When we reflect upon who and what our fathers were when they began this work in 1787, and think of its increase in good results, as shown by facts and figures, we have another verification of the prophecy that "a little one shall become a thousand and a small one a strong nation," for "the Lord has done great things for us, whereof we are glad."

We began in an old blacksmith shop on Sixth Street, Philadelphia, with one preacher, nineteen people, and one meeting place; to-day we embrace fifty-three Annual Conferences, including the United States and Territories, the Canadas, Nova Scotia, British West Indies, British Guinea, a Conference in Hayti, San Domingo, and two in Africa.

We have seen seven general departments managing the publishing, educational, missionary, Sunday school, financial, and church extension interests; we have a publishing house at Philadelphia, and at Nashville, Tenn., and a financial house at Washington, D. C.; we publish our own literature, have two weekly Church organs and sustain one Quarterly Review.

We have 38 schools and colleges, 4,014 pupils, and 184 teachers; our school property is valued at \$502,650; we have 4,069 churches and church property valued at \$7,772,284; we collect annually and expend for religious and educational purposes \$1,583,353.09.

We are indeed glad of this success, but we are prouder still of the noble men and women which our efforts have brought us and for the promising prospects which lie open before us for larger usefulness.

We recount these evidences of God's blessings upon our labors with no spirit of vaunting pride, but knowing that you are deeply interested in us and in the people among whom we chiefly labor, and believing, reverend sirs, the touching words of your fraternal delegate, Rev. Mack Henson, to our General Conference, that "the mother Church who sent more soldiers to the war, more prayers to heaven, and more nurses to the hospitals, has watched with deep interest her first daughter in her struggles, and been abundant in prayer for her success," I have been prompted to bring you these facts in order that you may know that your sym-



pathy and interest in us have been deeply appreciated and that your prayers have not been in vain.

We have watched with intense interest and admiration the heroic efforts you have put forth and the grand work done for our people as well as for the world.

The missions you have sustained, the churches you have built and are still building; the schools and colleges you are sustaining; the young men, women, and children you are educating and training; your publishing houses, Church organs, magazines, and vast appliances for Christian endeavors; the temperance work and labors of your noble women, together with the millions of money you handle and expend for the cause of Christ, challenge the admiration of the world and bring upon your great Church the benediction of God and man.

We are proud of the grand work that you are doing for the colored people and of your able men and women; we are proud of your Wilson, Hammond, Haygood, Bowen, Mack Henson, Middleton, Scott, Grandison, and the numerous other representatives of the race, women as well as men.

We assure you, dear brethren, that we feel deeply the weight of the responsibility resting upon us and the work which is before each of us to be done.

The American Negro is not yet out of the wilderness; he has left his Pharaoh behind him, but the Amalekites yet seek to oppress and enslave him; his capabilities as a man and his rights as a citizen are yet undecided questions in the minds of many; nevertheless, we believe that through God's help, under the benign influence of the Gospel and a Christian education which trains the head, the hand, and the heart, with time and energy as factors, the Africo-American is designed to take his place in the ranks of progressive and productive American citizenship, such as will demand for him equal rights in the body politic and the respect of the enlightened world. The school book, the Bible, and the ballot, with time and death as factors, will do for the Negro in this country what they have done for other peoples.

I claim by virtue of birth, blood, and experience, as well as identity in life and labors, the right to some extent to speak for the Negroes of this country. Hence, dear brethren, I say there is no broad ground for fear as to our future.

We believe in and worship the same God, we embrace and practice the same religion as do you, speak your language and assimilate your civilization, and under all our trials and misfortunes, when our country has been in peril, the Negro has been found loyal to God, loyal to his country, and faithful to his duty.

When avarice, arrogance, or sectional hate has threatened our national existence or country's safety the heroic deeds of the Negro, as seen in the wars of 1776, 1812, and 1863 to 1865, evidence the sincerity of his loyalty to his country's interests.

When that insidious foe, which is an enemy to God, the infidelity that seeks to substitute liberalism for religion, threatened

to expel the Bible from the public school, the faithful Negro, who had just been intrusted with the elective franchise, sprang to the rescue and by his votes saved the reading of God's word to our children.

Last Saturday the Field Secretary of the American Sabbath Union came to our General Conference and asked the cooperation of the ever-faithful Negro to help save the American Sunday from being supplanted by the continental Sabbath, and we pledged him that in the future, as in the past, we should be faithful to our country, to our God, and to our religion.

Dear brethren and fathers, I need not in detail remind you that in spite of all this the persecution, murders, lynchings, and burnings of helpless victims in many parts of our land have produced an unrest and apprehensiveness among our people that forbode serious consequences, so that May 31, in obedience to a wise proposal from many of our leaders, the colored people of the country intend to observe a day of prayer and supplication to Almighty God.

The servants will leave the mistress, the coachman the master, the lawyer his client, the merchant his business, and the farmer his plow, and retire with God a day in fervent prayer that he will stay the arm of the oppressor, soften the hard heart, and call this nation's attention to its duty of guaranteeing protection to its colored citizens in the safety of life, liberty, and happiness, that our country may have peace and prosperity; we go to our knees for redress of our wrongs, and not to dynamite.

Therefore, dear fathers and brethren of the General Conference, being convinced by your efforts and purposes for the elevation of the Negro, may we not ask you, whose prayers and sympathy we know we have, to give an expression in your assembly in relation to the duty of American Churches to the Negro in these perilous times? and may we not also ask you to unite with us, your oldest daughter, in prayers to God in our people's behalf?

We have the fraternal greetings from the Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church and the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, with proposals for organic union. A Commission of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church and African Methodist Episcopal Church is now sitting at Harrodsburg arranging a basis for organic union between these two bodies.

These acts give evidences that Ethiopia is not only stretching her hands to God, but that the colored Methodists of America are clasping hands with each other as never before; this we believe to be in harmony with the spirit of the age which tends to unity and cooperation among Christians, and is in harmony with the will and purposes of God. Your Church, we are glad to see, is doing a glorious work in Africa, and we praise God for that and for your Bishop Taylor and his self-sacrificing band of coworkers.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church has for many years had a deep conviction that a part of her given mission was to aid in the redemption of Africa; hence in 1821 we entered that

field; now we have eleven missionaries and two Conferences in our fatherland.

Rev. J. S. Campbell, J. R. Frederick, and Mrs. Sarah Gorham are with us from Africa. Therefore, reverend fathers and brethren, as a coordinate branch of the Christian family and a legitimate offspring of the Methodists of the world, we are profoundly grateful to God to be able to labor in his vineyard and to present these fruits of our ministry and labors of love.

When the World's Parliament of religions shall assemble at Chicago, 1893, to tell each to the other what is found in the faith of each that is common to others, we, your daughter, will meet you there to evidence with you that Jesus is the Christ, that he by the grace of God has tasted death for every man, and he who hath made of one blood all nations and peoples has promised forgiveness, grace, and eternal life to all who repent of sin and believe in Christ.

In conclusion I again beg to assure you, dear brethren, of the Christian greetings and Godspeed of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

**23.—REPORT NO. V OF THE COMMITTEE ON FRATERNAL DELEGATES. JOURNAL, PAGE 326.**

On Monday morning, May 23, the Conference listened to an address from Rev. J. T. Jenifer, fraternal delegate from the African Methodist Episcopal Church. At the conclusion of this address, G. H. Bridgman, in behalf of the Committee on Reception of Fraternal Delegates, made the report, as follows:

*Resolved*, 1. That we have listened with great satisfaction and delight to the thoughtful and finely delivered address of Rev. J. T. Jenifer, who represents the African Methodist Episcopal Church before this General Conference. We wish to assure him, and through him the Church he represents, of our continued interest and sympathy. In doctrines we are one; in modes of Church work we are similar; in the demand for high spiritual experience we are alike and in complete harmony. We labor for the kingdom and coming of our Lord.

2. While many thousands of our own communion are also colored, and, for reasons that are valid, choose to remain in the Methodist Episcopal Church, yet this is no bar to our ambition and prayer that the largest possible success may attend the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and for this good end we shall ever pray.

**24.—REPORT OF THE FRATERNAL MESSENGER TO THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL ZION CHURCH. JOURNAL, PAGE 327.**

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: Having been appointed by the Bishops of our Church as fraternal messenger to the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church now in session in the city of Pittsburg, Pa., I am pleased to report that through a kind providence I have been permitted to discharge the very pleasant mission committed to me.

I reached the city of Pittsburg Saturday morning, May 7, and was most cordially met by a committee appointed by the General Conference for my reception, and was introduced to the Conference.

The General Conference appointed Monday, May 9, at 11 o'clock, for my formal reception in the large auditorium of John Wesley African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church. All the Bishops were present. Bishop Charles C. Petty presided, and, after my commission was read, introduced me to the Conference. I endeavored to present to them, as best I could, your hearty Christian salutation and love, assuring them of your true interest in and your sympathy for them in all of their trials and sorrows, as well as in their joys and triumphs. I then attempted to magnify the grace of God toward us as a Church, in giving us such great prosperity in our work, not only in this land but in the "regions beyond," in the salvation of immortal souls and in the extension of Christ's kingdom. The Spirit of our heavenly Father was eminently present, and "we felt that it was good to be there."

The Rev. W. H. Goler, D.D., of the North Carolina Conference, responded to the address in his usual happy style, assuring us of the fact that though they have left the maternal roof, yet they have not ceased to love and honor the "old mother Church," which has done so much for God and humanity.

Resolutions expressive of their appreciation of your interest in them, and of their pleasure in the address made to them, were then presented and unanimously adopted.

The Church apparently has made some progress during the quadrennium, both spiritually and financially, and they seem quite hopeful for future prosperity.

They mourn the loss of Bishop Jones and several eminent ministers of their Church who have ceased to work and live, and have passed into that "rest that remaineth to the people of God." I left them with many a "God bless you!" and with the impression that the Conference was composed of a body of earnest, self-sacrificing men, truly devoted to the interest of the cause of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and thoroughly imbued with the spirit of Methodism.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, I am, your humble fellow-laborer in the vineyard of the Master,

JOSHUA E. WILSON.

OMAHA, NEB., May 16, 1892.

**25.**—CREDENTIALS OF REV. W. H. GOLER, FRATERNAL DELEGATE FROM THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL ZION CHURCH. JOURNAL, PAGE 327.

GENERAL CONFERENCE ROOM,  
PITTSBURG, PA., May 18, 1892.

*To the Bishops and Members of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church now assembled at Omaha:*

RESPECTED FATHERS AND BRETHREN: This is to certify that Rev. William H. Goler, D.D., is appointed by the General Con-



ference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Connection fraternal delegate to convey to the Methodist Episcopal Church our greetings.

In the name and for the honor of the great Head of the Church,

(Signed,) JOHN J. MOORE, *Presiding Bishop.*

Attest: WILLIAM HOWARD DAY, *General Secretary.*

**26.—ADDRESS OF DR. W. H. GOLER. JOURNAL, PAGE 327.**

*To the Bishops and Brethren of the Methodist Episcopal Church in General Conference Assembled—Greeting:*

By the authority delegated to me by the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, in General Conference now in session in Pittsburg, Pa., it is my pleasure as well as duty to convey to you an expression of our Christian greetings and hearty congratulations. Our historic relation to you in the great Methodist family is of itself cause for our deepest interest in the wonderful achievements and triumphs of your great Church. We rejoice with you in the successful prosecution of the great work that God has intrusted to your hands. The happy results following the efforts and instrumentalities put in operation by you for uplifting men and discipling the nations have indeed been gratifying; but we have cause for greater rejoicing, as these efforts and instrumentalities have reached and operated upon the masses of our people in the Southland, so long denied the unrestricted privileges of the free Gospel of Christ. Your work of missions in these dark places at home, the advantages of your Church Extension Society, and the beneficial results of your educational institutions cannot be overestimated or too highly appreciated, especially by our people. Their beneficial effects are everywhere seen in the destruction of ignorance and vice, indolence and prodigality, and the introduction of industry and economy, intelligence and moral refinement.

Many of the reforms already made in society are largely due to the influence of Methodism, and we may not expect a rum traffic to cease, nor lynch law, burning at the stake, and other crimes and inhumanities which block our Christian civilization to be finally done with until the Methodist Church, by pen and from pulpit, thunders out no uncertain sound against such evils.

Occasionally we are separated, but we are one in all that constitutes the spirit of true Methodism. We acknowledge our belief in one God, one faith, one baptism, being Arminian in doctrine and episcopal in government.

There is still occasionally a loud "Amen," and sometimes a little shouting when there is life enough in the preacher to warrant it. We trust the time will never come when our great Methodist Church shall become so formal and aristocratic in its worship as to frown down and discourage this outward demon-

stration of an inward response to the truth as proclaimed from a spiritual pulpit. We are drawing near the close of the first century of our existence as a Methodist body. The circumstances which gave us birth in 1796 were providential, in that they stimulated among us self-reliance, broadened and developed our capacity for self-government, opened up to us a peculiar field of usefulness, and enabled the Church to do a work of larger proportions in the Christianizing and uplifting of our people. This is evidenced in the remarkable progress we have made in less than a century of our history as a Church.

We have now a membership of 412,000 ; 300,000 children in our Sabbath schools ; 8 Bishops ; 11 heads of departments or general officers ; 4,500 active elders ; 8,000 local preachers ; 5,000 churches ; 5 educational institutions, conducted by efficient instructors ; a flourishing Sunday school department ; a hopeful mission work in Africa ; 6 periodicals ; and church property to the value of \$5,000,000. God has blessed the efforts of our preachers ; in many places glorious revivals have followed their labors. We are proud of our history and grateful for whatever of help or encouragement have come to us from your great Church. We are cooperating with you on our distant line to advance the kingdom of our common Redeemer.

There remaineth yet much to be possessed, and we catch new inspiration from the influences of this quadrennium, and go forth cheerfully and hopefully to do our duty as we see and apprehend it, in hastening the conquest of the world for God and his Christ, "by pureness, by knowledge, by long-suffering, by kindness, by the Holy Ghost, by love unfeigned, by the word of truth, by the power of God, by the armor of righteousness on the right hand and on the left." We wish you hearty Godspeed in the great work of reform which still lies before you, and commend you to "Him that is able to keep you from falling, and to present you faultless before the presence of his glory with exceeding joy, to the only wise God our Saviour, be glory and majesty, dominion and power, both now and ever. Amen."

**27.—TELEGRAM FROM THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. JOURNAL, PAGE 341.**

PORTLAND, ORE., May 24, 1892.

*To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in session at Omaha, Neb. :*

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in session at Portland, Ore., receives with great pleasure your fraternal greeting sent through Hon. Elliott F. Shepard. (See Eph. 4. 4, 5, 6.)

W. C. YOUNG, *Moderator.*

W. H. ROBERTS, *Stated Clerk.*



**28.**—TELEGRAM FROM THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.  
JOURNAL, PAGE 326.

WESTMINSTER, MD., *May 21, 1892.*

*To the Secretary of the Methodist Episcopal General Conference in session  
at Omaha, Neb. :*

Christian greetings General Conference Methodist Protestant  
Church in session Westminster, Md. Read one hundred and  
thirty-third Psalm.

J. W. HERING, *President.*

J. F. COWAN, *Secretary.*

## B.

### MEMOIRS.

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#### REPORT No. II. JOURNAL, PAGE 348.

The Committee on Memoirs present the following :

*Resolved*, That it is the judgment of this General Conference that it is impracticable to print any memorial sketches in the *Journal*, except memoirs of those holding at the time of their death official position by appointment of the General Conference.

#### I.—JOHN MILTON PHILLIPS. JOURNAL, PAGE 239.

On the 15th day of January, 1889, in his own home on a quiet street in the city of Brooklyn, John M. Phillips closed an active and honorable life, having attained the age of nearly sixty-nine years. His wife, with whom he had lived in loving fellowship forty-seven years, had preceded him to the fair land only four months. Her death no doubt hastened his. He had looked forward with fond anticipations to the celebration of their golden wedding, but when that day arrived they were rejoicing in their eternal reunion amid the sunshine of heaven, and the songs of angels. It is a remarkable fact that fifty-two years before this date his father and mother died with the same interval of four months. Left an orphan at the age of sixteen years, he was required to act a father's and a mother's part to his brother, who was seven years younger than himself.

His father, at the time of his death, was a member of the Cincinnati Conference and assistant editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*. His brother also became a member of the same Conference and died exactly one year before the subject of this paper, and from the same cause. A son of one Methodist preacher, and a brother of another, his lifelong associates were with the ministry rather than with the laity, and it is not surprising that a large number of letters came to him in the office with "Rev." or "Dr." prefixed. He had the appearance, dignity, and bearing of the highest clerical official in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

When a lad of fifteen years Mr. Phillips entered the Western Book Concern as an office boy, and in time became salesman, mailer, bookkeeper, chief clerk, and cashier, with a practical supervision of the whole business, under the direction of the Agents. When he was elected to the office of Book Agent at New York in 1872 he brought to his position the advantage of his experi-

ence of thirty-seven years of familiarity with all the details of the work. By his wisdom he soon won the hearts of those over whom he was placed in charge. He was not obliged to acquire for himself a knowledge of the departments which most men would have required years in obtaining. His experience enabled him to immediately systematize every part with unerring certainty. Although a layman, he was in thorough sympathy with the ministry, in whose interests the Book Concern is largely maintained.

As Treasurer of the Missionary Society his administration was intelligent, and both conservative and progressive. Nearly the entire Board of Managers attended his funeral services, and by most appropriate resolutions, which were read as part of the services, they showed their high appreciation of his worth.

It is not an easy task, in the few minutes allowed for the purpose, to characterize the life and services of John M. Phillips. His record is written in the literature of the times and his work is his enduring monument. And yet, as he was not a member of an Annual Conference whose record is placed for permanent reference in our General Conference Minutes, we may, with propriety, name the following to be read by the Church of the future in the record of this General Conference. We may summarize his character under two general heads: (1) he was a man of unquestioned integrity; (2) he possessed extraordinary ability to master the details of business.

The first refers to him as a man, and involves the relations which he held to himself and his God. The second refers to his ability to accomplish the work which the Church imposed upon him; but these two features must be discussed together. He was able to do what he did, because he was what he was, as a man. Without special demonstration he was true to his convictions. No temptations were strong enough to induce him to swerve from his carefully determined standards of action. What he was one day he was the next. His decisions were not rapidly formed, but as they were the result of his convictions they were as solid as granite rock. He never learned the art of deception. He looked with intense scorn upon those resorts to cunning and concealment which some men deem essential to success. No intelligent man could leave him with a false impression as to his opinions, where his counsel was sought and obtained. During the ten years in which he performed the duties of Treasurer of the Missionary Society nearly ten million dollars passed through his hands, and yet every dollar was as vigilantly guarded as if he had been the sole owner of the whole, and no perversion of a penny from its legitimate destination was ever known.

When he was elected Agent of the Book Concern at New York he was offered more than twice the amount he would receive as Agent, at the head of an honorable and successful corporation, but his reply was, "I shall go where the Church sends me." When the apostle at the supreme moment which decided

his destiny declared, "Immediately I conferred not with flesh and blood," he rose to no loftier sublimity of self-abnegation than did John M. Phillips in accepting the call of the Church to his work. He might have left a larger financial inheritance for his children, but he proved that he belonged to that high order of nobility which lives in the realm of moral grandeur, above a sordid and selfish world. His pastor said: "His judgments were not the collected opinions of other men, but the product of his own mind. He stood on his own feet to do his own thinking.

"While thus independent no man was easier to work with, none kindlier or more brotherly than he. There was a broad ability to adjust himself to others. There was no disposition to force his opinion arbitrarily. He was not pragmatic and impracticable, but sweet, reasonable, companionable, and delightful to work with. The longer his associates worked with him the more they felt esteem and affection arising in their hearts. There was no undue familiarity with any employés in the house, but he was honored as a father by all, and loved most by those who knew him best. His judgment upon questions of administration and methods of those parts of business especially under his care was accepted not only as final but as the best. How strong a man he was in the totality of his manhood perhaps not many people, even of those who knew him best, fully knew. He was concerned with interests which belt the globe, and his labors bore benefits across all seas, to every continent under heaven."

He entered with great enthusiasm upon the work connected with the new building, perfecting plans he assisted in initiating, and by common consent was chosen chairman of the Building Committee. He had charge, as such chairman, of the ceremonies connected with the laying of the corner stone by the senior Bishop of our Church, in the presence of the members of the last General Conference assembled for the purpose. He spent day after day, and week after week, upon the plans of the building, and to his wisdom the Church is largely indebted for the symmetry and beauty of the structure and its perfect adaptation to the purposes of its erection. In the immense details and calculations necessary in making contracts his ability to work out minute details found full scope.

He looked forward with grateful anticipation to the time when he could look upon the completed structure and enjoy for a few years the well-earned fruit of his labor, and intended at the close of the quadrennium to retire from public life. But before the longed-for day was reached, a Providence the depth of whose wisdom we can neither fathom nor question transferred him to those heavenly mansions whose architect is God, and whose walls, ever new, beautiful, and strong, shall stand amid the eternal sunshine of heaven.

He accepted the position of director in a bank where large deposits were made by the house in order to better guard the interests of the Book Concern. At a meeting of the directors,

held on the next day after his death, the following most appropriate resolutions were adopted :

*“Resolved,* That we bear testimony to the untiring zeal, the unswerving integrity, the cheerfulness under trial, as well as to the devotion to duty and Christian manliness always manifest in the life of our departed friend—a legacy of great value to all with whom he has been associated.

*“Resolved,* That these resolutions be entered on the minutes of this Board, and that a copy of the same, signed by the president and cashier of this bank, be furnished to the family of Mr. Phillips.”

It is remarkable how he glided into treasurerships. He was Treasurer of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church in Cincinnati. He was Treasurer of the Missionary Society, and also of the church in Brooklyn where he lived and died. He was Treasurer of the Commission in charge of the General Conference entertainment in 1888. His accuracy as an accountant eminently fitted him for such work, and if he had been the Treasurer of the United States not a flaw would have been found in his accounts, however rigidly auditing committees might have examined them.

His religious life was quiet and unostentatious. He demonstrated the strength and depth of his spiritual life by deeds rather than by professions. He held superficiality and pretense in such contempt that perhaps he said less of his personal religious life than his own best interest and that of the Church demanded. He preferred the St. James type, and proved his faith by his works. Immediately upon his settlement in Brooklyn he connected himself with St. John's Church and became a teacher of a large Bible class. At the first vacancy he was chosen a Trustee and Treasurer of the Board. For years, until the death of his wife, he acted as one of the ushers of the church. His pastor found him an intelligent and safe adviser. When at home I doubt if he ever left his own church to gratify his curiosity elsewhere. Whatever temptations any star may have presented his church was his religious home, as his house was his personal home, and he was unswervingly true to both. During the last few days of his illness he was in a partially comatose condition, but I am satisfied from an answer which he made to me when I went to his house to consult with him on a business matter, in the earliest stage of his disease, that he anticipated a fatal termination. He was calm and unmoved at the prospect before him, and death found him ready. As a child sinks to slumber the strong man closed his eyes to open them amid the immortal beauties of paradise, where he heard Heaven's first welcome.

The funeral services were attended in St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church in Brooklyn, of which he had been a member during his residence in that city. The assembly which crowded this large church was a very peculiar one. Directly in front of the pulpit sat his four surviving children, between whom and their father there had been the strongest possible attachment and



love. Just back of them sat the Secretaries and the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society; immediately at the right sat the representatives of the bank of which he had been a director; and then surrounding these bodies were the trustees, officers, and members of the church with which he had been associated for seventeen years. Above, in the galleries surrounding three sides of the church, were three hundred men and women who were connected with the different working departments of the Book Concern, all looking down with tearful eyes for the last time on one whom they had come to regard as a father as well as an employer. A prayer had been offered at the house by the venerable Dr. Joseph Longking, then eighty-two years of age, who had been connected with the Book Concern nearly all his life. Appropriate addresses were made at the church by Bishop Andrews, Dr. Kelley, the pastor of the church, and an appreciative paper prepared by the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society was read by the Recording Secretary, Dr. S. L. Baldwin, and the vast throng tearfully said their last farewells. A delegation of the Book Concern and the Missionary Society accompanied the family to Cincinnati, where a second service was held in St. Paul's Church, of which he had been a member and officer years before. The agents and employés of the Western Book Concern, with which he had been so long identified, with a large company of clergymen, laymen, and citizens of Cincinnati, were present, and addresses, tender and appropriate, were made. At the close of these services the body was borne by some of Cincinnati's noblest men to Spring Grove Cemetery, where it was laid to rest beside that of his beloved wife, whom he had so recently buried there.

Will you pardon me for a few references of a personal character? I believe no man had the opportunity to know John M. Phillips more thoroughly than I had. For ten years our desks were side by side. Nine days in every ten we rode home from our daily tasks together, and our noonday meal was taken invariably at the same table. By nature we had very few characteristics in common, and yet, during that long period of closest intimacy, not an unpleasant word was spoken, nor did any event occur to disturb our warmest personal attachment. During the last year or more of his life his wife was wasting away with a remorseless disease which no skill could arrest. At times he asked me to stop at his house on our way home, to offer at her bedside words of prayer, which he felt he could not utter. I came to love him as a brother and to honor him, not only for his manly integrity, but also for his solicitude for his wife, who was inevitably fading away.

Little did we dream, as we laid her away among her old friends in Spring Grove Cemetery, in Cincinnati, that she would not long rest alone. Forty-seven years they walked together in the sweet fellowship of conjugal love, and now they sleep side by side, waiting the call of the Master they both loved so well to a glorious immortality. I regard it as a precious privilege and honor



which you have granted me to stand in this presence and recall his virtues, and to throw upon the grave of an honored man, a devoted Christian, and a loving associate, this wreath of remembrance. It is hard to say this last good-bye.

**2.—JEREMIAH H. BAYLISS, D.D., LL.D. JOURNAL, PAGE 239.**

He was born at Wednesbury, England, December 20, 1835. When he was two years old his parents emigrated to the United States and established a home in western New York, near the city of Buffalo. His mother, for whose memory he cherished the tenderest filial affection and devotion, was removed from the earthly home to the heavenly when he was but nine years of age. This was probably the greatest sorrow of his life, and often when the sad event was called to mind in after years his eyes would swim with tears and his bereavement seem as real as though it had just transpired.

From a very early period Dr. Bayliss was compelled to provide for his own wants and make his own way in the world. This produced that self-reliance and self-poise which were marked characteristics of his mature years. He was not a dreamer, but was preeminently practical and matter-of-fact in his mental habits. From his early boyhood he had a genuine thirst for a liberal education, and resolved to secure it, at whatever cost. In pursuance of this purpose, at the age of eighteen years, he entered Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, at Lima, N. Y., and pursued a preparatory course, and then worked his way through Genesee College to the close of his junior year, when, by reason of broken health, he was compelled to quit the institution. Though deprived of completing the full course of study in the institution he did complete it after leaving, and received the degree of Master of Arts. Indeed, Dr. Bayliss was a student until the close of his life, and in recognition of his scholarship he received the degree of D.D. from the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1873, and LL.D. from Albion College, Michigan, in 1887.

Physically he was well constructed. A little below medium stature, compactly built, erect, and surcharged with magnetism, he made an agreeable impression at first sight, which grew into admiration upon intimate acquaintance. He possessed a delicate, sensitive nature, and though to outward appearance was seldom perturbed, he was susceptible of being deeply wounded. If his motives were impugned or his honor called in question he was stung to the quick, and yet his self-control was such that he rarely manifested a spirit of impatience, and never that of retaliation.

**THE CITIZEN.**

As a citizen he was always deeply interested in public affairs. He did not lose the citizen in the minister, nor did he forget that he was a minister as well as a citizen. Though born in a foreign land, he was as thoroughly American as though he had been born

under the shadow of the Stars and Stripes. The United States was his country, and he loved her institutions with genuine patriotic fervor. When the great Civil War broke out in 1861 he took his stand for an undivided country, and from his pulpit and from the public platform he launched thunderbolts against the foes of the Union, North and South.

Having an inherent hatred of slavery he could have no sympathy with a war which was prosecuted for its protection and perpetuation.

#### THE PREACHER.

Dr. Bayliss was made a preacher of the Gospel by the call of God and by the special anointing of the Holy Ghost. The foundation of his successful ministry was laid when he was soundly converted in his eighteenth year. He knew the power of Christ to save as an experimental fact, and was thus prepared to preach the Gospel with assurance to others. His call to the ministry occurred during his student life, and was distinct and clear. He never doubted his authority to preach "the unsearchable riches of Christ." He was received on trial in the Genesee Conference, Bishop Baker presiding, at Leroy, N. Y., September 4, 1857. At this Conference he was appointed to Boston Circuit, where he remained two years, the limit of the pastoral term at that time, and where his ministry was blessed in a remarkable degree. A precious revival, in which many were converted, and the erection of a new church edifice were the evidences of his success and the prophecies of his future career.

At the end of his second year he was received into full membership in the Genesee Conference, and ordained deacon by Bishop Simpson, at Rockford, N. Y., and was appointed to Attica, N. Y. Two years later he was ordained elder by Bishop Ames, at Albion, N. Y., and was appointed to Cuba, N. Y. His subsequent pastoral appointments were Warsaw, N. Y.; Perry, N. Y.; Park Avenue, Chicago; Trinity, Chicago; Roberts Park, Indianapolis; Trinity, Indianapolis; Roberts Park (second term); Central Church, Detroit; and Walnut Hills, Cincinnati.

In all these appointments he was largely successful, while in several there were widespread and sweeping revivals, resulting in large additions to the churches. Nothing gave him so much delight as to know that he had been instrumental in leading a soul to Christ. He was always on the most intimate terms with his people, and especially with the young people of his congregations. He drew young men to him as a magnet draws the steel. His own spirit was youthful, and he secured the confidence of young people by his unaffected sympathy with them in all their experiences.

Dr. Bayliss was not an orator when measured by professional standards. But if naturalness in manner and tone of voice and effectiveness in the delivery of a discourse are the standards of measurement he was an orator of high rank. He knew the art

of clothing his thoughts in forcible language and of sending them like an arrow to the mark. He was analytical without being abstruse; logical, but not prolix; doctrinal, but not offensively dogmatic; earnest, but not given to rant; vivacious, but not light or trifling; witty at times, but never foolish. There was robustness without coarseness, culture without pedantry, tenderness without affectation. He was not a specialist or hobbyist, forever dwelling upon a single theme to the exclusion of all others, but he swept every chord of the harp of revealed truth. He loved to dwell upon the great themes of revelation, human sinfulness, the atonement, repentance, justification by faith, holiness, the divinity of Christ, the personality and office of the Holy Ghost, and the inspiration of the Scriptures.

He wasted neither time nor opportunity upon sensational themes or hair-splitting distinctions. The higher critics, so called, he regarded as being enemies in the Christian camp, ready to capitulate the strongholds of Christianity to the enemy.

#### THE EDITOR.

Dr. Bayliss had a special aptitude for journalism. His editorial career began with the General Conference of 1884 and continued to the close of his life. Many of the characteristics which distinguished him as a preacher were prominent in his work as an editor. No one who had heard him preach could fail to detect in his writings the same forcible language, inexorable logic, and terse sentences that were so characteristic of his pulpit style. He was clear and lucid in his statements. His spirit breathed in his words. He was in the best sense a live editor. He knew what to say and what to allow others to say.

His editorial career extended over a period when in some parts of the territory of the *Western Christian Advocate* there were fierce political contests involving great moral questions and strong partisan prejudices. It required at once a well-balanced judgment and heroic courage to so conduct the paper as to maintain and defend the one without exposing himself to the charge of being controlled by the other. He had deep convictions on public questions, especially such as affected the condition of the common people. He discussed with great clearness and force the labor question, and while deploring the oppression of the laborer he did not lose sight of the rights of the employer. He was deeply interested in the condition of the colored people in the Southern States, and never failed to champion their cause. On the question of the drink traffic he made his columns fairly blaze, advocating always its absolute annihilation. He had no patience with either taxing or license laws, believing that they are the strongest defense of drunkard-makers, and that the people, who, through their representatives, make them, are responsible for the pauperism, vice, and crime they everywhere and always promote.

## DOMESTIC LIFE.

Turning from the public to the home life of Dr. Bayliss, we look upon a picture most beautiful to contemplate. To him there was certainly "no place like home."

He was united in marriage with Sarah Ann Britain, of Boston, N. Y., September, 28, 1859, and the union was one of hearts as well as hands. His honeymoon did not end till his dying day. After many years of happy married life he wrote of his wife: "Sarah is as good as ever; patient, hopeful, generous, loving. O, how much sunshine she has put into my life. I thank God for her."

His wife and children were his treasures, and in their companionship he found his chief delight. On Christmas Day, 1888, only a few months before his death, in a letter to the writer, speaking of a family reunion that was to occur that day, he said: "We have Minnie (now Mrs. Jeffrey, the eldest daughter) and her baby here, and Ed (Dr. Edward Britain Bayliss, now a practicing physician in Dayton, O.) and his family will be here at 2 o'clock this P. M. Life is short, and I think I have my mortal wound perhaps [referring to the malady from which he was suffering], and so I thought we would have a happy family meeting now, hoping for another next year, but not knowing what awaits any of us."

## LAST DAYS.

Dr. Bayliss left his home on Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Tuesday evening, July 25, 1889, in company with his wife, for Bay View, Mich., for a few weeks' vacation and with the hope of regaining some of the vigor which he had for some time felt to be rapidly declining.

The day before he started on his vacation he felt what he supposed to be a boil coming on the back of his neck at the base of the brain. Soon after his arrival at Bay View what was supposed to be only a boil developed into a malignant carbuncle, which rapidly accomplished its fatal work. His last public address was delivered at a surf meeting at Bay View, Tuesday evening, July 30. Though suffering severely he spoke with much of his usual earnestness and most impressively on the topic: "Without holiness no one can be happy."

The evening following, at the cottage of Mrs. David Preston, he met a few friends on a social occasion. He was asked to sing, and notwithstanding the intense pain he was enduring he responded, singing an original song, entitled "I Leave it All With Jesus," one verse of which was sadly appropriate to the occasion. It runs:

"I leave it all with Jesus,  
For he knows  
What to make me,  
When to take me  
At life's close;  
Jesus knows,  
Yes, he knows."

For many months his religious experience—always good—had been growing richer and deeper. During this period he was for several days the guest of the writer. On the last evening of that season of social intercourse he sang, with much feeling, the hymn,

“Lead kindly Light, amid the encircling gloom,  
Lead thou me on!  
The night is dark, and I am far from home;  
Lead thou me on!  
Keep thou my feet; I do not ask to see  
The distant scene; one step enough for me.”

He did not desire to die. To a friend he said: “I do not want to die yet. There are so many things to be done for God and the Church that I want to help about before I close my work. But God knows best, and I can trust him.”

Several times, when in conversation with friends, he declared that he was ready for the Master’s call. While he did not desire to die, he had no fears. The future was not filled with clouds and darkness. The valley of death flamed with light. If he expressed a desire to live it was that he might use his powers for the promotion of the kingdom of God.

His intimate friend, Dr. Potts, editor of the *Michigan Christian Advocate*, who visited him during his sickness, has preserved some of his written utterances which express at once his strong desire to live and his willingness to die, as God might will.

He said: “I have been fighting for over three years, but slowly I am going down. I may go to some place for treatment. Am waiting for the issue of this case. I am going on with my work until compelled to surrender. I wrote both editorial pages of the last paper and never did better. I think I am good for more. This carbuncle is my trouble now. I have had eight or nine of them. This is the worst. My muscles are flabby, so that I am compelled to bandage my left arm. To-day I have flashes of heat and cold. Sometimes fever burns me; then I shiver. I am unusually weak to-day.”

To the question, “Can you give yourself rest from anxiety and care, whatever the outcome?”

He replied: “I have the care of my father, eighty-three years old, and, of course, my wife and children are on my heart. But for this it would be comparatively easy to gather up my feet and die. I am getting uneasy. This disease is depressing. There is a slow but relentless fatality in it which mocks hope.” Here he burst into tears, and clasping the hand of his friend, who tried to cheer him, he continued: “I am not often depressed as I am to-day. My friends of former years are here, and I am reminded of a past that was marked by vigor quite as much as any other quality. To be a drooping willow among them, as it were, opens the fountain of my tears. But God knows that we are dust.”

Dr. Potts made favorable reference to his heroic spirit and the work he had accomplished. Dr. Bayliss answered: “You speak of the heroic spirit in me. I am as weak as a bruised reed. I



have tried to be honest and true, and to do to others as I would have them do to me. But I am not good. Still

‘There’s a wideness in God’s mercy  
Like the wideness of the sea,’

and I trust him. Courage and strength will come with the crisis.”

When his friend said to him, “Should this disease now take an unfavorable turn and you find yourself face to face with death, can you apply to your own heart and mind the principles you have so long been advocating and get the desired comfort and satisfaction out of them?” his countenance took on a happy look, beaming with faith and hope, as with cheerful emphasis he assured his friend that the faith he had preached was the faith he had received and applied to his own life, and in it he could rest with assurance, come what would. And thus, bravely and hopefully, he faced the inevitable.

Dr. Bayliss died at 10 o’clock A. M., August 14, 1889. The funeral service was held at Bay View, Mich., August 15, at which time a beautiful and appropriate funeral address was delivered by Dr. L. R. Fiske, President of Albion College.

On the casket was placed a beautiful floral offering from the employés of the Western Book Concern, representing an open Bible resting against a cross. On the left-hand page were the words “Our Loss,” and on the right-hand page the words “Thy Gain.”

The grave in which the earthly remains of our beloved brother were laid in Rose Hill Cemetery, near Chicago, to await the great day when the “Lord himself shall descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel, and with the trump of God,” when “the dead in Christ shall arise,” was lined with evergreens, and seemed to invite the weary pilgrim to a delightful rest—

“Rest for the toiling hand,  
Rest for the anxious brow,  
Rest for the weary feet,  
Rest from all labor now.”

### 3.—BENJAMIN ST. JAMES FRY, D.D. JOURNAL, PAGE 239.

When this writer was a boy and in college at Delaware, O., Dr. Fry, then Principal of Worthington Female College, fourteen miles distant, came to Delaware for initiation into a Greek letter society that had nursed, comforted, and buried a young friend of his. I sat as president that happy evening, and shared with my youthful schoolmates the sense of honor that such a man should come into our circle. From that date we have been intimate friends. I went from Michigan in 1864 to Chicago to serve as assistant editor upon the *Northwestern* with Dr. Thomas M. Eddy, and a year later Dr. Fry went from Ohio to St. Louis and took charge of the Methodist Book Depository. In 1872 we



journeyed together to Brooklyn, where the General Conference placed us both in charge of papers that represent the *Advocate* family.

These facts are frankly named simply to illustrate the point that I cannot well do otherwise than to speak of that dear man and manly Christian with regard to our close personal relations. One must needs to have been near to him to know him well. We were friends, and I am sure the lamp of my surviving and undying love will guide my pen as I write of your brother and mine.

Happy the woman who unites to her feminine traits the best qualities in masculine character. Exalted the man whose robust endowments are softened and made more lovely by feminine purity and womanly tenderness. Dr. Fry was rich in scholarship, in the poetic temperament, in the artist's sensibility, in stores of biographical and historical information, in the breadth that rewards travel, and in the ready facility as to work of many kinds that follows long service to truth. When a mere youth he wrote verses, from which I quote a single stanza :

"Who falls for God and man—he never dies,  
But, deathless, liveth forever in the skies,  
A king among the saints in Paradise."

About half a century later the same hand wrote an editorial which closed two decades of honored and successful service on *The Central Christian Advocate*. I quote two sentences :

"The true Christian spirit seeks to render service to all who are in need of succor for soul or body. We miss the largest blessings of this life by failing to do little things, or those which seem of least importance."

These exalted sentiments, written at intervals of fifty years, are the keynotes to Dr. Fry's life. As friend, husband, father, teacher, minister, editor, he constantly held himself rigidly to those high standards of saintly and conscientious service to God and man. His work was not only good, but it had that rare Saxon quality—tireless constancy in well doing. During his two decades of editorship Dr. Fry issued about 1,030 numbers of the *Central Advocate*, and if the average list of subscribers was about 20,000 a week, that useful editor sent to his readers about 20,600,000 copies of his paper as one suggestive and impressive item of his consecrated work to brighten and stimulate this needy world. Who can adequately estimate the value and illumination and comfort and priceless blessing to the Church implied in these remarkable figures?

Dr. Fry's paper was his pulpit. From early life he was devoted to the Christian ministry and to our Methodist ministry. The spirit of his editorial work thoroughly and constantly illustrated John Wesley's "Rules for a Preacher's Conduct." He was "diligent," "serious;" he "avoided affectation;" he aimed "to save souls;" he "suited his subject to his audience;" he chose "plain texts;" he "frequently enlarged upon a portion of Scrip-

ture," and he so used "these means" that "a blessing ensued," and the more he "used them" "the more he grew in grace." Happy the editor, as well as minister, who, in this solicitous and devoted spirit, seeks to do his work as if still under the eye of that wonderful man of Epworth!

Dr. Fry was a contemplative student, and endowed with the genuine literary temperament. He was one of the hopeful and aspiring and deserving man of letters who early sought to lay the foundation for Western political literature. Before he was twenty-one he aided in editing the *Western Rambler*, printed in Cincinnati. Among the earlier publications of our Book Concern are careful biographies of Bishops McKendree, Whatcoat, and Roberts, written by Brother Fry. About forty years ago my foster-mother gave half a thousand dollars as motive and reward in part to writers who should produce the best prize essays on an important theme. The excellent results of that competition are still in Methodist print, under the title "Systematic Beneficence." I well remember my pleased youthful surprise when I discovered, during my earliest acquaintance with Dr. Fry, that he won the second prize, and was author of one of the three undying essays in the volume in question. Our brother's industry is further shown by almost numberless articles in the good old days of Methodist monthlies and in the *Quarterly Review*, and in addresses delivered at summer assemblies, ministerial meetings, and at college commencements. His patient work and conscientious industry have woven millions of golden threads of manly character and Christian conviction into the woof of thousands and tens of thousands of human souls.

Dr. Fry was a devoted man because he was devout. Knowing God, he sought to serve those whom God seeks to save. He knew the Scriptures, and was in communion with the great King. He was interested in current Church progress, and was greatly touched by Wesley's saying that "our people die well." While some of his fellow-editors were sometimes appalled by accumulated files of overlong obituaries Dr. Fry often said that, properly edited, multiplied accounts of death-bed experiences are among the very best sanctions of our supernatural religion. At one time the *Central Advocate* reprinted from other Church papers many of the most striking memoirs, they being edited by Dr. Fry, who used to say that he would not be called to account in that work, as he must be concerning obituary copy sent originally to him.

This prolific writer was able to produce simply because he was a constant reader. The floods poured past the deltas at the river's mouth, being made possible by up-country springs far inland among the hills of his plodding industry. He was an intelligent man. He knew, before Napoleon the Little left Paris, that French pride and imperial financial unthrift and corruption must fall before the trained battalions and sagacious generalship of Germany. He knew the relations of double star astronomical

measurements to the estimation of celestial distances. He was informed as to Russian nihilism and the spread of socialism in Europe and America. He knew Wesley's early helpers as if he had been their contemporaries. He knew the earlier legislation of our Church, and had he been here to take his seat the sixth time he might well have shared in our debates of yesterday, since he owned and read our rarest and oldest American and English Methodist books and records. He knew botany as if the roses and daisies were his children, and his responsive heart was pure and forever youthful because children were to him as angelic roamers, escaped from an adjacent paradise, for his special delectation. The world was to him an Eden of sweet sounds because he had the soul of a musician. All forms and shapes in this world were fascinations, and all colors glorified the world and transfigured the slopes and crests of the delectable mountains because he had the soul of an artist. Few knew that many of the dainty water-colors that hung upon the walls of his precious and preferred, but now sorrowing, home were the products of his own brushes and pencils, and that some of the best painters in the world had wrought for a man who appreciated them best and criticised them most intelligently. How often have we lamented together that we had not less of conscience and more of money, so that we might travel the round world over! It was a passion and a longing with Dr. Fry to climb the steeps of Palestine, to penetrate the mountains of Moab, go through the passes of Syria, ascend the cataracts of the Nile, thread every obscure path in Northern Africa. Stanley's thousand-day march across the Dark Continent was familiar to Dr. Fry, and his eyes would glow as he discoursed upon the probable future of that country.

These words concerning that dear little, and yet that towering, man, whose promotion to wider worlds is the theme of this quarter hour, may be a surprise to some hearers, but the very fact implies the relative reticence and the modest habits of that scholarly, sympathetic, loving, shrinking, clear-headed, devout, and cultured Christian gentleman. How the silent, mutely appealing, nonasserting, responsive, yet blushing little child will bind us to him through the generous impulse that prompts us to yield all things to one who asks for nothing! Dr. Fry won through the smokeless powder of silent worth, and he entered the camp of your regard unresisted through the passes which no generous man fortifies against winning personal merit.

I feel like making a pilgrimage to Knoxville, Tenn., where he was born in June of 1824. I love this General Conference a little more because we entered it together in 1872. The memory of the first Methodist Ecumenical Conference in London in 1881 will remain all the more memorable to me because, after duty in old City Road Chapel, we wandered together among the tombs of the Wesleys, and talked by the side of graves of Daniel Defoe, John Bunyan, and others in Bunhill Fields,

whose words or exploits have peopled this world with forms or fancies that make all men brothers.

Thank God for the companionship and sympathies that have their roots in the Christian Church! Thanks to Jesus Christ for his conquest of human death and his revelation of life beyond the frontiers of this lower world! Thanks to God, the Holy Ghost, who so transfigures men who walk by our side in this world that we get a glimpse of the ineffable manhood and saint-hood to which they certainly must attain after brief tarrying within those shining portals!

Dr. Fry became a member of the Ohio Conference in 1847, and from that date he was instant in season and out of season. While minister or teacher or army chaplain or editor he never turned aside from his holy calling. He won human love and was happy in the approving smile of his Master. He has now entered into rest, full of years, and an example unto those who survive him.

About one year ago a brother, commenting upon resolutions in the St. Louis Conference in praise of the *Central Christian Advocate*, declared that he preferred to place a bunch of roses in the sensitive, responsive hand of a living brother than to withhold cargoes of flowers to be cast into the grave of a dead servant of the Church.

I thank God that I kept a single bud of enduring affection on the breast of my living companion and friend, right over the spot where fluttered his responsive heart, even though I was absent when the cruel clods were cast upon his sacred casket.

MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF 1888 AND OF 1892  
WHO DIED BEFORE MAY 1, 1892.

Rev. Robert W. C. Farnsworth, died January 5, 1888.

Rev. DeWitt C. Olmstead, died October 12, 1888.

Rev. George S. Hare, died January 9, 1889.

Elijah C. Wadhams, died January 18, 1889.

Rev. William H. Olin, died September 16, 1889.

Chancellor Hartson, died September 25, 1889.

Rev. Christian Blinn, died November 21, 1889.

William H. Craig, died April 9, 1890.

Clinton B. Fisk, died July 9, 1890.

Rev. Joseph M. Trimble, died May 6, 1891.

Graham Bell, died June 3, 1891.

Rev. Marion M. Bovard, died December 29, 1891.

Rev. James S. Smart, died March 2, 1892.



## APPENDIX IV.

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A.—REPORT OF BOOK COMMITTEE.

B.—REPORTS OF AGENTS.

C.—REPORT OF COMMISSION ON GENERAL  
CONFERENCE ENTERTAINMENT.

D.—REPORTS OF SOCIETIES.





## A.

### REPORT OF THE BOOK COMMITTEE.

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(JOURNAL, PAGE 107.)

*To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:*

BRETHREN: The Book Committee appointed by the General Conference of 1888 met for organization in the lecture room of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, New York, May 30, 7 P. M.

Amos Shinkle was elected chairman and D. H. Moore secretary.

In the division of the Committee the Eastern Section was made to include the members of the first, second, third, fourth, sixth, eleventh, and fourteenth districts and the Local Committee of New York, of which Clinton B. Fisk was elected chairman and L. C. Queal secretary.

The Western Section was made to include the members of the fifth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, twelfth, and thirteenth districts, and the Local Committee at Cincinnati, of which W. F. Whitlock was elected chairman and C. G. Trusdell secretary. Dr. Trusdell subsequently resigned, and R. A. W. Bruehl was elected in his stead.

The salaries of the new Bishops and of the Missionary Bishops were fixed, and the Book Agents were asked to make a new apportionment to the Annual Conferences of the sum required by the enlarged Episcopal Board.

The General Book Committee has met annually during the quadrennium at the time required by the Discipline—three times in New York, and once in Cincinnati.

It held one special meeting in September, 1889, in Cincinnati; and the Western Section met in Chicago, March 5, 1890. There has been a meeting of each Local Committee once per month. They have carefully inspected the business methods of the Agents, the books and accounts of the Book Concerns and their depositories, and, conjointly with the Agents, have studied the wisest management of our publishing interests, and have made clear and comprehensive annual reports to the General Committee.

Two vacancies have occurred in the Committee. In February, 1890, Dr. Moore, having been elected editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, resigned, and Rev. N. A. Chamberlain, D.D., of the Colorado Conference, was elected to succeed him as a member of the Committee, and Dr. G. S. Chadbourne as secretary.

In January, 1891, in the eleventh year of his membership in the General Committee and of the Local Committee at New York, death removed General Clinton B. Fisk.

Hon. E. L. Fancher, of New York, was elected to the twofold relation General Fisk had so long held.

Three General Conference officers died in the quadrennium, whose places the Discipline required the Committee to fill—J. M. Phillips, Esq., Book Agent at New York; J. H. Bayliss, D.D., editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*; and B. St. James Fry, D.D., editor of the *Central Christian Advocate*. The Committee keenly felt the loss of these faithful and wise stewards, and tried, at its first opportunity, to voice and place on record its appreciation of their ability, fidelity, and efficiency.

Homer Eaton, D.D., of the Troy Conference, was elected Book Agent, February 13, 1889, and by order of the Committee the new firm was styled Hunt & Eaton.

September 3, 1889, in accordance with a call of the chairman, the Committee held a special session in Cincinnati, at which David H. Moore, D.D., was elected editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*.

Dr. Fry's death occurred a week before our last annual meeting. As so little of the quadrennium was left we did not deem it wise to elect an editor of the *Central Christian Advocate*, but requested the Western Agents to provide for its editorial supervision by the assignment of some one in their employ, and they have placed Professor S. W. Williams, A.M., in temporary charge. The full action of the Committee as to this arrangement has been given to the Church in most of our weekly papers.

The following synopsis of accounts gives a clear and comprehensive general statement of the business of the two Book Concerns, including their depositories and the Detroit store. We refer those who seek detailed exhibits to the reports of the Agents.

#### NEW YORK HOUSE.

<b>ASSETS:—</b>		
Real Estate.....	\$908,047 07	
Merchandise, machinery, furniture, and fixtures.....	791,573 82	
Notes and accounts.....	624,801 96	
Cash.....	53,758 63	
		<hr/>
		\$2,378,181 48
<b>LIABILITIES:—</b>		
Notes and accounts.....	\$286,841 58	
Amount necessary to fill contracts for advanced payment and for possible losses.....	90,721 64	
		<hr/>
		377,563 22
Net capital, June 30, 1891.....	\$2,000,618 26	
Net capital, June 30, 1887.....	1,653,197 76	
		<hr/>
Increase in net capital.....	\$347,420 50	
Dividends and other disbursements.....	226,161 98	
		<hr/>
Total earnings in four years.....	\$573,582 48	
Sales for four years, exclusive of those to the depositories.....	\$3,930,414 77	
Sales from 1884 to 1888.....	3,674,159 76	
		<hr/>
Increase in sales.....	\$256,255 01	

## WESTERN CONCERN.

ASSETS:—Real estate.....		\$463,625 00	
Merchandise.....		223,375 35	
Manufacturing plant.....		208,659 38	
Furniture and fixtures.....		12,300 00	
Notes and accounts.....		261,882 25	
Cash.....		111,835 63	
			\$1,281,677 61
LIABILITIES:—Accounts.....			151,339 78
Net capital.....			\$1,130,337 83
Increase in capital during quadrennium.....			\$397,368 03
Dividends and other disbursements.....			151,051 82
Total earnings in four years.....			\$548,419 85
Sales for four years, exclusive of sales by Cincinnati to the depositories.....			\$3,398,482 13
Sales previous quadrennium.....			2,903,415 68
Increase in sales.....			\$495,066 45

CASH AND CREDIT.—The quadrennium from 1884 to 1888 showed an increasing percentage of cash sales.

We are glad to say the percentage is still higher in the present quadrennium. There has been also an increasing promptness in the collection of credit sales. This fuller and readier control of our capital has given it an increased value, and is one element in the explanation of our great prosperity. In proportion as our business approaches a cash basis our publishing interests will serve the Church in the extent, character, and reduced price of our publications, and in meeting the necessities of our superannuates.

DEPOSITORIES.—We are glad to say that all our depositories, including the Detroit store, are doing well. The business of each has increased, and each yields a profit save that at San Francisco. It is approaching a paying basis, the loss for the last year being nominal. Such changes have been made in its location, surroundings, and appointments that it ought soon to be remunerative.

Those at Chicago and St. Louis have become great centers of trade, and have a bright outlook for the future. The comparison of those at Boston and Pittsburg will illustrate the fact that capital and profits do not and cannot always sustain the same proportion. It is to be remembered that the value of these depositories to the Church is not to be estimated by their financial profits alone. They form important channels of trade through which our publications find a market, and they form centers at which ministers, Sunday schools, and the general trade find advantageous discounts. Yet the Committee feel that the present number meets all practical purposes. Their multiplication should always depend, not on local preferences, but upon the demands of territory inaccessible to present plants. To establish new depositories or to grant depository rates to "denominational stores"

ought never to be authorized until it is clear that our people cannot be served in reasonable time without them, and that the increased sales will more than compensate for divided profits.

**THE DETROIT STORE.**—This store is virtually a depository, though it has never received the sanction of the General Conference. Some years ago a Detroit bookseller, who had become largely indebted to our New York house, became insolvent, and our Eastern Agents, to protect themselves from loss, wisely took possession of the store, and have since conducted it.

In our judgment, however, something ought to be done to remove the irregularity, and, if this store in any form is to remain in the possession of the Eastern Agents, some exchange of territory should be made to compensate the Western house for the loss of Michigan.

#### REAL ESTATE.

**NEW YORK.**—The new building situated at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, New York, was completed in 1889, the centennial year of our Book Concern. It is a magnificent structure of stone and brick, eight stories high, and is as nearly fireproof as such buildings can be made.

In its size, location, appearance, appointments, and adaptability to our needs it is a worthy memorial of the one hundred years gone, and for many generations to come will stand as a monument of the enterprise and foresight of the Church it represents and of its sympathy with intellectual and religious culture.

At our annual meeting in February, 1890, appropriate dedicatory services were held, which occasion explains our meeting in New York at that time instead of at Cincinnati. Since the erection of the new building a small house and lot in its rear have been purchased, the control of which is a protection as to light and ventilation, and is also happily adjusted to our needs in other respects.

The property on Broadway, and also that on Mulberry Street, have been sold at prices greater than the estimated values given to them by the Local Committee at New York, and the proceeds enabled the Eastern Agents and Building Committee to complete the new building without debt.

**PITTSBURG.**—In the early part of the quadrennium the Rev. Dr. Horner, of Pittsburg, who held in that city for the friends of the Pittsburg *Christian Advocate* an improved lot adjoining the one upon which our store stands, deeded the same to the Church, and thereby added in real estate to the assets of the New York house about \$40,000.

**CINCINNATI.**—Our rapidly growing business in Cincinnati has made changes and additions imperative. The building fronting on Fourth Street, built for another purpose, has never been adapted in arrangement or capacity to our needs, and the capacity of the factory in the rear could no longer meet our demands.

In February, 1891, the Committee authorized the Western

Agents and the Local Committee at Cincinnati to improve, as might be required, the available ground in our possession. Before plans were matured, however, the property between our store and Home Street, and separating our Home Street lots from Fourth Street, and which had therefore special value to the Book Concern, unexpectedly came into market. Prompt negotiations resulted in the purchase of this property for \$90,000. This purchase materially changed the plans of improvement. The Committee at its last session unanimously approved the purchase, also the improvements in the factory, and authorized the Western Agents and Local Committee at Cincinnati to proceed with the erection of a new building upon the newly acquired grounds.

Plans are now being made so to combine the new with the old structure that largely increased capacity and adaptability will be secured, and that there will be a Methodist block fronting on Fourth Street worthy of the Church in the great Central West.

CHICAGO.—Our building in Chicago also demanded enlargement, and, in part, reconstruction. A new story was added to it, and its appointments and rental facilities have been greatly improved. It is probable, however, that our business in that city will soon outgrow even this improved structure.

ST. LOUIS.—As the lease on the property occupied by our depository had nearly expired, a new property on Fifteenth Street and Lucas Place was purchased in 1890. The elegant stone and brick building upon it has been transformed into a model bookstore room. The increase of valuation in this property, the adaptation of the building to our needs, the unanticipated increase in our retail trade, and the additional space afforded for future additions to the building make manifest the wisdom of the purchase.

SAN FRANCISCO.—A new building was erected upon the rear of our lot in 1891. It furnishes space for all the work of the depository under one roof, and also good rental facilities, and, therefore, is proving a very valuable addition.

The two Concerns have added largely to their machinery during the quadrennium. Printing presses of the completest construction, model book-sewing machines, and many other improved devices for rapid and improved work have greatly diminished labor, economized time, and have given superior character and reputation to the work done.

#### PERIODICALS.

The character, circulation, and commanding influence of our periodicals are worthy of special recognition.

The *Methodist Review* has had a phenomenal growth, amounting to sixty-six per cent in the last four years. This increased circulation is not so much its excellence as the result thereof. Its reconstructed plan, internal changes, enlarged scope, definite objects and aims, adaptation to current thought and present needs, closer touch with our ministry, and its happy combination of



scholarly and popular qualities, explain its commanding position.

The reputation of the *Advocate* family is not only in all our churches, but in all denominations. The circulation of nearly the entire list has been maintained, and some have had a good increase. This is a cause for congratulation when we remember the sharp competition of so many Conference and private publications of less price, appealing to State, Conference, and local feeling and interest. The present circulation shows the superiority of our official papers, the enterprise with which they are conducted, and the loyalty of our people. Their success is the more apparent in view of the fact that many large semireligious and undenominational weeklies continually contend for the patronage of our people.

The *Northern Christian Advocate* has suffered some diminution in circulation. It is ably edited and deserves far greater patronage. Its territory has been aggressively cultivated by unofficial journalism; and local influences and feeling have served to displace this valuable publication with a cheaper paper.

The *Southwestern Christian Advocate* has improved its circulation and somewhat its receipts. It, however, has required the entire subsidy of \$2,000 annually, and the white paper upon which it is printed, authorized in 1888.

The poverty of its patrons and the pressure from the subscribers for credit explains its financial condition. It is doing a serviceable work for the Church. Its educating and Christianizing influence is of more value than the outlay required for its support, yet it ought to be, and we think will soon become, self-supporting.

The *Methodist Advocate*.—This paper, the property of T. C. Carter, D.D., received a semi-adoption at the General Conference in 1888. The General Conference agreed to recognize it as an official organ, elected its editor, and granted a subsidy, the payment of which was made contingent upon the recommendation of a Publishing Committee, also appointed by the General Conference. (See *Journal*, p. 433.) In the early part of the quadrennium it became apparent that the obligations of the paper were too great for its resources, even including the subsidy, and at our meeting in 1890 we learned that the Publishing Committee had declined to recommend the payment of the subsidy, and, therefore, the Committee was no longer authorized to grant relief.

As this paper was regarded as an official organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and its financial embarrassments seemed to involve the reputation of the Church among those not knowing all the facts, both the Publishing and Book Committees deemed it wise for the Western House to purchase the property and franchises. After negotiations running through nearly two years the Western Agents, acting under our authority, closed a contract with Dr. Carter, November 15, 1891, in which they agreed to pay him \$3,000, and fill out the unexpired subscriptions of the

*Methodist Advocate* with the *Western Christian Advocate*. The Committee at its last session, in reviewing all the circumstances, approved the purchase, and received the resignation of Dr. Carter as editor of the *Methodist Advocate*. We deem, however, the price paid for the property received as quite liberal.

*Our Youth*.—Its history was strange and brief. It contained undisputed excellencies, and its defects were not apparent. Yet it never seemed to find a recognized niche, and from its origin was without a constituency. Its circulation was always limited, and never approached a self-supporting basis.

When the Epworth League was organized and an organ for it became advisable, we hoped *Our Youth* would meet the demand, and every effort was made to bring about this result, but without success. At our meeting in February, 1890, after a long and full conference, the Committee unanimously adopted the following :

The Committee on Epworth League beg leave to report :

"First. Inasmuch as *Our Youth* does not seem to meet any special want, has already occasioned the expenditure of much money beyond what it earned, and so far as we can see is without a promising future, we recommend that it be transformed into an organ for the Epworth League as soon as the publishers can meet their obligations to the patrons of *Our Youth*, and express the hope that the organ can be begun as early as the first of June next.

"Second. We recommend that the Epworth League organ be published at Chicago.

"Third. We recommend that, if this Book Committee is not prepared to elect an editor, this responsibility be referred to the Western Agents and the Western Section, save that they shall secure in their appointment the concurrence of two or more Bishops, in accordance with the Discipline.

"Fourth. We recommend that a sum of not more than \$5,000 per year be appropriated for salary of the editor and for correspondence fund."

The Western Section (all members present) and the Western Agents met in Chicago, March 5, 1890. After the most thorough consideration as to the publication of an Epworth League organ, it was resolved that the Western Agents should begin an Epworth League paper not later than June 1, 1890. The size and price were agreed upon, the name "*Epworth Herald*" was adopted, and, from the numerous and capable persons nominated, J. F. Berry, D.D., of the Detroit Conference, was elected editor, Bishops Walden and Joyce concurring.

The *Epworth Herald* began under favorable auspices. Its vigorous and sprightly life, and its religious and loyal spirit made for it a multitude of friends; and now, in the second year of its existence, it has more than fifty thousand subscribers, and has become self-supporting.

Our Sunday school publications have an unprecedented history. Their cheapness and circulation are without comparison. Their

excellence and acceptability have reduced all competition from without to a minimum. Nothing but the great patronage they receive could authorize their publication at the small margin of profit each one yields.

Our German periodicals find the largest circulation, when compared with the membership for which they are prepared.

The *Haus und Herd*, always able and attractive, continues to grow in circulation and popularity.

The *Christian Apologist*, though suffering a severe loss in the death of Dr. Jacob Krehbiel, who for many years had relieved the venerable editor from every care that ability and affection might assume, is to-day more widely and favorably known than ever before. The sales in the German department have steadily increased, and during the quadrennium have exceeded one half million.

Our Swedish publications, so far as we are able to learn, are doing well, and are proving very serviceable to those for whom they are prepared.

We received a petition from the Swedish Conference to transfer to the care of a Publishing Committee, to be named by that body, the *Sandebudet* of the Western house, which has published it for nearly thirty years. The petition was referred to the Local Committee and the Western Agents, with power. They will report to you their action.

In offering a final word upon our periodical press, we desire to say that we have tried to study faithfully the ability, adaptation, and influence of our several periodicals. We have found in the subject-matter and the spirit of the papers, and in the vigor, earnestness, and fidelity of the editors, more to commend than we can express in words. It is not possible to measure the influence for good of these regular visitants to hundreds of thousands of Methodist homes. If we may be allowed to express a conviction in any degree at variance with these words of appreciation, it is that a controversy, even upon a grave and important question, may become so protracted, and may be conducted with such intensity and fullness, as to produce a reaction in the minds of many of our people who are less conservative or less aggressive than our editors as to contemplated reforms.

Books.—We are glad to report an increased publication and circulation of books. It is manifest that our people do not read magazines and papers alone. Many writers within our Church, and not a few without, are glad to have their writings bear the imprint of the Methodist Book Concern.

Our Sunday school books, in strength and purity of thought, vigor and sprightliness of style, are worthy of a fuller recognition. We are especially pleased to note an increasing number of biblical and theological works upon our General Catalogue, not only those issued from our own presses, but also the best publications of their class from the leading houses of both Europe and America.

In our judgment this solid class of religious literature will

greatly serve the demands of our rising ministry, and more fully commend our Book Concerns to our people.

**DISCOUNTS AND DIVIDENDS.**—There has been within the quadrennium a great reduction from former prices of books. It has ranged from twenty to forty per cent. This has added largely to the sales made, and we trust is highly appreciated by our people.

Notwithstanding these discounts and the large expenditures made in real estate, in the construction and improvement of buildings, and the purchase of machinery, great dividends have been made to the Annual Conferences from the profits of the two houses. The amounts appropriated at the four annual meetings are, respectively, \$100,000, \$110,000, \$120,000, and \$125,000—in all, \$455,000 since the last General Conference.

It is manifest that these large dividends have stimulated the patronage of the Church, and, surely, as our people come to realize more fully the character of our publications and the return of so large sums to the Annual Conferences for the support of needy superannuates, their interests, loyalty, and gratitude will be intensified and their patronage enlarged.

**THE EPISCOPAL FUND.**—The basis of assessment has been during the quadrennium one and a half per cent of the amount reported for ministerial support, exclusive of missionary appropriations. There has been a slight increase annually in the collections, but a greater increase in the expenditures, and the entire receipts have been \$18,107.59 less than the expenditures for the quadrennium.

A balance in the treasury four years ago has helped to meet all claims without overdrawing the treasury; but like expenditures cannot be met in the future without increased receipts.

**LOAN TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE EXPENSE FUND.**—The General Conference of 1888, finding at the close of the session a deficit in the collections taken to meet its expenses, borrowed of the Book Concerns \$12,827.21, and the Book Agents were directed to apportion this amount to the Annual Conferences and ask that collections be taken to meet the deficiency. As a result of their effort, \$188.29 was covered into the treasury and the balance, \$12,638.92, is still unpaid and therefore due the Book Concerns.

**INDEPENDENT PAPERS.**—In view of the rapid multiplication of independent papers, usually projected by effective ministers, appealing to Conference spirit and local feeling, and coming into active competition with our official papers published by the Church at a great outlay; and in view of the fact that it is difficult to make a distribution of the dividends to the Annual Conferences on any equitable basis where such independent papers are sustained, we felt it our duty at our meeting in February, 1890, to request the Bishops, in the construction of ministerial obligation and in the administration of law, and especially of that particular legislation, as we think, hastily adopted in 1884, under which a



Bishop, when requested by an Annual Conference, was empowered to appoint an effective minister to the editorship of an independent paper, to protect, as far as possible, the interests of the Church and its beneficiaries.

We doubt not they have done all in their power; but the correction of this tendency to independent journalism has been placed beyond their control. We therefore recommend the repeal or careful modification of the law referred to.

#### MATTERS SPECIALLY REFERRED FOR GENERAL CONFERENCE ACTION.

First. At our annual meeting in 1889, when the Committee was about to elect a Book Agent, the question was raised as to the disciplinary right of the Bishops to participate in the discussion pending the election. The chair decided in the affirmative, and, when an appeal was taken, he was sustained.

L. C. Queal, by general consent, filed the following petition to General Conference:

"Inasmuch as the chairman of the Book Committee decided, and was sustained by a small majority of said Committee, that the superintendents are authorized by the law of the Church to take part in the discussions leading to the election of a Book Agent, though they cannot vote for such Agent with said Committee; therefore, because of such ruling, we, the undersigned, respectfully petition the next General Conference to interpret the law, and define the duties and rights of the superintendents in the election of an Agent or an Editor by the Book Committee.

"L. C. QUEAL,	W. F. WHITLOCK,
T. MCK. STUART,	W. S. HARRINGTON,
C. G. TRUSDELL,	DAVID H. MOORE."

Second. At our annual meeting in 1891, at Cincinnati, a troublesome question was submitted for our recognition and advice. The Book Agents of New York, acting under paragraph of the Discipline 429, claimed the right to distribute the annual dividends of the Book Concern to the Annual Conferences. The Board of Conference Claimants, acting under paragraph 310, claimed the same right. Both parties had sent drafts to the same Annual Conferences, and the presiding Bishops were much embarrassed in being compelled to make choice. After hearing full statements from the Bishops present, and several members of the Board of Conference Claimants, we adopted the following action:

#### RECOGNITION AND ADVICE OF THE BOOK COMMITTEE.

"1. We do not find it to be our duty to direct the method of transferring the profits of the Book Concern to the 'traveling, supernumerary, superannuated, and worn-out preachers, their wives, widows, and children.'

"2. We find paragraph 429 in harmony with the Sixth Restrictive Rule.

"3. If paragraph 429 has been repealed by subsequent action, we find no authority for distributing profits of the Book Concern.

"4. We find 'the Book Agents shall every year send forward to each Annual Conference an account of the dividend which the Annual Conferences may draw that year.'

"5. We find in paragraph 307 that the claimants upon the fund called the Disbursing Fund, which 'consists of collections by the several Annual Conferences for Conference claimants, together with the amounts coming from the profits of the Book Concern, and all interest from Permanent Fund,' 'shall be all superannuated preachers and the widows and children of deceased preachers,' with the possibility of giving to a supernumerary preacher on the vote of the Conference to which he belongs.

"6. In paragraph 310 we find the Board of Conference Claimants 'shall cause a proper division of its funds based upon the number and needs of claimants,' and by its corresponding secretary inform each Conference of the amount appropriated to said Conference.

"Therefore, we advise:

"1. That, in the presence of conflicting instructions, until the next General Conference the following be observed by our Book Agents, and by the Board of Conference Claimants: One half of the dividend from the profits of the Book Concerns be distributed by the Board of Conference Claimants, on the basis of the number and needs of claimants, as directed in paragraph 310, and one half by the Book Agents, as directed in paragraph 429."

It is evident that the two paragraphs referred to are pieces of conflicting legislation.

We suggest that as the Book Committee stands for the General Conference when not in session in matters referred to it; that as the Discipline gives it general supervision over our publishing interests; that as it has always determined the amount of annual dividends, as it has always distributed through the Book Agents these dividends, without expense and with unquestioned accuracy, there is no reason why it should not continue to make this distribution in the future.

Third. The following resolution was adopted at our last session:

"In view of the fact that the name 'Book Agent' has become a misnomer, and is misleading; therefore, be it,

"*Resolved*, That we suggest to the General Conference that it change the name 'Book Agent' to Publishing Agent or Manager."

The following also was adopted:

"The Book Committee would respectfully suggest to the General Conference the propriety of changing the name of the Eastern Book Concern to Eastern Methodist Publishing House, and the Western Book Concern to Western Methodist Publishing House."

CONGRATULATIONS.—As a Committee we are grateful for the harmony that has prevailed in our counsels, not only among



ourselves but with those associated with us in these important trusts.

We desire to bear testimony to the close oversight of our Local Committees, to the ability and fidelity of our Book Agents and Editors, and of all whose work it has been our duty to review.

We congratulate the Church we have tried to serve upon having so great publishing houses, furnished with every productive facility; upon the millions of pages of instructive and pure literature coming annually from our presses; upon the distribution of great dividends; upon the burning of the last bond issued upon our property; and upon the increased and increasing service our publishing interests are rendering and will render the Church and the world.

## B.

## REPORTS OF AGENTS.

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NEW YORK BOOK CONCERN. JOURNAL, PAGE 109.

*To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church :*

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN : The four years just closed have proved a period of unusual interest and prosperity to the Methodist Book Concern.

Two events have united in this result. One is the concentration of our publishing business into one building in a desirable part of the city of New York, and the other the celebration of the centennial of the Book Concern.

On the 17th day of August, 1789, the first entries were made upon the books of the Concern. In anticipation of this centennial the last General Conference recommended the observance of this important event by appropriate services throughout the Church. This recommendation was extensively observed. The Book Concerns, East and West, furnished gratuitously circulars containing statistics and facts showing the progress and growth of the publishing business. Many thousands of these were called for throughout the Church, and a wholesome enthusiasm was aroused which we believe will prove a permanent blessing.

During the last session of the General Conference the cornerstone of the new building was laid by the senior Bishop of the Church, in the presence of the body of the Conference, assembled for the purpose.

J. M. Phillips, the chairman of the Building Committee, presided at this ceremony. He had watched with eager interest every part of the building enterprise from its origin, and fondly hoped that he would be permitted to see the completion of the work, but Providence ordered otherwise. Having assisted in laying the foundations of a grand structure, he left it in other hands for completion, and now rests from his labors after an honored and successful life.

We are happy to be able to say that the pledge given by the Agents at the inception of the enterprise, that the new building would be presented to the Church completely furnished for its work free from debt or claim of man, has been faithfully kept. The title to the premises is held jointly with the Missionary Society—the Book Concern owning two thirds and the Missionary Society one third—each party having paid its due proportion of the cost of the same.

There was a remarkable propriety in completing and dedicating this great structure just at the close of the first one hundred years

of the history of the Book Concern. The business commenced the century without capital, in a single rented room, and closed it, after having sent out through the Church, in connection with the Western House, over \$50,000,000 of Christian literature, with a net capital of \$2,000,618.26 at the New York house alone.

We are thankful to be able to place these facts upon your records in the *Journal* of this General Conference, to be read by those who shall constitute the Methodist Episcopal Church at the close of the second century.

We herewith present a synopsis of the exhibit furnished to the Book Committee in our last annual report :

EXHIBIT OF THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN, NEW YORK,  
*For the year ending June 30, 1891.*

ASSETS.

1. REAL ESTATE:	
Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street.....	\$738,655 35
Building and lot, West Twentieth Street.....	37,007 78
Building and lot, San Francisco, Cal.....	67,383 94
Building and lot, Pittsburg, Pa.....	65,000 00
Total real estate.....	\$908,047 07
2. MERCHANDISE:	
Machinery, books, plates, sheets, presses, paper, office and store fixtures.....	\$531,413 81
Stock in depositories and in store in Detroit...	106,303 74
Stock in Subscription Department.....	153,856 27
Total merchandise.....	791,573 82
3. NOTES AND ACCOUNTS:	
Total debts due.....	624,801 96
4. CASH:	
Cash on hand.....	53,758 63
Total assets.....	\$2,378,181 48

LIABILITIES.

5. BONDS:	
Balance of bonds issued and sold for the pay- ment of property, 805 Broadway.....	\$1,100 00
6. NOTES:	
The Concern owes on notes.....	208,050 00
7. ACCOUNTS:	
The Concern owes on accounts.....	77,691 58
	<hr/>
	\$286,841 58
Capital as per ledger.....	\$2,091,339 90
Deduct: Estimated amount necessary to fill contracts with subscribers for ad- vance payments.....	\$46,360 07
Twenty per cent on \$221,807.89 for possible losses.....	44,361 57
	<hr/>
	90,721 64
Net capital, June 30, 1891.....	\$2,000,618 26

## SALES.

During the year 1888 the sales were.....	\$1,093,559 40
During the year 1889 the sales were.....	1,054,270 08
During the year 1890 the sales were.....	1,026,297 92
During the year 1891 the sales were.....	1,061,076 38
	<hr/>
	\$4,235,203 78

Of this amount \$304,789.01 worth were sold to the depositories. If we assume that these books were resold to the customers of the depositories, the entire amount, after deducting this sum, would be \$3,930,414.77.

The entire sales for the quadrennium ending in

1888 were.....	\$4,017,327 48
Less sales to depositories.....	343,217 72
	<hr/>
	\$3,674,109 76
Increase for the four years.....	\$256,305 01

## PROFITS.

The profits during the quadrennium are.....	\$549,955 09
Being an increase of.....	99,350 40

We have paid out during the four years :

Balance of disbursements for General Conference of 1888...	\$7,693 93
Dividends to Annual Conferences.....	180,428 03
Subsidy to <i>California Christian Advocate</i> .....	4,000 00
Subsidy to <i>Southwestern Christian Advocate</i> .....	12,197 21
Expenses of the Book Committee.....	4,190 21
Expenses of Judicial Conferences.....	597 90
Delegates to British and Irish Wesleyan Conferences.....	548 86
Expenses of moving machinery, etc., to new building.....	6,735 41
Adjustment with Missionary Society of rentals and expenses incident to removal and joint occupancy of the new building.....	9,770 43
	<hr/>
	\$226,161 98

## SPECIAL EXPENDITURES.

In order to supply our new building with shafting, machinery, and presses we have expended about \$100,000 during the quadrennium. The printing-presses which we have been obliged to purchase are larger and more expensive than those heretofore used. In the end investments in the best machinery will prove an advantage, but a large amount of money has been required for these purposes during the last four years.

## DEPOSITORIES.

We are not able to report large profits at any of our depositories. The report from San Francisco, though showing a loss, is a great improvement on that of the previous quadrennium, and we have reason to expect that in the near future its business will show a profit. A new building has been erected on the rear

part of our lot in that city which promises to be a profitable investment. The basement and second floor of this building have been rented to the publishing firm which holds the contract for printing the *California Christian Advocate*, and all the work on that paper is now done in the depository building.

We reported at the last General Conference the circumstances which threw the Detroit store into our hands. We have kept its accounts separate, and treated it substantially as a depository during the four years. You will observe by the figures below that it is paying its way.

Our depositories are important channels through which our goods find their market, and this fact should be considered in estimating their value as a part of our publishing business.

The profits and losses at the depositories during the four years are as follows:

Boston.....	Profits \$13,170 75
Pittsburg .....	" 14,759 42
Detroit (store).....	" 12,124 82
San Francisco.....	Loss 5,136 21

#### DIVIDENDS.

Upon the recommendation of the Book Committee, in connection with the Western Agents, we have continued the dividends to the Annual Conferences during the past four years. In 1889 the amount paid was \$100,000, and in 1890 \$100,000; in 1891, \$110,000; and for the present year the amount being paid is \$120,000. It is expected that \$125,000 will be paid next year. From reports which have come to us from nearly all parts of the Church we are satisfied that the payment of dividends has met with great favor, and, as far as we have been able to learn, has not diminished the local collections for those dependent upon the Church for assistance in time of need.

In connection with the payment of dividends the question of the reduction of price of our books and periodicals forced itself upon our attention. It would be possible for us to so far reduce our prices that nothing would be left for Conference claimants.

With the approval of the Book Committee, we pursued a compromise policy, and reduced our publications on an average of 20 per cent, thereby largely diminishing our resources, and at the same time leaving a fair margin of profits to be divided among the Annual Conferences for Conference claimants.

At the last General Conference a chapter was introduced into the Discipline entitled "Board of Conference Claimants." The provisions of that chapter were in some respects obscure, and in conflict with other provisions of the Discipline which, as we believed, remained in force. On the 22d of December, 1890, we received a letter from the Treasurer of the Board of Conference Claimants, stating that on the 18th of that month the Board had made a distribution among the Conferences for 1891 of an amount

equal to the dividends which the Book Agents had agreed to pay for that year, and proposing to draw on the Book Concerns for the amount. This was the first intimation we had received of such proposed action upon the part of that Board, and, in fact, we had, up to that time, not been notified that the Board had been incorporated or was receiving or distributing moneys. Our position was an embarrassing one, as we had already made up the dividend drafts for the Conferences which were to meet in January, and it was necessary that these drafts for distant Conferences be sent out at once. We informed the Treasurer of the Board of Conference Claimants of these facts, and requested that no drafts be sent out by him before the meeting of the Book Committee in February, when a consultation could be had on the subject and a definite line of action decided upon.

Paragraph 307 declares that "The claimants upon this fund shall be the superannuated preachers and the widows and children of deceased preachers. The supernumerary preachers may, by vote of the Conference, be made claimants;" but paragraph 429, which has been in the Discipline from time immemorial, requires the Book Agents to notify the Conferences of the amount which they may receive for *traveling* preachers who have not received their full salaries, as well as superannuated preachers and widows, and that paragraph remained in the Discipline, and it seemed to us that we were obliged to treat it as the law of the Church.

Furthermore, the Sixth Restrictive Rule includes *traveling* preachers in the list of beneficiaries in the distribution of Conference funds. It reads as follows: "The General Conference shall not appropriate the produce of the Book Concern, nor of the Chartered Fund, to any purpose other than for the benefit of traveling, supernumerary, superannuated, and worn-out preachers, their wives, widows, and children."

It was with great reluctance that we questioned the right of the Treasurer of the Board of Conference Claimants to make drafts upon us. The treasurer of that Board, however, under the direction of the Board, commenced to send out drafts upon the basis of the number of members in each Annual Conference. This complicated the matter still more, as the Book Committee had directed that the distribution for the year 1891 should be made in part upon the basis of membership in the Conferences and in part upon the basis of the amount required by the claimants, and our drafts had been made upon this basis. The result was that the Conferences held in January and early in February received two drafts for dividends, and these drafts were for different amounts. At the meeting of the Book Committee which was held early in February the question was discussed at considerable length, and action was taken recommending that one half the dividend be distributed through the Board of Conference Claimants and one half by the Book Agents. This was a compromise between the parties in interest and seemed satisfactory to all. We trust that this whole subject will receive



your careful consideration, and that such an adjustment may be made that any future conflict of jurisdiction shall be impossible.

#### EXPENSES OF THE LAST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Toward the close of the session of the last General Conference the following action was taken concerning the deficiency in the collections from the Annual Conferences to meet the expenses of General Conference entertainment :

"*Whereas*, It appears from the report of the Commission on Entertainment of the General Conference that the collections from the Annual Conferences for the entertainment of this General Conference, as provided by the action of the General Conference of 1884, have not been sufficient to meet the expense ; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That such deficiency shall now be met by loan from the Book Concern—two thirds from New York and one third from Cincinnati—to the treasurer of the Commission, and the Book Committee be instructed to apportion the loan among the Annual Conferences to meet the deficiency, to be collected as soon as practicable, so that ultimately no item of the expenses of this General Conference shall become an item of charge upon the Book Concern. The apportionment for such deficiency shall be made upon the basis of deficit of each Annual Conference in responding to the apportionment hitherto made by the Commission on General Conference Entertainment."

The Book Committee at its first session distributed the amount of the deficiency among the Annual Conferences as directed. The money collected on this apportionment, however, was comparatively little, leaving a balance of \$13,353.21 still due on the loan to the Commission on General Conference Entertainment. The Agents, at a meeting of the Book Committee in February, 1890, were directed to adjust this balance between the two houses, East and West, and charge off the amount to profit and loss.

#### PERIODICALS.

**THE METHODIST REVIEW.**—The *Review* has steadily increased in circulation during the quadrennium. Its present subscription list is the largest in its history, and much larger than that of any other publication of its kind in this country. Four years ago the number issued was 4,400 ; we now issue 6,900. The size of the *Review* has been increased by a few pages to make room for new and important departments which have been introduced under its present editorial management. For many years this periodical was published at a considerable financial loss, but the income now derived from it is equal to the cost of its publication.

**THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.**—The circulation of *The Christian Advocate* has not materially increased or diminished during the quadrennium. The fact that its large subscription list has been maintained in the presence of the competition of cheaper papers

shows a loyal interest on the part of its patrons worthy of commendation. The demand for space in its columns has been so pressing that we have been compelled to issue many supplements each year. This has added largely to the expense of its production, and yet it has yielded a fair profit. We have endeavored to keep its advertising department as clean and reliable as possible by rejecting everything of a questionable character.

**THE NORTHERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.**—The subscription list of this paper shows a slight falling off, and the expenses of its publication have exceeded its receipts. It still has a deposit to its credit, however, made up of the surplus of former years, and this surplus fund is not likely to be exhausted for some time to come. We have lessened somewhat the cost of its production, and its advertising patronage has materially increased.

**THE SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.**—This paper, which circulates largely among our colored people in the South, has steadily increased in circulation. Its financial showing, however, has not been as favorable as its increased patronage promised. It has required the expenditure of the entire subsidy authorized by the General Conference to carry the paper through the quadrennium. Although the *Southwestern* is published at a financial loss to the Book Concern, its continuance seems necessary to the advancement of our work in the important and promising field which it helps to cultivate.

**THE CALIFORNIA CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.**—With the subsidy of \$1,000 a year which we have furnished this paper, by order of the General Conference, the income derived from it has equaled its expenditures. The needs of our work on the Pacific coast require the maintenance of such a paper at San Francisco, and we do not hesitate to recommend that the same subsidy which has been granted to it during the past twelve years be continued.

**OUR YOUTH.**—On the first of June, 1890, by order of the Book Committee, we discontinued the publication of this paper and transferred its subscription list to the *Epworth Herald*.

**SUNDAY SCHOOL PERIODICALS.**—Large as was the increase in the circulation of these periodicals during the previous quadrennium, the quadrennium just closed shows a further increase.

On the 30th of November, 1887, the New York house published of *Sunday School Journals* 98,500; we are now publishing 105,000. Of *Sunday School Advocates* we were then publishing 132,500; we are now publishing 148,000. Of the *Classmate* we were then publishing 56,500; we are now publishing 68,000. Of the different *Berean Lesson Quarterlies* we were then publishing 833,000; we are now publishing 1,080,000. The report of the Western Agents will show an equally large increase.

In closing this report we desire to make special mention of the valuable counsel and co-operation of the Local Committee in the administration of the trust committed to us. They, together with the members of the General Book Committee, have given careful attention to the work of supervising our great publish-

ing interests, and rejoice with us in the unparalleled prosperity of the Book Concerns. The pastors and presiding elders throughout the Church have shown an increased interest in the sale of our literature, and their loyalty to their own publishing houses has made possible our increased sales, profits, and dividends.

We enter upon the second century of the history of the Book Concern with profound thankfulness to God for the wonderful achievements of the past and with highest expectations for the years to come.

HUNT & EATON, *Agents.*

May 2, 1892.

#### APPENDIX.

The following is a list of new publications issued since the last General Conference :

#### GENERAL SALES DEPARTMENT.

4to.	PAGES.		PAGES.
Representative Methodists.....	192	Bible, The.....	205
Sacred Idyls.....	74	Book Divine, The.....	195
Treasurer's Book for Sunday		Chaucer to Tennyson, From.....	302
Schools.....	36	Christian Education.....	131
		Christian Manliness.....	303
<b>8vo.</b>		Christian Missions in the Nineteenth	
Boston Homilies:		Century.....	174
First Series.....	416	Church School, The.....	411
Second Series.....	427	Constitution of the United States,	
Buried Cities Recovered.....	610	Story of the.....	208
Christian Archæology.....	594	Deaconesses, Ancient and Modern.....	318
Credentials of the Gospels.....	199	Deaconesses in Europe.....	268
General Conference Journal.....	787	Democracy of Christianity.....	301
Gospel River, The.....	54	Doctrine of a Future Life.....	128
Living Thoughts of John Wesley..	562	England, Outline History of.....	311
Manual of the General Conference..	116	Epworth League Workers.....	217
Minutes of Spring Conferences, 1888	235	Eschatology.....	368
Minutes of Fall Conferences, 1888..	298	Evolution of the Episcopacy.....	448
Minutes of Spring Conferences, 1889	255	Fact and Fiction in Holy Writ. .	348
Minutes of Fall Conferences, 1889..	320	Fate of Republics.....	272
Minutes of Spring Conferences, 1890	265	Father Lambert's Family.....	128
Minutes of Fall Conferences, 1890..	327	Forty Witnesses.....	309
Minutes of Spring Conferences, 1891	257	French Classic Course in English..	324
Minutes of Fall Conferences, 1891..	347	Future Retribution.....	267
Philosophy of Christian Experience..	190	Genesis I. and Modern Science....	245
Proceedings of Second Ecumenical		Gospel in the Book of Numbers ..	268
Methodist Conference.....	740	Gospel Singers and Their Songs...	194
Scripture Selections.....	447	Helps and Hinderances.....	53
Sibylline Oracles.....	257	Holiness.....	72
Studies in Old Testament History..	98	House of Bondage.....	176
Studies in Theology:		Interdenominational Sermons.....	364
Prolegomena.....	353	Jonas Haggerley.....	208
Theism.....	462	Man of Galilee.....	158
Evidences of Christianity.....	446	Methodism.....	86
Systematic Theology.....	549	Methodist Episcopalianism.....	134
		My Journey to Jerusalem.....	314
<b>12mo.</b>		Oldest Drama in the World.....	124
American Letters, Initial Studies in	282	Physiology of the Soul. ....	332
Annals of New York Methodism...	520	Political Economy, An Introduction	
Arminius, In the Footsteps of.....	52	to.....	353

	PAGES.
Preacher and His Models, The....	297
Reasons for Church Creed.....	92
Relation of the Episcopacy to the General Conference.....	96
Romanism <i>vs.</i> Public Schools.....	355
Rome, Outline History of.....	250
Select Psalms.....	288
Self.....	290
Short History of English Bible....	84
Simon Jasper.....	256
Sketches from Jewish Life.....	141
St. Matthew's Witness.....	428
Story of Sodom.....	287
Studies of the Four Gospels.....	81
Ten Lessons in Sunday-school Sci- ence.....	73
Tests of Various Kinds of Truth..	132
Two Old Faiths.....	152
Walks and Talks in the Geological Field.....	329
Whedon's Commentary, Old Testa- ment, Vol. I.....	570
Whedon's Commentary, Old Testa- ment, Vol. II.....	526

	PAGES.
Winter in Malaysia and India.....	306
Yearbook, 1889.....	81
Yearbook, 1890.....	100
Yearbook, 1891.....	96
Yearbook, 1892.....	144

**16mo.**

Atheist Shoemaker.....	87
Bible Miracles.....	48
Elijah the Man of God.....	128
Faith, Hope, Love, and Duty.....	312
John the Baptist.....	372
Our Own Church.....	173
The Sabbath.....	189

**18mo.**

Discipline, 1888.....	470
Graded Studies for Sunday Schools.	245
Sunday School Memorandum Book.	64
Sunday School Worker's Pocket Helper.....	83

**SUNDAY SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.****8vo.**

	PAGES.
Epworth Hymnal No. 2 (music)...	232
Illustrative Notes, 1891.....	407
Illustrative Notes, 1892.....	405
Lesson Commentary, 1889.....	262
Lesson Commentary, 1890.....	347

**12mo.**

A Little Leaven.....	259
All Glorious Within.....	224
Along the Anataw.....	271
Angus Leslie's Daughter.....	232
Around Bronton.....	338
At Brown's.....	341
Atlanteans: Adam Lore's Choice..	310
At the Threshold.....	133
Aunt Chloe.....	252
Bennie Winklefield.....	198
Bond of Honor.....	285
Brentford Parsonage.....	455
By Canoe and Dog Train.....	267
Carl and Violet.....	279
"Cash".....	238
Comfort Strong.....	383
Counting the Cost.....	326
Damsel of the Eighteenth Century.	275
Deeds Worth Telling.....	237
Dominie, The.....	265
Doors Outward.....	401

**PAGES.**

Drummer Boy of the Rappahannock.	388
Ebb and Flow.....	328
Evenings at School.....	270
Faith Thornton's Work.....	332
Four o'Clock Tea.....	56
Friendly Five.....	278
From the Thames to the Trosachs..	203
Galahad of Nowadays.....	357
Gilead Guards.....	300
Gold Tinsel and Trash.....	319
Hester Trueworthy's Royalty.....	339
Hot Potato.....	57
Illustrated Scripture Primer.....	41
Jinks's Girl.....	56
John Peter Smith.....	49
King's Messengers.....	276
Kitten in Pig Alley.....	52
Knight that Smote the Dragon....	191
Laird's Son.....	192
Left to Themselves.....	325
Like 'Lizy.....	55
Little Brown Seed.....	197
Little Fellow Creatures.....	52
Mabel Hazard's Thoroughfare....	336
Mabel's Stepmother.....	428
Maidie's Problem.....	149
Melodies for Little People.....	192
Minister's Wife.....	292
Miss O'Dee's Birthday Ball.....	52
Missy.....	55
Moore's Forge.....	384

PAGES.	PAGES.
Nemorana, the Nautchnee..... 291	Under the Lantern..... 348
Number One or Number Two?.... 292	What Happened on a Christmas Eve 276
Perseverance of Chryssa Arkwright. 266	When the War Broke Out..... 386
Peter Pert's Outing..... 340	Who Won?..... 402
Peter the Preacher..... 430	Workman's Confessions..... 194
Phebe..... 309	
Phil Preston..... 241	
Piece of Kitty Hunter's Life..... 236	
Poky Clark..... 232	
Reuben, a Prince in Disguise..... 316	
Ringin' Bells..... 347	
Robert Graham's Promise..... 336	
School-Boy Life in Merrie England. 286	
Shade and Shine..... 55	
Shoulder Arms..... 328	
Sickness as a Profession..... 295	
Some Friends of Mine..... 162	
Summerville Prize..... 206	
Supplemental Lessons..... 87	
Thrales of Redlynch..... 166	
Una and Leo..... 276	

## 18mo.

Beginner's Lesson Book, 1889..... 224
Beginner's Lesson Book, 1890..... 212
Beginner's Lesson Book, 1891..... 222
Beginner's Lesson Book, 1892..... 202
Epworth Hymnal No. 2 (words)... 208
Intermediate Lesson Book, 1889... 198
Intermediate Lesson Book, 1890... 194
Intermediate Lesson Book, 1891... 215
Intermediate Lesson Book, 1892... 200
Senior Lesson Book, 1889..... 224
Senior Lesson Book, 1890..... 226
Senior Lesson Book, 1891..... 238
Senior Lesson Book, 1892..... 217

## SUBSCRIPTION BOOK DEPARTMENT.

PAGES.	PAGES.
Chips and Chunks..... 640	People's Cyclopaedia (Census edi-
Golden Memories of the Book of	tion)..... 3,300
Books..... 506	The World We Live In..... 380

## MISCELLANEOUS.

PAGES.	PAGES.
SERVICES:	Washington's Birthday Respon-
All Hail!..... 16	sive Service..... 8
Angel's Song..... 8	Watchman..... 8
Children's Day Programmes,	Centennial Methodist Book Concern 16
1888-91..... 52	Diary..... 25
Chimes of Joy..... 10	Illustrated Scripture Primer..... 40
Easter Missionary Concert Serv-	New Africa..... 56
ice..... 20	One Hundred Questions and An-
Ford's Concert Services, 3, 4, 5... 48	swers..... 23
Good Tidings Service..... 8	Oxford League and Epworth League 8
Harvest Concert Programme .... 12	GRADED STUDIES FOR SUNDAY SCHOOLS:
Juvenile Missionary Concert Serv-	1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Quarters,
ice..... 4	Junior Grade..... 120
Vesper Service..... 4	1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Quarters,
Veterans' Song Service..... 8	Senior Grade..... 140

## TRACT DEPARTMENT.

PAGES.	PAGES.
Chromo, 40 numbers..... 98	Magazine Series, 111-121..... 80
Epworth Leaflets..... 122	New Series. Nos. 216-247, 396-
French, No. 9..... 17	408..... 608
Illustrated Tracts, 8 numbers.... 256	Pocket, 8, 84, 144-153, 2864-2872. 160
Italian, 3-12..... 88	Presiding Elder, 9-13..... 48



## WESTERN BOOK CONCERN. JOURNAL, PAGE 104.

*To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:*

**FATHERS AND BRETHREN:** Our report to the General Conference of 1888 covered the four years ending November 30, 1887. The statement we now submit to the General Conference of 1892 brings forward our showing to October 31, 1891, embracing a period of three years and eleven months—a change of one month having been made in our regular fiscal year by the Book Committee for the convenience of the business.

Should the facts and figures offered for your examination impress you that God has been in a wonderful degree approving and blessing this department of our denominational work your grateful recognition of the divine favor will, we are sure, prompt you to guard with jealous care this source of gracious influence and sacred revenue against every risk of waste or misdirection.

The interesting and comprehensive report placed in your hands by the Book Committee traversing necessarily the same general facts and many of the essential details transmitted to that body in the annual exhibits of the Agents, we need not rehearse them in this quadrennial statement. Beyond reproducing our last exhibit to the Committee, we shall, therefore, confine ourselves to the special items referred to us, and present a brief analysis of certain important aggregates given in the tabulated statements of the four years.

**REAL ESTATE.**—Beginning with the first item in the classification of assets, it is observed that there has been an increase of \$154,275 in the real estate owned by the Concern. This represents actual cash outlay for new property and substantial improvements placed upon ground previously owned. There has been no addition of value by reappraisalment. The principal expenditure was at Cincinnati—\$90,000 for the purchase on Fourth Street, and \$28,000 for enlarging the factory. The new site in St. Louis and the remodeling of the Chicago building stand for the remainder. As a whole our realty is worth far more than its appraised value.

**MERCHANDISE AND MACHINERY.**—The growth of the business has naturally required larger stocks of material and manufactured goods as well as considerable additions in the way of machinery, book-plates, etc.; but purchases are well guarded and made only as demanded. The following fact will illustrate the conservative character of our inventory values. Four years ago the third item in the exhibit of assets—namely, presses, plates, cuts, etc.—at Cincinnati was \$164,970.68. Since that time we have added, by actual purchase, \$96,915 to this department; and yet the appraised value at this time is but \$32,512.61 in advance of 1887, \$64,402.39 having been wiped out by reductions for wear and tear in less than four years. To this add the fact that we now have very little old machinery in the house and but few unserviceable plates, and it will readily appear that every dollar counted in the schedule is good for an adequate return in future revenue.



**FURNITURE, FIXTURES, ETC.**—It will be observed that the furniture, fixtures, and heating apparatus are listed at less than four years ago, notwithstanding considerable additions to the latter item.

**NOTES AND ACCOUNTS.**—In the sifting of "Notes and Accounts" by the Local Committee \$28,282.25 have been charged out as "worthless" during the four years, while \$6,565.80 of this class of accounts have been collected. The amount shown in the exhibit for 1891 as due the Concern the Committee pronounced "good," with a margin of \$14,840.57 to spare out of the sum deducted by us for "probable losses."

**CASH.**—The "Cash" balance will doubtless be helpful in securing the most favorable contracts for the new building authorized by the Book Committee.

**TOTAL ASSETS.**—The total assets October 31, 1891, including all the items named, were \$1,281,677.61, as against \$981,068 reported four years ago; while our liabilities were only \$151,339.78, as against \$241,898.82 at that time.

**NET CAPITAL.**—The net capital October 31, 1891, was \$1,130,337.83, as against \$739,169.18 November 30, 1887—an increase of \$397,368.03 between the dates given.

**EARNINGS.**—But in estimating the actual earnings of the quadrennium we must add to this sum the amount disbursed in dividends to the Annual Conferences, and for general Church expenses devolved by General Conference upon the Book Concerns, amounting to \$151,051.82.

Combining the two sums, we have as the profits of the Western

house for the three years and eleven months.....	\$548,419 85
Of this amount there was earned—	
At Cincinnati.....	\$402,613 08
At Chicago.....	83,905 62
At St. Louis.....	61,901 15
	————— \$548,419 85

**AGGREGATE SALES.**—Referring to the tabulated statement of sales, it will be seen that the aggregate for the period herein reported is \$3,398,482.13—an increase of \$495,066.45 over the previous quadrennium. This does not include sales of our own goods by Cincinnati to the depositories, which amounted to \$552,751.62, and swell the total transactions to \$3,951,233.75. The sales at Cincinnati were \$2,203,884.89; at the depositories, \$1,747,348.86.

**THE GERMAN DEPARTMENT** at Cincinnati sold during this period \$500,200.32, at a profit of \$60,460.78—an increase over the previous quadrennium of \$78,443.62 in sales, and of \$25,840.03 in profits. No separate account is kept of the sales of German books at Chicago and St. Louis, else this highly creditable showing of our German constituency would be materially enlarged.

**EIGHT YEARS' RÉSUMÉ.**—The total sales of the Western Concern for eight years have been, exclusive of sales to depositories, \$6,301,897.81. The average annual increase was over \$102,000,

giving a total of \$816,017.22. The net earnings for the same period were \$890,880.08, and the total disbursements \$181,200.10; leaving as addition to net capital since 1884, \$721,679.98.

**REDUCED PRICES.**—Operating under greatly reduced prices—most of our own books having been catalogued at from twenty-five per cent to thirty-five per cent less than four years ago—it will readily be seen that, in order to add a half-million dollars to the volume of our trade the number of individual transactions must have been largely increased. The correspondence incident to so vast a retail business, carried forward chiefly through the mails, is something formidable, and an occasional error or delay in filling orders almost unavoidable; but we are glad to report that comparatively few complaints are made, in contrast with the commendations received for promptness and care, while, in nine cases out of ten, mistakes and delays are traced to some lack of specific directions in the order.

**DIVIDENDS.**—We have steadily advocated such increase of dividends to the Annual Conferences as the profits of the business warranted. We believe that with the present prosperity of both houses even the large sums already announced may be safely increased. As we said in our last report to General Conference, the Book Concern has made progress by paying dividends. The Church is undoubtedly more loyal to her publishing interests than she was prior to the very considerable distributions of the past few years, and there seems to be, as yet, no perceptible limit to the possible development of our system; provided, that prices be so regulated as to maintain a proper adjustment between the patrons and beneficiaries of the business.

In 1888 we paid on dividend account	$\frac{1}{4}$	of \$30,000 =	\$10,000
" 1889 " " "	"	" 100,000 =	40,000
" 1890 " " "	"	" 100,000 =	40,000
" 1891 " " "	"	" 110,000 =	44,000

#### THE DEPOSITORIES.

**CHICAGO.**—Important improvements have been made in our property at this point. A story has been added to the building, its interior and front reconstructed, and the establishment equipped with a steam passenger elevator that renders every floor desirable for tenants. Reserving for our business the store, basement, and top floors, we find that the rental from the remainder pays from six to seven per cent on the cost of the property. The depository sold books and periodicals to the amount of \$1,076,352.07—an increase of \$186,676.43 over the preceding quadrennium, and reports a net profit of \$83,905.62. But for its loss in establishing the new paper its earnings would have reached considerably over \$90,000. Its last year's increase of trade was \$90,162.98, which is likely to at least be duplicated the current year. As elsewhere stated, we began here the publication of the *Epworth Herald*, by direction of the Book Committee, June 1, 1890. The first issue was 150,000 copies, sent broadcast throughout the Church at an

outlay of \$1,600. By the liberal use of specimen copies and judicious advertising the *Herald* was brought to a paying basis in the brief space of seventeen months. It has now over 56,500 subscribers, with new names coming in daily and its advertising columns in growing demand.

ST. LOUIS.—The sales at St. Louis were \$670,996.79—an increase of \$103,724.04 for the time covered by this report; profits, \$61,901.15. The new property proves very satisfactory and is well worth twenty-five per cent more than it cost. The Sixth Street premises have been on the market for some time without a satisfactory offer; but, having until recently been well rented, we have not sought to force a sale at a sacrifice. The outlook for the depository was never better than now.

#### PERIODICALS.

Every periodical published by us is in healthy condition, but our editorial force has been sadly depleted by death. It would not be in place here to attempt a fitting eulogy of the noble men who have fallen at our side, grateful recollections of whom we shall cherish till we meet them on the other shore. Our personal appreciation of each of them has already been appropriately recorded. Contact with such spirits is one of the priceless boons of life.

The *Western, Northwestern, and Central*, as well as the *Apologete* and *Haus und Herd*, while all prosperous, have deserved even better of the Church than they have received. The circulation of each, as well as of the several Sunday school periodicals, is given elsewhere.

The *Epworth Herald*, at once the organ and promoter of the Epworth League, and whose publication we undertook by order of the Book Committee, speaks effectively for itself, both in its make-up and circulation. The loss of \$8,382.43 incurred in starting the paper will doubtless soon be recovered through its prosperity. In this connection we mention that we thought it expedient and proper, as publishers of the organ of this young society in the Church, to advance to its Board of Control, which had no resources at command for necessary expense incurred in the discharge of its duties, such amounts as might be required, pending the recognition of the organization by General Conference, and the adoption of some method for meeting its expenses. This arrangement was made in the presence of the Book Committee.

SUNDAY SCHOOL PAPERS AND HELPS.—We invite especial attention to the cheering circulation of our Sunday school papers and lesson helps. There has been some demand for a weekly paper of higher grade than the *Sunday School Advocate*, and somewhat different from the *Classmate*, for the youth of our schools. We believe that such a paper, attractively made up, for the older boys and girls, at a price between the *Sunday School Advocate* and the *Epworth Herald*, would be useful to the Church and profitable to the Concern.

THE SWEDISH PERIODICALS.—In the year 1889 the Book Committee considered, and referred to the Western Agents and Local Committee, a request from Mr. John Lindgren and other Swedish Methodists, that these brethren might be allowed to assume the publication of the *Sandebudet* and *Banaret*, and to conduct the same through a committee appointed by the Northwest Swedish Conference. The matter was carefully considered by the Local Committee and ourselves, and a contract subsequently entered into with the representatives of said Conference, organized under the name of the Swedish Methodist Book Concern, by which not only the periodicals named, but the Swedish books in our stock, were transferred to the new corporation at invoice price. The Swedish brethren covenanted to conduct the papers satisfactorily to the Book Committee, and to retransfer the same to the Concern, if desired, or to make any other disposition of the Swedish book and periodical business required by this General Conference. We respectfully refer the subject, with any representations of their present desire in the premises, to your patient attention. It involves some quite important principles of administration that should be carefully considered.

METHODIST ADVOCATE.—Touching the purchase of the *Methodist Advocate*, we need add nothing to the Book Committee's statement, except that in the last item reported in our disbursements, under the head of Subsidy, is included the first installment of the purchase money. The balance, having been paid since the close of the fiscal year, does not appear.

NEW BOOKS.—We report elsewhere the various new books and pamphlets published by us during the quadrennium, as well as the number of publications of all classes. The new issues of the last four years doubtless exceed in number and quality those of any previous term. These statistics will be found not only interesting, but suggestive of what might be the condition of things if this generous tide of wholesome influence were withdrawn from the forces of evangelization.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

We respectfully call the attention of the General Conference to the desirability of amending or recasting the disciplinary chapter on Publishing Houses so as to meet the present and prospective demands of the business. It would appear, for example, that the time had gone by in which the Western house should be restrained from publishing "any of our large works, such as commentaries, quarto Bibles," etc., "or any other works of more than seven hundred pages." Paragraph 410.

Again, the matter of discounts between the two Concerns must inevitably turn, to a great extent, upon the prevailing discounts in the book trade at large, if they are to do business on equal footing with outside houses. Already it has been found imperative to vary from the directions of paragraph 411 in our dealings with each other, or violate the spirit of the legislation as-



signing to the two houses, respectively, certain territorial prerogatives and jurisdiction. Inasmuch as the Agents determine the prices which are the basis of discounts, it would seem proper to leave the adjustment of both in their hands, especially since their administration is at all times subject to review by the Book Committee.

In paragraph 411 it is directed that the Western Concern shall pay one third of the appropriations made by the General Conference. But for three years past we have been paying two fifths of the dividends and other disbursements, by order of the Book Committee. The paragraph seems to require amendment to conform to the present relation of the two houses, as estimated by the Committee.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

In bringing together the materials, and making the calculations embodied in this report, our hearts have been stirred again and again with emotions of gratitude to God for his abundant blessings upon our labors. We are amazed in the midst of the manifold evidences of his presence, and our spirits are humbled as we remember our unworthiness to be the stewards of such grace.

From the members of the Book Committee we have had most generous commendation and cordial support. The Local Committee, associated with us, have been as brothers in counsel and unwearying in their service to the Concern. The editors have cheerfully responded to our frequent requests for space in their best columns. Ever alert and faithful, our cashiers and chief accountants at Cincinnati and Chicago, and our manager at St. Louis, have won our entire confidence; and no more loyal and conscientious service was ever rendered to a business institution than this house has had from the competent superintendent and foremen in its mechanical department. In our several counting-rooms and in the merchandise management and service are men and women and lads who serve the Church as conscientiously as their pastors or superiors. And it is remarkable how many employés in the factory become permanently and contentedly at home beneath its roof, winning by faithful work and honorable standing in that fellowship of service recognized in this institution as its best guarantee of efficiency throughout all its departments.

Respectfully submitted,

CRANSTON & STOWE, *Agents.*

#### ANNUAL EXHIBIT FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1891.

##### ASSETS.

REAL ESTATE: In Cincinnati.....	\$292,000 00	
In Chicago.....	106,125 00	
In St. Louis.....	65,500 00	
		<hr/>
		\$463,625 00

##### MERCHANDISE DEPARTMENT:

Books, bound and in sheets, stationery, etc.,		
In Cincinnati.....	\$166,352 81	
In Chicago.....	44,127 72	
In St. Louis.....	12,894 82	
		<hr/>
		223,375 34

Brought forward..... \$687,000 34

# MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT:

## In Cincinnati—

Presses, plates, printing-paper, etc....	\$154,027 27	
Machinery, tools, and materials in bindery.....	25,496 02	
Machinery, cuts, and materials in electrotype foundry.....	9,750 00	
Electric light plant.....	3,135 00	
Engine and boilers.....	5,075 00	
		\$197,483 29

## In Chicago—

Engine, boilers, electric light plant, presses, etc.... 10,731 09

## In St. Louis—

Type, cases, etc..... 445 00  
208,659 38

# FURNITURE AND FIXTURES,

And heating apparatus in Cincinnati.....	\$4,300 00	
Office and store furniture and fixtures in Chicago...	5,000 00	
Office and store furniture and fixtures in St. Louis..	3,000 00	
		12,300 00

# NOTES AND ACCOUNTS:

In Cincinnati, as per ledger.....	\$130,346 92	
To suspense .....	1,923 11	
		\$128,423 81

In Chicago, as per ledger.....	54,441 72	
To suspense .....	752 95	
		53,688 77

In St. Louis, as per ledger.....	52,521 41	
To suspense .....	1,431 49	
		51,089 92

Aggregate remaining in net capital.....	\$233,202 50	
Less ten per cent for probable losses....	23,320 25	
		\$209,882 25

## In Cincinnati—

Special loans on interest.....	52,000 00	
		261,882 25

# CASH ON HAND:

In Cincinnati.....	\$94,336 41	
In Chicago.....	15,795 22	
In St. Louis.....	1,704 00	
		111,835 63

\$1,281,677 61

# LIABILITIES.

In Cincinnati—Accounts.....	\$104,371 78	
In Chicago.....	37,572 66	
In St. Louis.....	9,395 34	
		\$151,339 78

Net capital, October 31, 1891.....	\$1,130,337 83	
Net capital, October 31, 1890.....	1,010,515 52	

Amount added to net capital..... \$119,822 31

CRANSTON & STOWE, Agents.



## SUMMARY OF THE ANNUAL EXHIBITS FROM 1887 TO 1891.

	ASSETS.				
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890(11 months).	1891.
Real estate.....	\$309,350 00	\$316,000 00	\$332,125 00	\$352,625 00	\$463,625 00
Books and sheet stock.....	167,227 30	178,577 06	182,374 78	179,792 44	223,375 35
Presses, plates, etc.....	175,050 88	174,655 17	181,063 93	185,786 08	208,659 38
Furniture, fixtures, heating apparatus, etc.....	13,419 59	15,094 00	14,811 00	14,614 00	12,300 00
*Notes and accounts.....	266,827 26	295,736 86	293,336 64	328,022 75	261,882 25
Cash on hand.....	49,192 97	87,466 91	104,936 38	120,325 34	111,835 63
Total.....	\$981,068 00	\$1,067,530 00	\$1,108,647 73	\$1,181,165 61	\$1,281,677 61
LIABILITIES.					
Notes and accounts.....	241,898 82	222,831 56	174,763 63	170,650 09	151,339 78
Net capital.....	\$739,169 18	\$844,698 44	\$933,884 10	\$1,010,515 52	\$1,130,337 83
Increase of assets.....	.....	\$86,462 00	\$41,117 73	\$72,517 88	\$100,512 00
Decrease of liabilities.....	.....	19,067 26	48,067 93	4,113 54	19,310 31
Added to net capital.....	.....	\$105,529 26	\$89,185 66	\$76,631 42	\$119,822 31
DISBURSEMENTS.					
Dividends to Annual Conferences.....	.....	10,000 00	40,000 00	40,000 00	44,000 00
Book Committee expenses.....	.....	1,328 65	815 26	.....	1,303 51
Judicial Conference expenses.....	.....	523 94	600 00	716 91	514 86
<i>Methodist Advocate</i> , Chattanooga.....	.....	.....	2,000 00	1,500 00	2,422 21
General Conference delegate expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	5,326 48	.....
Net profits as per exhibits.....	.....	\$117,381 85	\$132,600 92	\$124,174 81	\$168,062 89
Net profits as per ledger.....	.....	\$122,009 61	\$132,328 39	\$123,007 72	\$171,074 13
Net capital as per ledger.....	.....	866,446 97	955,360 10	1,030,824 43	1,153,658 08

Total net earnings for four years as per ledger, \$548,419.85. Total addition to net capital after all disbursements, \$397,398.03. Total disbursements, \$151,051.82.

\* In this item are included the "special loans on interest," \$100,000 in 1888 and 1889, \$145,000 in 1890, and \$52,000 in 1891, not subject to exhibit discount.

TABLE SHOWING THE SALES OF WESTERN METHODIST BOOK CONCERN, NOV. 30, 1887, TO OCT. 31, 1891.

	1888.	1889.	1890 (11 months).	1891.
<b>AT CINCINNATI:</b>				
Book sales.....	\$180,955 81	\$198,549 11	\$165,490 57	\$227,340 24
Periodical sales.....	256,719 70	269,827 32	279,005 28	313,567 28
Bible and subscription book sales	28,387 06	32,069 47	33,118 50	45,221 60
Job work.....	51,949 55	57,669 51	49,242 60	35,771 29
Total.....	\$518,012 12	\$538,115 41	\$525,856 95	\$621,900 41
<b>AT CHICAGO:</b>				
Book sales.....	\$139,585 05	\$145,370 87	\$124,774 36	\$174,288 74
Periodical sales.....	96,360 75	96,698 26	120,612 94	154,110 97
Subscription book departm't sales	6,125 26	5,791 56	4,231 65	8,491 66
Total.....	242,071 06	247,770 69	249,618 95	336,891 37
<b>AT ST. LOUIS:</b>				
Book sales.....	\$66,527 19	\$73,998 93	\$63,721 42	\$74,012 30
Periodical sales.....	90,949 65	95,057 40	93,495 96	108,233 94
Total.....	157,476 84	169,056 33	162,217 38	182,246 24
Less sales to Chicago and St. Louis..				
	\$917,560 02	\$954,942 43	\$937,693 28	\$1,141,038 02
	127,617 16	137,255 87	129,486 37	158,442 22
	\$789,942 86	\$817,686 56	\$808,256 91	\$982,595 80
<b>GERMAN DEPARTMENT SALES. (In-</b>				
<b>cluded in above.)</b>				
<b>CINCINNATI:</b>				
Books.....	\$53,401 49	\$54,181 70	\$36,357 77	\$43,069 38
Periodicals.....	57,584 29	56,127 15	54,528 89	66,296 50
Total.....	\$110,985 88	\$110,308 85	\$90,886 66	\$109,365 78

Total for the four years, not including sales to depositories, \$3,398,482.13. Increase over previous four years, \$455,066.45.

## SALES OF PERIODICALS.

	1887.	1891.
CINCINNATI:		
Western Christian Advocate.....	\$43,079 37	\$66,969 44
Christian Apologist.....	30,314 10	38,844 89
Haus und Herd.....	11,778 87	14,499 11
Sunday School Journal:		
Mailed at Cincinnati.....	\$12,767 31	\$13,971 82
Sold to depositories.....	13,081 76	17,395 20
	25,849 07	31,367 02
Berean Leaf:		
Mailed at Cincinnati.....	14,367 51	15,171 91
Sold to depositories.....	15,000 50	16,961 00
	29,368 01	32,132 91
Senior Leaf:		
Mailed at Cincinnati.....	3,351 14	6,916 93
Sold to depositories.....	4,452 18	11,563 35
	7,803 32	18,480 28
Beginner's Leaf:		
Mailed at Cincinnati.....	2,081 05	2,860 31
Sold to depositories.....	2,605 00	4,018 00
	4,686 05	6,878 31
Picture Lesson Paper:		
Mailed at Cincinnati.....	9,415 73	11,931 96
Sold to depositories.....	13,416 30	17,426 49
	22,832 03	29,358 45
Sunday School Advocate:		
Mailed at Cincinnati.....	10,455 54	9,931 02
Sold to depositories.....	13,863 81	17,691 00
	24,319 35	27,622 02
Sunday School Classmate:		
Mailed at Cincinnati.....	6,730 28	6,620 89
Sold to depositories.....	10,264 46	14,031 40
	16,994 74	20,652 29
Sunday School Bell.....	9,387 50	9,628 28
Bible Lesson.....	3,038 43	3,324 12
Miscellaneous periodicals.....	16,930 14	13,810 16
Total.....	\$246,380 98	\$313,567 28
Increase.....		\$67,186 30

	1887.	1891.
CHICAGO.		
Northwestern Christian Advocate.....	\$36,657 90	\$44,384 92
Epworth Herald.....		37,218 01
Sandebudet.....	6,017 80	
Sunday School Journal.....	10,558 55	13,759 92
Berean Leaf.....	11,387 21	13,365 41
Senior Leaf.....	3,318 80	8,974 66
Beginner's Leaf.....	1,753 45	2,927 06
Picture Lesson Paper.....	8,362 34	12,336 78
Sunday School Advocate.....	8,389 90	11,865 38
Sunday School Classmate.....	5,935 33	9,278 83
Miscellaneous periodicals.....	1,278 13	
Total.....	\$93,659 41	\$154,110 97

## SALES OF PERIODICALS.—Continued.

ST. LOUIS.	1887.	1891.
Central Christian Advocate.....	\$34,317 10	\$43,146 35
Sunday School Journal.....	8,574 04	11,912 27
Berean Leaf.....	10,220 47	11,414 28
Senior Leaf.....	2,656 53	6,823 05
Beginner's Leaf.....	1,989 37	2,912 27
Picture Lesson Paper.....	8,045 98	10,697 11
Sunday School Advocate.....	7,155 40	9,477 20
Sunday School Classmate.....	5,657 10	7,508 99
Miscellaneous periodicals.....	3,193 30	4,342 32
Total.....	\$82,809 29	\$108,233 84

## CIRCULATION OF PERIODICALS.

	Average circulation, four years.	Highest circulation reached.	Total copies circulated.	Pages each.
Western Christian Advocate.....	31,375	33,750	6,526,000	16
Northwestern Christian Advocate..	19,900	20,200	4,139,200	16
Central Christian Advocate.....	29,650	21,800	4,299,200	16
Christian Apologist (German).....	19,320	19,450	4,018,560	16
Epworth Herald, since June, 1890..	39,434	52,000	4,850,382	16
Haus und Herd (German monthly)..	7,900	8,165	379,200	56
Sunday School Journal.....	75,425	87,585	3,620,400	56
Berean Leaf.....	675,420	689,900	10,806,720	16
Picture Lesson Paper.....	161,100	178,645	7,732,800	16
Senior Leaf.....	83,500	117,250	1,336,000	40
Beginner's Leaf.....	137,700	157,750	2,203,200	16
Sunday School Advocate.....	189,250	198,205	18,168,000	4
Sunday School Classmate....	141,530	157,415	13,586,880	4
Sunday School Bell (German).....	26,700	27,184	6,553,600	4
Bible Lesson.....	42,000	42,750	672,000	28
			83,892,142	

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS ISSUED LAST FOUR YEARS.

	Pages.	
Studies in Bible and Church History. Young.....	92	2,000
Delilah. Odell.....	207	1,500
Samson: An Historical Romance. Odell.....	284	3,000
Under the Queen. Tuckley.....	278	2,000
Stephen Lyle, Gent. Mrs. Belle V. Chisholm.....	256	3,000
Christianity According to Christ. Mason.....	70	3,000
The Republic to Methodism. Dr. Moore.....	363	3,000
John Wesley: A Study. Dodd.....	152	3,000
Young People's History of Methodism. H. L. Smith and J. W. Mahood.....	224	3,000
Jesus, the Messiah. Dewart.....	256	3,000
Children of the Church. Beazell.....	18	5,000
Christianity and Childhood. Cooke.....	230	3,000
The South Ward. Sharp.....	299	3,000
Departed Gods. Fradenburgh.....	464	3,000
A History of Christianity. Rishell.....	370	3,000

	Pages.	
The Ayres of Studleigh. Swan.....	318	3,000
Rockton. Kel Snow.....	280	3,000
The Colonel's Charge. Holding.....	354	3,000
Sheila. Swan.....	379	3,000
His Cousin, the Doctor. Minnie W. Baines.....	198	3,000
Baptismal Remission. Hughey.....	144	3,000
Catechism in Concert Exercises. Foster.....	136	4,500
Doctrine of the Trinity. Davies.....	234	2,500
Little Corporal. Holding.....	357	2,500
How I Became a Sailor. Gillett.....	223	2,500
Prayer. Van Anda.....	137	2,500
Responsive Readings. 12mo. Marlay.....	280	3,250
Seamstress of Stettin. McFadden.....	327	1,000
Christian Science Considered. Taylor.....	51	1,000
Methodist Discipline.....		57,000
Essentials of Elocution and Oratory. Pinkley.....	496	2,000
Letters to a King. Tourgee.....	303	2,000
Faith Made Easy. Potts.....	546	2,060
Sibylla. McFadden.....	396	1,000
To and Fro. (Subscription.) Emma Adams.....	608	2,500
Do Missions Pay? Cowen.....	49	4,500
Hazell & Son. Swan.....	250	3,000
Fire from Strange Altars. Fradenburgh.....	324	2,500
The Epworth League: Its Place in Methodism. Robinson.....	122	3,500
Studies in the Four Gospels. Hurlbut.....	88	4,000
St. Veda's. Swan.....	320	2,000
Forward March. 12mo. Tuckley.....	329	3,500
Forward March. 8vo. Tuckley.....	329	650
Maitland of Laurieston. Swan.....	447	2,000
Beyond the Ruts. Pardoe.....	192	3,000
From the Thames to the Trosachs. Mrs. E. H. Thompson.....	203	1,000
Robert Martin's Lesson. Swan.....	156	1,000
An Appeal to Facts. Fry.....	37	1,000
Civil and Religious Forces. Halstead.....	198	3,000
Errors of Campbellism. Stuart.....	292	2,000
Dorothea Kirke. Swan.....	166	1,000
Gates of Eden. Swan.....	317	2,000
Doris Cheyne. Swan.....	322	2,000
Across Her Path. Swan.....	192	1,000
Anatomy of Atheism. Moore.....	365	1,500
Apostolic Organism. Magee.....	263	2,000
The Silent Land. Baines.....	164	1,500
Life of Granville Moody. Weeks.....	486	1,250
The Colored Man in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Hagood.....	327	1,000
Ursula Vivian. Swan.....	256	2,000
Life of Hemenway. Bradley.....	404	500
Barbara Leybourne. Sarah Selina Hamer.....	320	1,000
Briar and Palm. Swan.....	318	2,000
Synopsis of the Course of Study.—First year. Heard.....	89	3,500
Synopsis of the Course of Study.—Second year. Heard.....	136	3,000
Life's Possibilities. Smith.....	218	1,100
Her Ben. Holding.....	357	3,650
The Kingdom and Spirit of Christ. Simpson.....	42	1,000
Gem Cyclopaedia. Vaughan.....	440	1,140
Bible Brilliants. (Subscription.) Hammell.....	320	9,250
Bjorkheda Parsonage. Hofstein.....	273	1,000
Study of the Constitution. Curtiss.....	151	500
Go to the Ant. Sanborn.....	119	1,400
Norman Reid. Findlay.....	315	2,000
Parallel Pronouncing Bibles.....	1,740	13,000



## GERMAN BOOKS.

	Pages.	
German Hymn and Tune Book .....	222	17,250
General Gordon .....	196	1,000
How I Became a Sailor. Translated by Bucher .....	217	1,000
The Little Corporal. Translated by Pluddemann .....	331	1,000
Life in a Poorhouse. Rothenburg .....	370	1,000
Christian Life and Ethics. Paulus .....	238	1,000
Life of G. L. Mulfinger. J. Mulfinger .....	329	1,750
Immortality of the Soul. Nagler .....	64	1,000
Freedom as Life's Ideal. Seibert .....		2,700
Methodist Discipline. (1889 edition.) .....	284	1,000
Maitland of Laurieston. Translated by Horst .....	381	1,000
Faithful unto the End. Dora Alcock .....		

## MUSIC BOOKS.

German Hymns. 24mo. New .....		40,750
German Hymns. 16mo. New .....		8,000
New Little Psalter. Liebhart .....	192	5,600
Bundes Lieder. Gebhart .....	40	2,000
Epworth Hymnal No. 2. (Word edition.) .....		15,000
Epworth Hymnal Nos. 1 and 2 Combined. (Music.) .....		5,000
Epworth Hymnal No. 2. (Music.) .....		25,000
Songs of Redeeming Love, Nos. 1 and 2 Combined .....		13,500
Morning Stars. O'Kane .....	160	8,000
Melodies for Little People. Ford .....	192	3,000
Number new books catalogued last four years, 1887-1891 .....		103

## AGGREGATES OF VOLUMES AND PAGES.

No. volumes	Catalogue books printed, old and new .....	608,260
"	" Methodist Hymnal .....	95,690
"	" Methodist Discipline .....	61,450
"	" Sunday school singing books .....	374,250
"	" Pamphlets and Catechisms .....	163,200
"	" German Catalogue books .....	60,730
"	" " Hymnals .....	66,000
"	" " Sunday school singing books .....	35,300
"	" " tracts .....	53,450
"	" Epworth League hand-books and leaflets .....	653,000

Total volumes ..... 2,171,330

Total bound volumes ..... 1,301,680

" unbound volumes ..... 869,650

..... 2,171,330

No. of pages	bound volumes .....	514,955,815
"	" tracts, pamphlets, etc .....	2,200,000
"	" Epworth League supplies .....	4,968,500
"	" regular periodicals .....	1,162,684,512

Total pages of matter ..... 1,684,808,827

## C.

## REPORT OF COMMISSION ON GENERAL CONFERENCE ENTERTAINMENT.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER. JOURNAL, PAGE 325.

*To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church :*

The amount apportioned by the Book Committee to the Annual Conferences for the expenses of the General Conference was \$59,589. The amount received was \$38,971.82. A statement is appended, giving the apportionment to each Conference, the amount received, and the amount paid to each delegation :

CONFERENCES.	Appor- tion- ment.	Received.	Expenses.	CONFERENCES.	Appor- tion- ment.	Received.	Expenses.
Africa .....	\$11	\$20 00	\$1,144 90	Lexington .....	\$220	\$63 00	\$169 46
Alabama .....	32	22 00	113 55	Little Rock .....	46	16 75	71 30
Arkansas .....	53	20 50	77 20	Louisiana .....	247	82 00	303 55
Austin .....	57	28 00	83 90	Maine .....	499	289 27	288 75
Baltimore .....	1,227	1,009 00	303 40	Mexico .....	16	13 23	303 46
Bengal .....	.....	.....	560 00	Michigan .....	1,292	801 35	316 23
Blue Ridge .....	23	12 00	127 10	Minnesota .....	1,029	424 12	136 94
California .....	869	482 00	681 75	Mississippi .....	253	39 50	227 60
California Germ'n .....	.....	.....	231 50	Missouri .....	443	278 90	59 15
Central Alabama .....	70	41 70	124 60	Montana .....	99	72 50	164 00
Central German .....	480	414 50	183 95	Nebraska .....	606	221 47	17 45
Central Illinois .....	999	655 95	161 33	Newark .....	1,659	1,198 00	447 75
Central Missouri .....	138	39 20	28 50	North Carolina .....	56	38 00	139 20
Central New York .....	1,137	718 37	430 60	New England .....	1,738	714 12	563 56
Central Ohio .....	825	665 47	235 01	New Eng'd Sou'n .....	1,074	557 30	397 40
Cent. Tennessee .....	35	18 50	55 70	New Hampshire .....	566	371 64	315 92
Cent. Pennsylv'n .....	1,213	1,016 50	420 95	New Jersey .....	1,280	1,296 00	525 22
Chicago German .....	247	247 00	99 37	New York .....	2,000	1,424 00	508 04
Cincinnati .....	1,084	679 50	239 60	New York East .....	2,298	1,697 00	598 10
Colorado .....	482	315 25	128 10	North Dakota .....	223	118 00	80 01
Columbia River .....	163	125 50	462 30	North German .....	164	139 75	50 00
Dakota .....	396	108 50	118 68	North'n New York .....	927	574 47	360 33
Delaware .....	266	308 00	273 22	North India .....	33	33 00	2,026 46
Des Moines .....	901	629 00	81 99	North Indiana .....	801	652 00	199 47
Detroit .....	1,388	576 93	298 36	North Nebraska .....	356	72 00	19 30
East German .....	266	258 50	98 19	North Ohio .....	736	320 09	229 67
East Maine .....	417	263 00	453 37	N'thwest German .....	127	128 50	60 00
East Ohio .....	1,279	855 87	336 80	N'thwest Indiana .....	644	387 15	154 55
East Tennessee .....	44	25 50	88 20	Northwest Iowa .....	551	520 43	51 47
Erie .....	1,002	668 41	345 80	Northwest Kansas .....	368	131 50	72 78
Florida .....	42	35 00	168 10	N'thwest Swedish .....	240	231 96	49 30
Foo-Chow .....	.....	.....	66 06	Norway .....	17	80 00	686 98
Georgia .....	15	7 70	124 22	Nor'gian & Danish .....	139	116 25	53 25
Genesee .....	1,395	775 15	384 99	Ohio .....	972	714 05	277 15
Germany .....	74	74 00	274 00	Oregon .....	230	167 50	475 00
Holston .....	161	45 55	205 30	Philadelphia .....	1,961	1,703 00	464 75
Idaho .....	65	38 78	228 60	Pittsburg .....	1,156	507 70	251 94
Illinois .....	1,350	921 19	379 10	Puget Sound .....	147	109 00	480 45
Indiana .....	561	364 50	158 26	Rock River .....	1,616	1,078 45	188 95
Iowa .....	585	512 93	77 95	St. John's River .....	52	28 10	185 61
Italy .....	.....	10 03	722 50	Saint Louis .....	503	368 15	90 30
Japan .....	6	6 04	791 00	St. Louis German .....	408	429 39	119 26
Kansas .....	637	368 25	59 12	Savannah .....	161	71 00	227 76
Kentucky .....	251	164 80	133 85	South Carolina .....	240	96 07	362 61

CONFERENCES.	Appor- tion- ment.	Received.	Expenses.	CONFERENCES.	Appor- tion- ment.	Received.	Expenses.
So'theast Indiana	\$522	\$367 31	\$162 00	Vermont	\$511	\$350 83	\$220 00
S'thern California	584	344 00	649 60	Virginia	73	43 50	61 05
Southern German	58	72 55	89 75	Washington	400	156 00	302 25
Southern Illinois.	552	386 25	136 75	West German	223	176 00	68 25
South India	181	32 82	1,057 00	West Nebraska	254	104 05	38 14
South Kansas	545	335 80	66 32	West Texas	90	58 20	88 80
Southwest Kansas	672	385 50	103 79	West Virginia	499	250 00	267 55
Sweden	69	84 89	1,584 25	West Wisconsin	588	310 00	116 58
Switzerland	51	51 20	261 26	Wilmington	829	658 00	320 50
Tennessee	84	17 80	137 00	Wisconsin	764	337 47	150 17
Texas	130	98 60	376 00	Wyoming	1,050	671 00	399 11
Troy	1,420	1,080 68	524 27				
Upper Iowa	970	661 57	145 95		\$59,589	\$38,971 82	\$32,040 30
Upper Mississippi	.....	15 00	182 56				

The expenses were made up as follows:

Railroad fare to Omaha and return	\$23,579 50
Incidental expenses <i>en route</i>	8,460 80
Total	\$32,040 30

#### SUMMARY.

##### Expenses.

Paid delegations as above..... \$32,040 30

Miscellaneous expenses at Omaha, as follows:

Paid Secretaries of the General Conference	\$107 05
Paid fraternal delegates, receptions, etc	129 20
Paid pages, ushers, and doorkeepers	259 86
Paid stationery, printing, and postage	257 35
Paid sundry expenses in building	41 10
Paid Omaha local committee delegates' lunches	3,000 00
	\$3,794 56

Paid for miscellaneous expenses at New York as follows:

For Judicial Conferences	\$597 90
For delegates to British and Irish Conferences	548 86
For Constitutional Commission	1,478 80
For fraternal delegates to African M. E. Church	127 04
Educational Committee	37 25
Printing, etc	8 63
	\$2,798 48

Paid General Conference Commission for traveling, hotel, and incidental ex- penses during quadrennium	\$1,198 18
	\$39,831 52

##### Receipts.

From Conferences, as per detailed list	\$38,971 82
Deficiency borrowed of Book Concern	859 70
	\$39,831 52

Respectfully submitted,

A. SHINKLE, *Treasurer.*

## D.

## REPORTS OF SOCIETIES.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE EPISCOPAL FUND.  
JOURNAL, PAGE 109.

*To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church :*

BRETHREN : The drafts upon the Episcopal Fund during the past four years have been much greater than in any previous quadrennium. The election of five Bishops by the last General Conference, and the action taken by that body requiring the salaries of the two Missionary Bishops to be paid from this Fund, increased the claims upon the treasury to the amount of \$31,500 per annum. We have been required to pay out during the quadrennium \$18,107.59 more than we have received, and yet at the close of our fiscal year, on the 31st of December last, there was a balance of \$11,722.58 in the treasury. At the beginning of the quadrennium the treasury showed a surplus of \$29,830.37. This surplus has enabled us to pay the salaries and traveling expenses of the Bishops in full, although the receipts from the Conferences have been less than the drafts made upon us.

While the percentage of apportionments to the Annual Conferences has not been increased during the quadrennium, the amount received on such apportionments has increased from year to year. By direction of the General Conference the basis of apportionment to the several Conferences is the amount paid for ministerial support. This amount has increased each year, and the contributions to the Episcopal Fund have increased in about the same ratio. Very few of the Conferences have met their full apportionment, however, and serious embarrassment threatens the treasury. If the contributions to this Fund are not materially increased the treasurer cannot long continue to pay the salaries of the Bishops in full.

The receipts have been as follows :

In 1888.....	\$76,452 70
In 1889.....	82,690 89
In 1890.....	86,999 78
In 1891.....	88,583 27
Total.....	\$334,726 64

The expenditures have been as follows :

In 1888.....	\$77,731 55
In 1889.....	90,715 72
In 1890.....	92,025 78
In 1891.....	92,361 18
Total.....	\$352,834 23

Of this amount there was paid:

For salaries.....	\$254,191 62
For house rent.....	71,166 70
For traveling and moving expenses.....	26,188 53
For printing, postage, etc.....	1,287 38
Total.....	\$352,834 23

The total sum of apportionments to the several Annual Conferences for the four years and the receipts from the same are as follows:

Conferences.	Apportionments for four years.	Receipts for four years.
Alabama.....	\$343	\$63 50
Africa.....	41	23 00
Arkansas.....	551	100 30
*Arizona.....	57	.. ..
Austin.....	483	190 00
Baltimore.....	10,493	8,709 90
Bengal.....	268	.. ..
*Black Hills.....	132	21 00
Blue Ridge.....	230	36 00
California.....	7,636	6,384 39
*California German.....	192	242 00
Central Alabama.....	678	128 45
Central German.....	4,321	3,245 30
Central Illinois.....	8,848	5,380 09
Central Missouri.....	1,278	379 87
Central New York.....	9,937	6,041 00
Central Ohio.....	7,411	5,662 00
Central Pennsylvania.....	10,611	9,366 95
Central Tennessee.....	293	84 75
Chicago German.....	2,198	2,053 45
Cincinnati.....	9,448	7,048 17
Colorado.....	4,145	2,404 00
Columbia River.....	1,564	652 85
Dakota.....	3,350	896 00
"    South.....	....	11 00
Delaware.....	2,460	1,863 00
*Denmark.....	49	.. ..
Des Moines.....	9,100	6,693 42
Detroit.....	11,220	6,188 33
East German.....	2,122	2,004 00
East Maine.....	3,499	1,940 00
East Ohio.....	11,571	8,066 50
East Tennessee.....	458	178 00
Erie.....	8,792	4,828 30
Florida.....	411	232 80
Foo-Chow.....	30	.. ..
Genesee.....	12,294	7,033 68
Georgia.....	137	42 00
Germany.....	678	233 46
Holston.....	1,445	514 00
Idaho.....	557	104 41
Illinois.....	11,883	6,642 93
*Indian.....	....	14 25
Indiana.....	4,745	2,979 70
Iowa.....	5,263	3,386 75

\*Mission.



Conferences.	Apportionments for four years.	Receipts for four years.
Italy.....	\$23	\$10 00
Japan.....	62	80 87
Kansas.....	5,474	3,241 55
Kentucky.....	2,328	899 15
Lexington .....	1,943	574 57
Liberia.....	23	24 00
Little Rock.....	418	76 20
Louisiana .....	2,220	481 00
Maine .....	4,105	2,152 61
Mexico.....	192	103 16
Michigan.....	11,400	6,696 13
Minnesota.....	9,356	4,533 34
Mississippi.....	2,298	453 40
Missouri.....	3,921	1,690 16
*Montana.....	1,070	409 74
Nebraska.....	5,356	2,074 47
Nevada.....	254	323 75
Newark.....	14,474	11,010 00
New England.....	15,025	7,834 83
New England Southern.....	9,129	5,444 25
New Hampshire.....	4,868	2,940 63
New Jersey.....	11,004	9,935 44
*New Mexico, English .....	78	36 00
New York.....	17,324	12,669 09
New York East.....	19,431	13,523 67
North Carolina.....	503	143 00
*North China.....	5	.. ..
North Dakota.....	1,953	750 00
Northern German.....	1,566	1,139 52
Northern New York.....	7,993	5,376 73
North India.....	268	.. ..
North Indiana.....	6,983	5,818 90
North Nebraska.....	3,190	1,138 00
North Ohio.....	6,580	4,587 43
North German.....	351	285 65
*North Pacific German.....	31	76 00
Northwest German.....	1,147	1,086 00
Northwest Indiana.....	5,780	4,475 37
Northwest Iowa.....	5,050	3,217 58
Northwest Kansas.....	3,145	1,119 49
Northwest Swedish.....	2,262	1,966 59
*Northwest Norwegian and Danish..	56	73 00
Norway.....	756	126 61
Norwegian and Danish.....	937	551 39
Ohio.....	8,801	7,226 37
Oregon.....	2,138	1,196 56
Philadelphia .....	17,025	15,014 03
Pittsburg.....	10,288	6,416 00
Puget Sound.....	1,700	966 00
Rock River.....	14,354	8,826 84
Saint Louis.....	4,593	2,961 60
Saint Louis German.....	3,590	2,310 50
Saint John's River.....	545	104 75
Savannah.....	1,449	472 15
*South America.....	97	.. ..
South Carolina.....	2,146	1,237 40
Southeast Indiana.....	4,652	3,827 34

\* Mission.

Conferences.	Apportionments for four years.	Receipts for four years.
Southern California.....	\$4,576	\$1,214 01
Southern German.....	524	318 00
Southern Illinois.....	4,974	2,619 19
South India.....	1,018	.. ..
South Kansas.....	4,706	3,027 22
Southwest Kansas.....	5,276	2,816 38
Sweden.....	620	342 33
Switzerland.....	480	80 83
Tennessee.....	807	137 86
Texas.....	1,283	428 14
Troy.....	12,289	9,000 05
Upper Iowa.....	8,561	5,479 35
Upper Mississippi.....	....	40 70
*Utah.....	62	8 50
Vermont.....	4,356	2,602 17
Virginia.....	622	348 75
Washington.....	3,401	1,605 84
West German.....	1,979	1,247 88
West Nebraska.....	2,416	603 80
West Texas.....	771	418 00
West Virginia.....	4,545	2,402 42
West Wisconsin.....	5,324	2,414 38
Wilmington.....	7,295	5,888 00
Wisconsin.....	6,868	3,991 89
Wyoming.....	9,070	5,765 64
*Wyoming.....	123	147 00
	<hr/> \$524,873	<hr/> \$334,726 64

Respectfully submitted,

HOMER EATON, *Treasurer.*

May 2, 1892.

WM. P. STOWE, *Assistant Treasurer.*REPORT OF THE GENERAL MISSIONARY COMMITTEE. JOURNAL,  
PAGE 107.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN : The quadrennium has closed with such a record as to elicit congratulations to the Methodist Episcopal Church and unmeasured gratitude to the God of Missions. The success of our Missionary Society has been unprecedented, both as to the number of conversions and the income to its treasury.

The percentage of increase by conversion in our foreign missions far exceeds the percentage averaged throughout the whole Church. The quadrennium closes amid such pentecostal revivals in some of our missions as never rejoiced angels or men in our previous history.

The increase in our annual income is \$259,476.05 over that of 1888. Of this increase in 1891 \$27,169.23 was for contingent appropriations. We now render to you an account of our stewardship and surrender to you our duties and responsibilities.

During the quadrennium we have been bereft of the Nestor of our Missionary Committee in the decease of Rev. J. M. Trim-

ble, D.D. He was one of the ablest and most devoted members of the Committee, and his venerable presence and great usefulness have been seriously missed in our councils.

John M. Phillips, the able and honored Treasurer of the Missionary Society, also departed from us during the quadrennium, and his decease was deeply deplored. He had great financial ability, a remarkably clear head, and his judgment was a stable reliance in our important trusts.

Rev. Christian Blinn, the representative of our German District, fell at his post of duty at the meeting of the General Committee in Kansas City. His devotion to the cause of Missions was felt not only in his counsels, but was evinced in a handsome legacy left by him to our Society.

Rev. Dr. M. M. Bovard returned home from the Missionary Committee in 1891 but to close his earthly career among his friends in California. Dr. Bovard was an honor to the Missionary Committee, and an intelligent and devoted servant of the cause.

Permit us now to submit to you the following tables of receipts from Conferences and Missions during the quadrennium, and also of the appropriations made for the same period. You will observe that the income of the Society for this period has been \$4,522,048.13, an advance of \$927,169.53 over the receipts of the last quadrennium. This advance includes, of course, the \$27,169.23 received from contingent appropriations during 1891.

The appropriations for the same period of time have amounted to \$4,833,367, being an increase of \$691,722 over the appropriations of the last quadrennium. The work of the Missionary Society, so widely extended throughout our republic and throughout foreign lands, has widened and prospered as in no other quadrennium. This supreme fact is the best response and noblest encouragement to the Church for its increased benefactions.

The last annual report of the Society gives an aggregate of members and probationers in foreign missions amounting to 91,325, with 73,566 adherents; and the number of Sunday school scholars is reported as 111,365. The number of members and probationers to whom our domestic missionaries minister, as closely as can be ascertained, will reach at least 350,000.

No such grave questions have arisen during this quadrennium as taxed the thought of the General Missionary Committee during the previous four years.

The last General Conference recommended to the General Missionary Committee to make an appropriation of \$23,700 for the settlement of the claims in the Dalles case. We beg leave to report that this amount has been appropriated for the said purpose during the quadrennium, and all these claims have been settled.

#### REAL ESTATE.

During the session of the General Conference of 1888 the corner-stone of a new building at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street was laid. This building is owned jointly by

the Methodist Book Concern and the Missionary Society—the Book Concern owning two thirds and the Missionary Society one third of the property. The entire cost of the building was \$1,107,983.03. The building was completed and dedicated with appropriate services in February, 1890. Through the joint action of the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society and the representatives of the Book Concern, an arrangement has been made by which the Missionary Society receives rentals for that portion of its property not necessary for its offices and store-room.

That arrangement, in the judgment of the Board, is an equitable one to all parties interested. The entire amount of the one third required from the Missionary Society for the payment of this property has been paid, in part by the sale of its former premises, and the balance from the Annuity Fund, so that no money contributed for current work has been used for this purpose.

All of which is respectfully submitted, with the tables that follow.

RECEIPTS FROM CONFERENCES AND MISSIONS DURING THE YEARS  
1888-1891.

CONFERENCES.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	Totals.
Africa.....					
Alabama.....	\$425 70	\$372 00	\$453 00	\$510 00	\$1,760 70
Arizona*.....	530 00	552 00	575 00	684 00	2,341 00
Arkansas.....	870 62	942 11	1,099 49	988 56	3,900 78
Austin.....	1,315 05	989 70	1,131 00	1,379 50	4,815 25
Baltimore.....	38,674 29	39,745 96	40,823 31	42,541 45	161,790 01
Bengal.....			92 00		92 00
Black Hills*.....	163 00	532 50	750 00	750 00	2,245 50
Blue Ridge.....	299 07	620 00	366 55	387 42	1,673 04
Bulgaria*.....	69 40				69 40
California.....	7,556 30	9,764 01	10,069 85	10,529 75	37,919 91
California German*.....		687 25	956 00	948 00	2,591 25
Central Alabama.....	92 15	353 00	272 63	291 96	1,009 74
Central China.....	23 20	4 50	330 00	76 12	433 82
Central German.....	7,860 87	8,422 94	8,358 56	8,315 02	32,957 39
Central Illinois.....	16,356 55	17,502 15	18,007 44	20,355 23	72,221 37
Central Missouri.....	215 07	258 16	361 35	480 63	1,415 21
Central New York.....	18,122 07	19,505 61	18,502 87	19,524 73	75,655 28
Central Ohio.....	16,624 65	19,877 42	19,221 19	21,161 89	77,065 15
Central Pennsylvania.....	35,449 17	39,505 76	38,579 61	39,103 21	152,637 75
Central Tennessee.....	457 75	610 00	567 10	550 00	2,184 85
Chicago German.....	3,962 00	4,405 48	4,312 25	4,670 00	17,349 73
Cincinnati.....	25,588 26	27,616 91	25,919 40	25,192 17	104,316 74
Colorado.....	4,959 77	5,068 62	6,178 78	5,411 95	21,619 12
Columbia River.....	1,244 50	1,401 25	2,857 50	2,500 00	8,003 25
Corea*.....					
Dakota.....	3,237 94	3,098 60	2,712 92	643 77	9,693 23
Delaware.....	2,461 19	2,134 30	2,444 00	2,481 31	9,520 80
Denmark*.....	\$751 12	\$171 82	\$841 43		\$1,764 37
Des Moines.....	17,783 28	20,263 83	22,586 66	\$26,192 66	86,826 43
Detroit.....	13,949 13	15,649 71	16,153 44	16,493 45	62,245 73
East German.....	7,184 00	7,474 00	7,489 00	7,844 00	29,991 00
East Maine.....	2,533 40	2,801 55	2,658 09	2,822 45	10,815 49
East Ohio.....	22,120 14	25,733 46	25,694 73	27,744 85	101,293 18
East Tennessee.....	426 00	332 50		580 09	1,338 59
Erie.....	14,031 71	15,999 84	16,831 39	17,677 14	64,540 08
Florida.....	525 75	593 39	670 97	792 80	2,582 91
Foo-Chow.....	271 00	306 50	293 16	302 98	1,173 64
Genesee.....	18,518 46	21,283 46	21,593 34	22,833 50	81,228 76
Georgia.....	171 40	221 69	244 66	241 25	879 00
Germany.....	1,118 20		1,362 22		2,480 42
Holston.....	1,524 35	2,110 92	999 00	1,270 44	5,904 71

\* Mission.

RECEIPTS FROM CONFERENCES AND MISSIONS DURING THE YEARS 1888-91.—*Cont.*

CONFERENCES.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	Totals.
Idaho.....	\$25 00	\$742 25	\$370 45	\$376 47	\$1,514 17
Illinois.....	25,252 80	26,864 80	27,341 57	30,060 93	109,520 10
Indian Territory*.....	30 00	34 20	92 00	.....	156 20
Indiana.....	6,742 75	8,577 95	9,614 33	11,161 40	36,096 43
Iowa.....	9,193 00	10,933 43	11,771 64	12,915 76	44,813 83
Italy.....	124 86	176 82	220 40	293 00	815 08
Japan.....	149 55	.....	326 65	158 00	634 20
Kansas.....	6,177 83	5,779 47	6,480 28	6,223 41	24,660 99
Kentucky.....	3,056 15	3,281 70	3,405 35	3,108 42	12,851 62
Lexington.....	445 47	701 99	564 26	566 37	2,278 09
Little Rock.....	269 60	334 78	776 20	371 97	1,752 55
Louisiana.....	714 10	926 60	1,029 68	1,248 72	3,919 10
Lower California.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine.....	4,764 93	4,843 47	5,041 37	5,021 19	19,670 96
Malaysia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexico.....	418 78	485 51	551 33	514 86	1,970 48
Michigan.....	12,481 87	13,867 15	14,029 93	15,523 84	55,902 79
Minnesota.....	11,862 87	12,586 87	12,674 27	11,065 78	48,189 74
Mississippi.....	672 60	973 75	747 35	464 80	2,858 50
Missouri.....	3,209 88	4,133 13	4,580 07	5,339 05	17,262 13
Montana.....	1,132 03	1,521 32	1,657 63	1,674 96	5,985 94
Navajo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	4,219 61	4,360 20	4,126 46	4,045 41	16,751 68
Nevada.....	580 15	632 57	1,029 70	964 00	3,206 42
Newark.....	34,380 93	35,486 05	38,575 83	36,474 67	142,917 48
New England.....	22,262 24	25,759 11	26,795 07	29,340 28	104,156 70
New England Southern.....	11,380 45	12,591 58	14,284 00	13,937 06	52,143 09
New Hampshire.....	7,660 31	7,463 56	8,945 49	8,442 03	32,511 39
New Jersey.....	28,381 34	29,752 11	29,708 79	30,970 66	118,812 90
New Mexico—English*.....	88 70	784 32	651 85	684 55	2,209 42
New Mexico—Spanish*.....	200 00	200 00	220 00	250 00	870 00
New York.....	49,463 14	43,963 78	47,316 02	46,120 78	179,863 72
New York East.....	44,368 04	45,102 00	48,215 80	48,856 80	186,543 64
North Carolina.....	412 00	437 83	560 15	571 00	1,950 98
North China*.....	496 34	517 15	.....	1,078 09	2,081 58
North Dakota.....	2,260 89	2,383 00	3,028 00	3,693 35	11,365 24
Northern German.....	1,945 00	2,133 10	2,280 33	2,314 60	9,173 03
Northern New York.....	13,110 62	14,437 48	13,284 54	13,124 69	53,957 33
North India.....	456 71	559 00	895 60	.....	1,911 31
North Indiana.....	11,591 55	12,104 53	13,584 92	13,311 80	50,592 80
North Nebraska.....	2,426 25	2,881 58	3,044 50	3,352 70	11,705 03
North Ohio.....	10,322 38	13,184 53	12,210 29	12,206 25	47,923 45
North Pacific German*.....	.....	412 00	519 00	511 25	1,442 25
Northwest German.....	2,347 75	2,206 25	2,221 60	2,729 61	9,505 21
Northwest Indiana.....	9,276 17	10,379 07	11,440 56	13,839 13	44,934 93
Northwest Iowa.....	5,540 39	7,006 40	7,136 87	8,649 10	28,332 76
Northwest Kansas.....	2,059 25	2,084 85	2,153 78	1,570 29	7,868 17
Northwest Nor. & Dan*.....	.....	285 00	382 00	437 00	1,104 00
Northwest Swedish.....	4,941 80	5,195 86	5,484 10	5,762 11	21,383 87
Norway.....	1,106 65	1,158 68	1,287 19	1,320 16	4,872 08
Norwegian and Danish.....	2,453 61	2,860 85	3,011 05	3,221 67	11,547 18
Ohio.....	21,279 60	22,012 41	21,777 60	21,085 14	86,154 75
Oregon.....	2,834 60	3,136 76	4,039 19	4,508 08	14,518 63
Philadelphia.....	59,000 00	59,029 50	56,587 73	54,941 73	229,559 02
Pittsburg.....	19,187 73	21,871 87	22,965 25	23,861 84	87,886 69
Puget Sound.....	1,746 50	2,484 70	3,716 00	4,057 80	12,005 00
Rock River.....	26,133 85	29,276 45	30,655 85	30,704 71	116,770 86
Saint John's River.....	644 04	380 92	551 89	433 73	2,010 58
Saint Louis.....	8,463 36	8,930 96	14,591 67	9,280 98	41,266 97
Saint Louis German.....	5,620 40	6,303 50	5,773 31	6,534 00	24,231 21
Savannah.....	902 55	819 43	865 95	1,146 57	3,734 50
South America*.....	526 74	527 97	748 47	.....	1,803 18
South Carolina.....	3,182 21	2,714 62	3,038 20	3,708 54	12,643 57
Southeast Indiana.....	7,268 94	7,712 35	7,323 24	8,585 88	30,890 41
Southern California.....	7,404 18	5,862 75	5,702 00	5,540 53	24,509 41
Southern German.....	1,274 00	1,376 65	1,465 75	1,515 50	5,631 90
Southern Illinois.....	6,941 25	8,099 50	8,270 76	9,062 21	32,373 72
South India.....	280 00	28 06	253 20	.....	561 26
South Kansas.....	4,986 05	5,793 91	4,959 29	5,113 06	20,852 31
Southwest Kansas.....	4,630 78	4,096 08	4,187 98	4,801 70	17,706 54
Sweden.....	3,513 91	3,646 40	3,949 50	4,193 87	15,303 68
Switzerland.....	565 70	.....	934 50	.....	1,500 20
Tennessee.....	69 00	571 36	1,044 54	512 03	2,196 93

\* Mission.



RECEIPTS FROM CONFERENCES AND MISSIONS DURING THE YEARS 1888-1891.—*Cont.*

CONFERENCES.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	Totals.
Texas.....	\$699 05	\$1,406 03	\$1,198 10	\$1,671 32	\$4,974 50
Troy.....	19,397 48	19,930 01	20,750 45	23,228 45	83,326 39
Upper Iowa.....	14,007 63	15,665 00	16,510 60	17,716 46	63,899 69
Upper Mississippi.....			32 90	357 55	390 45
Utah.....	601 35	734 65	1,260 55	1,326 95	3,923 50
Vermont.....	5,481 75	6,249 14	5,522 86	5,550 99	22,804 74
Virginia.....	1,033 33	962 47	1,107 85	1,181 93	4,285 58
Washington.....	1,559 00	2,965 00	2,399 00	2,351 00	9,274 00
West China.*.....	100 00	25 00	1,606 26	40 00	1,771 26
West German.....	3,490 00	3,921 25	3,838 65	4,037 41	15,287 31
West Nebraska.....	1,231 00	1,871 69	1,498 00	1,426 65	6,077 34
West Texas.....	715 00	949 86	1,105 25	938 80	3,708 91
West Virginia.....	4,649 29	5,097 30	5,899 64	6,387 53	22,033 76
West Wisconsin.....	4,775 22	5,580 93	5,615 34	6,657 55	22,629 04
Wilmington.....	22,691 75	23,681 04	24,435 87	24,200 93	95,009 59
Wisconsin.....	7,103 34	7,930 24	8,861 30	8,436 65	32,331 53
Wyoming.....	20,028 00	21,792 30	21,970 35	24,803 54	88,594 19
Wyoming*.....		472 50	594 00		1,066 50
Legacies.....	34,697 14	71,325 25	58,681 26	117,515 44	282,219 09
Lapsed Annuities.....	7,286 53	20,800 00	4,000 00	16,395 05	48,481 58
Sundries.....	23,476 19	23,930 46	20,948 52	16,435 74	84,790 91
Totals.....	\$1,000,581 24	\$1,130,137 80	\$1,135,271 82	\$1,228,888 04	\$4,494,878 90

\* Mission.

## APPROPRIATIONS—1889-1892.

## FOREIGN MISSIONS.

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	Total.
Africa.....	\$4,800	\$7,300	\$5,000	\$5,400	\$22,500
South America.....	52,960	50,960	50,750	60,545	215,215
China: Foo-Chow.....	19,414	21,888	21,888	25,600	88,790
Central China.....	37,895	37,732	38,232	41,200	155,059
North China.....	43,310	43,399	43,399	48,472	178,580
West China.....	7,400	5,000	5,000	6,500	23,900
Germany.....	30,300	29,910	30,600	35,600	126,410
Switzerland.....	9,840	9,340	9,500	9,500	38,180
Scandinavia: Norway.....	14,000	15,000	15,000	14,000	58,000
Sweden.....	25,068	25,068	25,068	25,600	100,804
Denmark.....	8,362	8,362	8,362	3,570	33,656
India: North India.....	71,500	71,500	72,700	79,000	294,700
South India.....	21,000	21,000	21,000	22,600	85,600
Bengal.....	18,300	20,300	20,300	22,129	81,029
Malaysia.....	6,500	6,500	7,250	9,000	29,250
Bulgaria and Turkey.....	19,220	18,120	19,370	22,000	78,710
Italy.....	47,000	46,065	41,135	43,634	177,834
Mexico.....	52,000	53,403	53,203	59,000	217,606
Japan.....	60,166	58,198	61,666	66,000	246,030
Corea.....	16,104	16,074	15,924	17,562	65,664
Lower California.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000
Totals.....	\$566,139	\$566,139	\$566,347	\$622,912	\$2,321,537

## MISSIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, NOT IN ANNUAL CONFERENCES, TO BE ADMINISTERED AS FOREIGN MISSIONS.

	\$7,500	\$7,000	\$6,943	\$7,500	\$28,943
Arizona.....	5,525	6,025	5,951	6,000	23,501
Black Hills.....	4,675	4,975	*	*	9,650
California (German).....	2,700	3,700	\$5,951	\$10,000	22,351
Indian Mission (Conference).....	4,250	4,550	4,513	5,050	18,363
Nevada.....	7,200	7,200	6,943	7,500	28,843
New Mexico (English).....	13,700	13,700	13,590	14,000	54,990
New Mexico (Spanish).....	4,500	4,500	*	*	9,000
North Pacific (German).....	2,800	4,832	+	+	7,632
N. W. Norwegian and Danish.....	24,072	23,840	15,969	17,000	80,881
Utah.....	4,800	5,441	5,455	6,500	22,196
Wyoming.....					
Totals.....	\$81,722	\$85,763	\$65,315	\$73,550	\$306,350

\* Classified under German Missions.

† Classified under Scandinavian Missions.



## DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	Total.
<b>WELSH MISSIONS.</b>					
Northern New York.....	\$400	\$300	\$397	\$400	\$1,497
Philadelphia.....	.....	.....	595	600	1,195
Rock River.....	600	600	595	600	2,395
Wisconsin.....	.....	400	196	250	848
Wyoming.....	500	600	298	400	1,798
Totals.....	\$1,500	\$1,900	\$2,083	\$2,250	\$7,733
<b>SCANDINAVIAN MISSIONS.</b>					
Austin (Swedish).....	\$3,250	\$2,950	\$2,678	\$2,700	\$11,578
California (Norwegian).....	1,000	1,170	1,161	1,500	4,831
California (Swedish).....	1,870	2,000	1,726	1,500	7,106
Colorado (Swedish).....	500	500	496	500	1,996
Columbia River (Swedish).....	900	.....	.....	.....	900
Louisiana (Swedish).....	750	750	744	750	2,994
Minnesota (Finnish).....	400	400	496	.....	1,296
New England (Swedish).....	3,400	3,400	3,372	4,500	14,672
N. England Southern (Swedish).....	1,300	1,300	1,785	1,900	6,285
New York (Swedish).....	1,000	1,000	992	1,000	3,992
New York East (Swedish).....	2,400	2,400	2,381	2,900	10,081
New York East (Norwegian).....	1,700	1,700	1,686	2,200	7,286
Northwest Swedish.....	9,500	9,500	9,422	11,000	39,422
Norwegian and Danish.....	8,500	8,500	8,778	9,000	35,128
N. W. Norwegian and Danish.....	.....	.....	5,289	6,800	12,089
Philadelphia (Swedish).....	.....	.....	992	1,000	1,992
Puget Sound (Swedish).....	.....	800	1,587	2,500	4,887
Southern California (Swedish).....	700	700	1,190	1,500	4,090
Utah (Scandinavian).....	.....	.....	6,735	6,700	13,435
Wilmington (Swedish).....	300	300	.....	.....	600
Totals.....	\$37,470	\$37,720	\$51,520	\$57,950	\$184,660
<b>GERMAN MISSIONS.</b>					
California German.....	.....	.....	\$4,960	\$5,000	\$9,960
Central German.....	\$5,000	\$4,800	4,464	5,000	19,264
Chicago German.....	4,000	3,850	3,472	4,250	15,572
East German.....	6,000	5,900	5,852	6,500	24,252
Northern German.....	3,200	3,175	3,645	4,000	14,020
Northwest German.....	8,900	3,800	4,265	4,000	15,965
North Pacific German.....	.....	.....	4,464	5,000	9,464
Southern German.....	6,769	5,800	5,455	5,500	23,524
Saint Louis German.....	4,000	3,850	3,819	4,000	15,669
West German.....	7,000	6,950	6,894	7,000	27,844
Totals.....	\$39,869	\$38,125	\$47,290	\$50,250	\$175,534
<b>FRENCH MISSIONS.</b>					
Central Illinois.....	\$800	\$700	.....	.....	\$1,500
Louisiana.....	1,350	1,350	\$1,339	\$1,700	5,739
New England.....	.....	1,200	1,190	1,200	3,590
New England Southern.....	800	800	794	1,200	3,594
New Hampshire.....	3,000	1,200	1,190	1,200	6,590
New York.....	1,200	1,200	1,190	.....	3,590
Northwest Indiana.....	400	500	397	500	1,797
Rock River.....	.....	.....	695	1,475	2,170
Troy.....	.....	600	595	.....	1,195
Totals.....	\$7,550	\$7,550	\$7,390	\$7,275	\$29,765
<b>PORTUGUESE MISSIONS.</b>					
New England Southern.....	.....	.....	\$990	\$800	\$1,790
<b>CHINESE MISSIONS.</b>					
California.....	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$7,737	\$8,900	\$31,637
New York.....	1,000	1,000	993	1,000	3,993
Oregon.....	1,000	1,000	495	500	2,995
Puget Sound.....	.....	.....	.....	500	500
Southern California.....	.....	.....	.....	500	500
Totals.....	\$9,500	\$9,500	\$9,225	\$11,400	\$39,625

## DOMESTIC MISSIONS.—Continued.

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	Total.
<b>JAPANESE MISSIONS.</b>					
California.....	\$4,545	\$4,700	\$4,960	\$5,000	\$19,205
Sandwich Islands.....	1,000	1,200	1,985	2,000	6,185
Totals .....	\$5,545	\$5,900	\$6,945	\$7,000	\$25,390
<b>INDIAN MISSIONS.</b>					
California.....	.....	.....	.....	\$800	\$800
Central New York.....	\$624	\$702	\$892	800	3,018
Columbia River.....	1,069	1,069	1,060	1,000	4,198
Detroit.....	624	624	620	600	2,468
Genesee.....	400	400	793	500	2,093
Michigan.....	624	624	620	600	2,468
Minnesota.....	.....	.....	.....	500	500
Navajo Mission.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500	2,500
Northern New York.....	624	624	619	600	2,467
Oregon.....	.....	.....	.....	800	800
Puget Sound.....	357	357	354	350	1,418
Wisconsin.....	178	200	297	300	975
Totals .....	\$4,500	\$4,600	\$5,255	\$9,350	\$23,705
<b>BOHEMIAN AND HUNGARIAN MISSIONS.</b>					
Baltimore.....	.....	\$500	\$594	\$600	\$1,694
East Ohio.....	\$1,000	1,220	1,933	2,000	6,203
Philadelphia.....	.....	.....	.....	500	500
Pittsburg.....	1,250	1,250	1,240	1,250	4,990
Rock River.....	1,500	1,500	1,983	3,000	7,983
Totals .....	\$3,750	\$4,470	\$5,800	\$7,350	\$21,370
<b>ITALIAN MISSIONS.</b>					
Louisiana.....	\$700	\$700	\$695	\$1,300	\$2,395
New York.....	1,000	1,000	992	1,000	4,992
Philadelphia.....	.....	.....	1,289	1,500	2,789
Rock River.....	.....	.....	.....	950	950
Totals .....	\$1,700	\$1,700	\$2,976	\$4,750	\$11,126
<b>VARIOUS FOREIGN POP'NS.</b>					
Philadelphia.....	\$4,000	\$3,400	.....	.....	\$7,400
<b>ENGLISH-SPEAKING.</b>					
Alabama.....	\$3,988	\$3,500	\$3,472	\$3,500	\$14,460
Arkansas.....	6,500	6,500	5,951	6,000	24,951
Austin.....	6,923	6,000	4,955	5,000	22,875
Blue Ridge.....	5,000	5,000	4,464	4,500	18,964
California.....	4,500	4,500	5,455	8,000	22,455
Central Alabama.....	3,938	3,400	3,370	3,400	14,108
Central Missouri.....	3,150	3,150	3,124	3,800	13,224
Central Tennessee.....	4,000	4,000	3,670	3,700	15,370
Colorado.....	9,100	9,100	9,037	9,100	36,327
Columbia River.....	5,500	5,500	5,455	6,500	22,955
Dakota.....	12,750	10,375	11,283	10,500	44,908
Delaware.....	850	850	843	1,250	3,793
Des Moines.....	.....	.....	992	1,000	1,992
Detroit.....	6,000	5,500	4,959	4,500	20,959
East Maine.....	1,500	1,500	1,984	2,000	6,984
East Tennessee.....	3,368	3,000	2,777	2,800	11,945
Florida.....	2,500	2,500	2,850	2,400	9,780
Georgia.....	3,962	3,500	3,224	3,000	13,686
Holston.....	4,500	4,500	4,364	4,500	17,864
Idaho.....	3,600	3,600	3,472	3,500	14,172
Kansas.....	1,800	1,800	1,785	1,800	7,185
Kentucky.....	5,000	5,000	5,455	5,500	20,955
Lexington.....	3,500	3,500	3,273	3,200	13,573
Little Rock.....	3,250	3,250	3,224	3,250	12,974
Louisiana.....	5,500	5,707	5,950	6,000	23,157

## DOMESTIC MISSIONS.—Continued.

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	Total.
Maine .....				\$1,500	\$1,500
Michigan .....	\$5,100	\$4,600	\$4,464	4,500	18,664
Minnesota .....	9,300	9,300	9,225	11,000	38,825
Mississippi .....	6,000	6,000	5,950	2,600	20,550
Missouri .....	4,000	4,000	3,968	4,000	15,968
Montana .....	10,000	10,000	9,920	10,500	40,420
Nebraska .....	2,800	2,800	2,777	2,800	11,177
New Hampshire .....	1,100	1,200	1,190	1,500	4,990
North Carolina .....	3,600	3,600	3,572	3,600	14,372
North Dakota .....	8,500	10,375	10,292	10,000	39,167
North Nebraska .....	5,800	5,800	5,753	6,000	23,353
Northern New York .....		1,200	1,190	1,500	3,890
Northwest Iowa .....	3,600	3,600	3,273	3,500	13,973
Northwest Kansas .....	7,000	7,000	6,943	7,000	27,943
Oregon .....	2,000	2,000	1,984	3,000	8,984
Puget Sound .....	5,750	5,750	4,959	6,000	22,459
Saint John's River .....	3,500	3,500	3,472	3,600	14,072
Saint Louis .....	5,500	5,500	5,455	5,500	21,955
Savannah .....	3,404	3,000	2,976	3,500	12,880
South Carolina .....	5,400	5,000	4,464	4,500	19,364
Southern California .....	6,500	6,500	6,447	6,500	25,947
South Kansas .....	2,250	2,250	2,233	2,250	8,983
Southwest Kansas .....	6,000	6,000	5,951	6,000	23,951
Tennessee .....	3,150	3,150	2,976	2,500	11,776
Texas .....	4,576	4,385	3,968	4,000	16,929
Upper Mississippi .....				3,400	3,400
Vermont .....	1,200	1,200	1,190	1,500	5,090
Virginia .....	5,000	5,000	4,465	4,500	18,965
Washington .....	2,200	2,400	2,180	2,400	9,180
West Nebraska .....	9,500	9,500	9,423	10,000	38,423
West Texas .....	4,855	4,250	3,968	4,500	17,573
West Virginia .....	5,000	5,000	5,455	6,000	21,455
West Wisconsin .....	4,000	4,150	4,115	4,125	16,390
Wilmington .....	1,800	1,600	1,289	1,000	5,689
Wisconsin .....	4,000	4,500	4,464	4,500	17,464
Totals .....	\$263,064	\$259,342	\$254,859	\$268,075	\$1,045,340

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Contingent Fund .....	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$100,000
Incidental expenses .....	30,000	31,691	40,000	34,000	135,691
Office expenses .....	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	100,000
Missionary information .....	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000
Payment of one quarter of					
Dallas Claim .....	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	24,000
Sandusky Claim .....		2,000			2,000
Purchase of Wuhu property ..				2,455	2,455
Totals .....	\$96,000	\$99,691	\$106,000	\$102,455	\$404,146

## RECAPITULATION.

Foreign Missions .....	\$566,139	\$566,139	\$566,347	\$622,912	\$2,321,537
Missions in the United States					
administered as Foreign					
Missions .....	81,722	85,763	65,315	73,550	306,350
Domestic Missions: Welsh ..	1,500	1,900	2,083	2,250	7,733
Scandinavian .....	37,470	37,720	51,530	57,950	184,660
German .....	39,869	38,125	47,290	50,250	175,534
French .....	7,550	7,550	7,390	7,275	29,765
Portuguese .....			890	800	1,790
Chinese .....	9,500	9,500	9,225	11,400	39,625
Japanese .....	5,545	5,900	6,945	7,000	25,390
American Indians .....	4,500	4,600	5,255	9,350	23,705
Bohemian and Hungarian ..	3,760	4,470	5,800	7,350	21,370
Italian .....	1,700	1,700	2,976	4,750	11,126
Various Foreign Populations ..	4,000	3,400			7,400
English-speaking (Conference's)	263,064	259,342	254,859	268,075	1,045,340
Miscellaneous .....	96,000	99,691	106,000	102,455	404,146
Outstanding drafts .....	77,691	74,200	68,005		219,896
Grand Totals .....	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000	\$1,225,367	\$4,825,367

REPORT OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE OF CHURCH EXTENSION.  
JOURNAL, PAGE 109.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The General Committee of Church Extension respectfully submit the following report:

## ANNUAL MEETINGS.

The fact that the Episcopal and the District members of our Committee are also members of the General Missionary Committee has so related the two as to practically determine the times and places of meeting. Our session for 1888 was held November 22, in Philadelphia, Pa.; that for 1889, November 21, in St. Louis, Mo.; that for 1890, November 7, in New York city; and that for 1891, November 5, in Columbus, O. The dates indicate that the first two sessions followed the meetings of the General Committee of Missions and the last two preceded. We are persuaded that the earlier date for our meeting is every way the better, and desire that this order may be continued. The meetings were all well attended and the sessions were harmonious and profitable.

## DEATHS AND CHANGE OF MEMBERS.

With a profound sense of loss we report the decease during the quadrennium of four of the members chosen by the General Conference four years ago: George S. Hare, D.D., of New York Conference, for the Second District; Joseph M. Trimble, D.D., of Ohio Conference, for the Fifth District; Christian Blinn, of East German Conference, for the Thirteenth District; and M. M. Bovard, D.D., of Southern California Conference, for the Fourteenth District.

The respective vacancies were filled by appointments by the Bishops as the Discipline provides, as follows: For the Second District, C. S. Harrower, D.D.; for the Fifth District, J. C. Arbuckle; and for the Thirteenth District, George Abele. The death of Dr. Bovard occurred after our last meeting, and the vacancy has not been filled. The vacancy in the Fourth District, occasioned by the transfer of George E. Hite, was filled by the appointment of L. L. Stewart; that in the Ninth District, by the resignation of R. Forbes, was filled by appointment of J. F. Chaffee; that occasioned by the transfer of T. B. Ford was filled by the appointment of M. L. Curl.

## APPORTIONMENTS TO CONFERENCES.

In determining the amount to be asked by collections from year to year we could not apportion the full amount manifestly needed for the prosecution of this work, but were constrained to regard the probable returns, as indicated by the collections of preceding years. In distributing the amounts asked among the several Conferences we have been specially careful to do so "with due regard to their circumstances and ability." Indications of these were found in the value of their church properties, the amounts expended for the support of the Gospel at home, and their contributions to the general benevolences, especially the missionary

collection, as affording the best indication of relative ability. While the amount asked for the last quadrennium is largely in excess of that for any preceding period, it is still within easy reach, by reasonable effort, being less on the average than fifteen cents per member. The following tabulated statement, giving the facts from the beginning to the close of the last fiscal year, is specially important and suggestive :

TABULATED STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT WITH CONFERENCES.

Fiscal year ending since 1882, Oct. 31.	No. of Con- fer- ences.	No. of pastoral charges.	ACCOUNT WITH CONFERENCES.		Percentage of collections on amounts asked.
			Amount asked by collections.	Amount received by collections.	
1866.....	61	6,720	\$200,000	\$57,473 58	29 per cent.
1867.....	61	6,940	238,800	27,961 42	12 "
Total.....	..	....	438,800	85,435 00	20 "
1868.....	71	7,125	165,000	50,216 67	30 "
1869.....	69	7,520	163,900	62,917 63	38 "
1870.....	69	8,120	112,900	63,768 01	56 "
1871.....	69	8,650	121,850	71,775 60	59 "
Total.....	..	....	563,650	248,677 91	45 "
1872.....	73	8,890	134,250	66,554 89	49 "
1873.....	73	8,990	140,250	82,112 21	59 "
1874.....	77	9,150	144,150	79,804 57	55 "
1875.....	79	9,222	144,050	68,252 98	47 "
Total.....	..	....	562,700	296,724 65	53 "
1876.....	82	9,234	144,050	56,851 59	39 "
1877.....	87	9,429	142,500	54,505 75	38 "
1878.....	87	9,467	137,000	52 638 94	38 "
1879.....	88	9,635	137,500	66,692 72	49 "
Total.....	..	....	561,050	230,689 00	41 "
1880.....	96	9,853	140,850	69,782 69	49 "
1881.....	97	10,062	148,050	89,387 06	60 "
1882.....	99	10,357	146,375	87,603 26	60 "
1883.....	99	10,364	153,300	108,433 56	71 "
Total.....	..	....	588,575	355,206 57	60 "
1884.....	101	10,423	159,550	108,759 60	68 "
1885.....	101	10,539	159,450	91,542 26	57 "
1886.....	102	10,923	180,000	99,445 91	55 "
1887.....	105	11,401	204,150	119,976 41	58 "
Total.....	..	....	703,150	419,724 18	59 "
1888.....	106	11,664	236,150	125,448 25	53 "
1889.....	110	12,123	245,600	136,159 81	55 "
1890.....	110	12,464	253,350	142,956 39	56 "
1891.....	111	12,675	301,000	145,008 73	48 "
Total.....	..	....	1,036,100	549,573 18	53 "
	..	....	\$4,454,025	\$2,186,030 49	49 "



## RELATIONS OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE TO THE BOARD.

The Discipline, paragraph 396, provides that "The General Committee shall have authority to counsel and direct the Board in the general administration of the trust committed to its care." The extent and limitations of this authority being frequently in question, at our meeting in 1889 we adopted the following :

1. The General Committee and the Board are each constituted by the General Conference, and exist and work for a common object, each being responsible to the General Conference for its administration.

2. The authority of each body is limited by the express provisions of the Discipline, and also by the positive powers conferred by the General Conference on the other body.

3. While the duties of each are defined in the Discipline the Board, being an incorporated body, has special obligations imposed by its charter, which, however, are not, or should not be, in conflict with the duties of the General Committee or with the provisions of the Discipline.

4. The Discipline confers upon the General Committee certain advisory and directory authority, empowering it to "counsel and direct the Board in the general administration of the trust committed to its care;" which directory power, however, may not be used to relieve the Board of its particular duties and responsibilities as given it by the Discipline or by its charter.

5. This directory power of the General Committee over the Board is unquestionable so far forth as it relates to the general administration of the trusts committed to it, and becomes debatable only when applied to such particular and practical matters as granting aid to needy churches; and while there is room for some variety of opinion upon the force of the word "direct," no one holds that this power may be so used as to set aside the provisions of paragraphs 399, 400 of the Discipline.

6. This directory power, in order to be of any value, must be interpreted so as to permit the General Committee to prescribe general rules for governing the Board in granting or refusing aid to needy churches; and also so as to recognize the right of the General Committee to recommend the Board to grant relief to particular churches, within the limits of its own rules and the authorizations to the Annual Conferences.

7. Beyond this it is not competent for the General Committee to exercise its directory powers in particular cases, as such exercise of power would not only interfere with the legitimate functions of the Board, but would involve the Committee in responsibilities not imposed upon it by the Discipline or the General Conference.

8. We therefore hold that only in cases of emergency, where the regular processes of the Discipline are impracticable, should application for relief be made to the General Committee; and when the General Committee authorizes an appropriation to a particular church the amount thus authorized is not available for any other church, and does not add to the general authorization to the Annual Conference where such particular church is situated.



# **8.—REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CHURCH EXTENSION. JOURNAL,** PAGE 109.

*To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:*

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHERN: With profound gratitude to the gracious Giver of increase in the spiritual harvests of the world, we report to you the progress of our Church Extension work.

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

The tabulated statement following gives separately our receipts and disbursements in the General and Loan Funds for the entire period:

Up to the close of the fiscal year preceding the General Conference of 1888 the total receipts were \$3,187,724 13  
For the succeeding four years, closing Nov. 1, 1891. 1,142,074 30

Making a grand total of..... \$4,329,798 43

As divided between the two departments, we have received in the

### GENERAL FUND:

From Conference collections to November 1, 1887..... \$1,636,457 31  
For the four years ending November 1, 1891..... 549,573 18  
\$2,186,030 49

From interest account to November 1, 1887..... 204,758 72  
For the four years ending November 1, 1891..... 93,350 38  
298,109 10

From other sources, personal gifts, bequests, etc., to November 1, 1887..... 260,924 87  
For four years ending November 1, 1891..... 83,707 40  
344,632 27

Making total in General Fund..... \$2,828,771 86

### LOAN FUND:

We have received, subject to life annuity to November 1, 1887..... \$403,769 53  
For four years ending November 1, 1891..... 123,637 51  
\$527,407 04

From donations and bequests to November 1, 1887..... 190,070 15  
For four years ending November 1, 1891..... 34,940 89  
225,011 04

Making total net receipts on Loan Fund..... \$752,418 08

Loans returned to November 1, 1887. \$488,463 77  
For four years ending November 1, 1891..... 260,144 72  
748,608 49

Total on account of Loan Fund..... \$1,501,026 57

Making a grand total, as first stated..... \$4,329,798 43

## CHURCHES AIDED:

The number of churches aided from the beginning to November 1, 1887, was 6,026  
 During the four years ending November 1, 1891..... 1,911

Making in all..... 7,937

being 238 more than in any preceding four years. These figures include a few parsonage properties aided by loan. Cases aided more than once are not repeated.

**CONFERENCE COLLECTIONS.**—The tabulated statement included in the report of the General Committee shows the amounts asked and received from all the Conferences from the beginning, together with the percentage of receipts on the amounts asked. It shows that the grand total asked in twenty-six years is \$4,454,025, and the total receipts in response to these calls, \$2,186,030.49, being 49 per cent of the amount asked. The highest average for any quadrennium was for that preceding the General Conference of 1884—60 per cent. The average for the succeeding four years, with increased asking, was but one per cent less. The amounts asked for the last quadrennium were increased by the addition of \$332,950, or 47 per cent more than for the preceding four years. The increase of collections amounted to \$129,649, or 30 per cent more than for the preceding four years. Although the percentage on amounts asked falls below that of the two preceding quadrenniums, it is four per cent above the average for the whole period.

While the increase of collections—especially since 1887—is an occasion for congratulation, it must not be forgotten that the population of the country, and the ministry and membership of our Church, have also steadily increased, and that increase of members and wealth brings added responsibility for practical work. The constant and large discrepancy between the amounts asked and the amounts received should arrest and hold the attention of the Church until the reasons shall be seen and the remedies found and applied. A careful study of the statistical tables, published in the Conference and general Minutes, and showing the number of our members, and indicating their ability by church property, contributions for home expenses, and for general benevolence—especially for Missions—must satisfy all that the asking for Church Extension is not too large, but the giving too small. That “*systematic beneficence*”—businesslike attention to the benevolent work of the Church—is not inconsistent with the highest degree of spirituality, and the largest measure of general prosperity, is proved by the fact that, usually, the two go hand in hand. The neglect of organized benevolence is nearly always attended with neglect of other interests also.

It is the settled policy of our Church—especially for the support of Missions, Church Extension, and Freedmen’s Aid and Southern Education, to ask each Conference, district, and church for a definite amount every year; and it should be the settled policy of every pastor and church to respond with *not one dollar less than the amount thus asked*. We trust some measures may

be devised and applied to bring the two sides of our ledger accounts with Church benevolence together every year. There is ample scope for exceptional and spontaneous benevolence beyond all formal asking.

**INTEREST AND ANNUITIES.**—By expressed provisions of our charter, and of paragraph 384 of the Discipline, we are authorized to “provide for and administer a Loan Fund; to establish and administer an Annuity Fund, either in connection with, or separate from, the Loan Fund, as it may deem wise.” Our charter, however, provides, “That all amounts so received” (subject to life annuity) “shall be loaned on adequate securities; and provided, further, that the aggregate amount of annuities shall never be allowed to exceed the annual interest receivable on the loans made by the Board.” For this reason we have included with the Loan Fund, in our published reports, all amounts received subject to life annuity. Up to November 1, 1891, the amount subject to life annuity, not directed to the permanent Loan Fund, is \$78,872. As the annuities on the several items making this aggregate shall expire the amounts may be transferred to a separate Annuity Fund or to the General Fund, at the discretion of the Board.

The entire amount received subject to life annuity up to November 1, 1891, is \$522,407.04, not including \$5,000 in property not chargeable until converted into cash. The annual charges on this amount at the rates agreed upon have averaged  $7\frac{2}{10}$  per cent, or \$37,492.95. Regular annuity companies in Philadelphia would have paid for the same amounts at corresponding ages an average of  $11\frac{2}{3}$  per cent, or \$58,554.40, per annum. The difference in our favor has arisen partly out of the desire of contributors to the Loan Fund to have the principal preserved intact, and partly out of a generous recognition of the benevolent character of our work.

Of the amount received subject to life annuity.....	\$522,407 04
Annuities, by the death of thirty-six annuitants, have terminated on	124,565 00

Leaving the amount now subject to annual charges.....	\$397,842 04
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From the annual charges, above stated.....	\$37,492 95
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The reductions by these deaths amount to.....	\$9,207 00
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Besides, annuities have been reduced on \$25,000 to the amount of.....	660 00
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	\$9,867 00
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So that, November 1, 1890, the annual charges were.....	\$27,625 95
or $5\frac{3}{10}$ per cent on the total amount received under this plan.	

While the conditions of the Loan Fund do not require us to charge interest in all cases, with a single exception, and that under constraint, we have contracted for the uniform rate of six per cent, and grant rebates as the condition of indebted churches may require, but only on final settlements, and when their condition would justify a donation on formal application.

Rebates granted in this way, up to November 1, 1891, aggregate....	\$81,368 17
The total amount of interest collected is.....	298,109 10

Total amount of rebates and interest collected is .....	\$379,477 27
The aggregate amount of interest and annuities paid is.....	339,578 19

So that, crediting rebates as above, the account would be in favor of the Annuity Fund to the amount of.....	\$39,899 08
Crediting only interest actually collected, the balance drawn from other sources to pay interest and annuities aggregates.....	41,469 09

In estimating the value of the Loan Fund it should be remembered that it was originally intended to supplement the General Fund, and that in nearly every case where loans have been granted the condition of the church would have justified a donation if the amount available for donations had been sufficient. This fact is a complete vindication of the Loan Fund, including the annuity feature.

PUBLICATIONS.—Our publications include annual and quadrennial reports, *Christianity in Earnest*, *Glad Tidings*, maps, circulars, etc., blank forms of incorporation and title deeds. The expenditure for these publications for the quadrennium has been:

For Reports, less advertising.....	\$1,021 20
For <i>Christianity in Earnest</i> , less advertising and subscriptions.....	1,350 41
For <i>Glad Tidings</i> , maps, circulars, etc.....	4,608 56

Total.....	\$6,980 17
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The blank forms of incorporation and title deeds are sold for a stipulated price and are not charged to our Church Extension funds.

Besides the above, and in order to make the preparation of these forms possible, our corresponding secretary, with the assistance of a competent attorney and an appropriation of \$500, on his personal account and with painstaking labor collated the laws of the various States and Territories, together with judicial interpretations, etc., making a book, including introduction, of 578 pages. We are persuaded that this publication, together with the blank forms, should be issued by our Book Concern and included in the catalogue of our Church publications, that it may be within the easy reach of all who have to do with questions involved. Indispensable as it is to the proper administration of our affairs, it is scarcely less important to those who are concerned with the organization of local churches and the taking of titles to property. The copyright and plates have been offered to our Book Agents on reasonable terms, but have not yet been accepted.

To enable the corresponding secretary to publish *Christianity in Earnest* the Board granted a subsidy, in case it should be needed, of \$500 per annum. The term of publication under existing arrangements will terminate with the year 1892. Only a part of the subsidy, if any, will be required.

## OUR CHURCH EXTENSION BUILDING.

This property, 1026 Arch Street, Philadelphia, was purchased in the year 1878, and, with improvements made at the time, cost.....	\$31,163 86
Revenues derived from the property have paid for repairs and betterments and on principal of the debt, besides interest, to October 31, 1891.....	13,394 36
Leaving balance of indebtedness.....	\$17,769 50

This debt is funded as follows :

Mortgage on premises at 5 per cent.....	\$15,000 00
Bonds bearing 5 per cent.....	5,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$20,000 00
Showing a balance to credit of sinking fund.....	\$2,230 50

## OFFICE SERVICE AND EXPENSES.

The working force of the office under salary, and the compensation allowed to each, are as follows:

Corresponding secretary, including house rent.....	\$4,500 00
Assistant corresponding secretary, including house rent.....	3,600 00
Recording secretary.....	100 00
Chief clerk.....	1,800 00
Bookkeeper.....	1,000 00
Assistant bookkeeper.....	600 00
Stenographer.....	1,000 00
Stenographer.....	720 00
Janitor.....	360 00
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$13,680 00

The yearly average expense of administration, including with salaries traveling expenses, publications, General Committee, office rent, postage, stationery, and other incidental expenses, for the past quadrennium is \$20,183.91 ; if we deduct from this the average net receipts from business sources—architectural plans and rents of property—\$2,819.20, the average annual cost to the benevolent funds of the Board for administration during the quadrennium has been \$17,364.71.

The percentage for expenses of administration for the quadrennium is: On the basis of net receipts on General Fund,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  per cent ; on the basis of net receipts on all funds,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent ; on gross receipts, including collection of loans, 6 per cent. For the whole period of our work the percentage for expenses from the beginning is, on gross receipts,  $8\frac{3}{4}$  per cent.

If the first be adopted, then the Loan Fund has been created and administered without expense to any other than the General Fund.

**ARCHITECTURAL PLANS.**—Impressed with the necessity of improvement in church architecture, especially for the cheaper class of churches, we organized our architectural department in 1876. Experience led to sundry improvements in our methods. We secured the service of a competent architect under agreement to accept compensation from the results of his work. Up to November 1, 1889, the department provided for all expenses, except postage and stationery, and yielded a considerable revenue.



It was then deemed wise to accept an offer from the architect by which he acquired full title to all original drawings and entire control of the business, but under agreement to furnish, at specified rates, such plans as might be ordered by or through our Board. Other arrangements were then in contemplation for the enlargement and improvement of this department, but have not yet been consummated. Meantime we continue to furnish plans prepared by the same architect, and will of others also, as may be desired.

Up to November 1, 1891, the net receipts from this department have been \$12,988.24. We believe that the value and efficiency of this part of our work, the best ever developed, can still be greatly improved.

**CHURCH SITES IN NEW FIELDS.**—The necessity for procuring new sites for new churches, especially in the newer and rapidly developing portions of our country, has long been manifest. In 1882 the subject received the careful attention of the General Committee; the following resolutions were then adopted:

"1. That special contributions be invited for the purpose of procuring church sites, and that contributions so made shall constitute a separate fund to be appropriated for the object named under the direction of the Board of Church Extension.

"2. That the expenses incurred in the work of procuring church sites shall be charged to the said fund, and shall be kept separate from all other expenses incurred in the general work of the Board."

It was contemplated to place a special agent in the field for the prosecution of this work, but the brother selected declined to serve because of the provisions of the second resolution. This proposition has therefore remained inoperative.

At the last meeting of the General Committee, in Columbus, O., Mr. John W. Boughton, a member of our Board and of the General Committee, and a generous friend of our cause, offered to contribute \$1,000 as the nucleus of a fund for this purpose. The Committee referred the subject to us, and we now, tendering hearty thanks to Mr. Boughton for his generous offer, respectfully "request the General Conference to consider the propriety of authorizing the establishing of a fund, to be called the Real Estate Fund, for the purchase of new sites for churches; said fund to be made from special contributions for this particular purpose, and to be administered by the Board of Church Extension under the general direction of the General Committee of Church Extension."

**IN MEMORIAM.**—In our report to the last General Conference we were under the shadow of the great loss sustained in the death of Bishop Simpson. Now we mourn the loss of our venerable friend and brother, Rev. Thomas T. Tasker, who on January 27, 1892, entered into rest, in the ninety-third year of his age. He was our first president, chosen when the Board was organized, January 3, 1865, and served until succeeded by Bishop Simpson in 1868. From that period until the death of Bishop Simpson,



June 18, 1884, he was our first vice-president, and then again became president of the Board, and continued to serve until 1888, when, under growing infirmities of age, he asked to be relieved and gave place to others. For eighteen years he was chairman of our Executive and Finance Committee, and was faithful in all things. The record of his services and his generous gifts to our Loan Fund are no small part of our history.

#### PASTORAL CHARGES AND CHURCH EXTENSION COLLECTIONS.

The following table shows the number of pastoral charges in the several Conferences, the number reporting collections, the number making no report, and the amounts received, during the years last preceding the General Conferences of 1884, 1888, and 1892. It serves to indicate the progress of this work in the several Conferences, and in the entire Church. The figures relative to pastoral charges are taken from the General Minutes; those of receipts are from the treasurer's books.

Conference.	Number of pastoral charges.			Number reporting collections.			Number reporting no collections.			Amounts received.		
	1883	1887	1891	1883	1887	1891	1883	1887	1891	1883	1887	1891
Alabama.....	24	36	45	9	19	32	15	17	13	\$15 75	\$56 10	\$84 80
Arizona Mission..	10	12	11	..	..	9	10	12	2	.....	75 00	85 00
Arkansas.....	51	50	55	21	35	44	30	15	11	51 00	241 45	174 00
Austin.....	23	23	25	16	19	21	7	4	4	100 90	107 40	174 40
Baltimore.....	142	144	157	128	140	151	14	4	6	1,514 35	3,021 88	2,956 64
Black Hills Miss..	7	9	16	..	8	14	7	1	2	6 05	93 00	161 00
Blue Ridge.....	24	25	46	14	15	38	10	8	10	14 64	150 00	10 00
California.....	122	134	148	91	123	118	31	11	30	570 77	1,458 55	2,008 20
Cal. German Miss..	..	..	16	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	331 00
Central Alabama..	48	55	72	27	16	52	21	39	20	30 40	..	48 98
Central German...	89	90	97	71	82	81	18	8	16	4,363 90	4,301 52	5,188 30
Central Illinois...	168	172	180	152	161	174	16	11	6	1,914 31	1,751 36	2,299 00
Central Missouri..	..	61	91	..	35	65	..	26	20	..	103 24	188 25
Central New York	204	203	202	171	122	171	33	81	31	1,762 85	1,609 32	1,997 85
Central Ohio.....	129	137	155	120	130	144	9	7	11	2,071 43	77 00	1,233 00
Central Penn.....	181	185	205	176	182	204	5	3	1	4,169 55	2,940 00	2,964 50
Central Tenn.....	49	40	37	37	21	30	12	19	7	4 50	41 20	104 00
Chicago German...	57	60	64	46	53	54	11	7	10	6,230 00	4,582 00	2,242 00
Cincinnati.....	146	151	157	138	140	146	8	11	11	2,253 00	2,150 62	2,913 28
Colorado.....	49	56	74	44	51	65	5	5	9	513 10	742 00	1,162 00
Columbia River...	52	50	68	43	45	57	9	5	11	340 30	386 65	479 00
Dakota.....	44	95	111	29	76	86	15	19	25	194 00	453 08	84 00
Delaware.....	70	79	109	69	75	101	1	4	8	167 21	350 20	665 00
Des Moines.....	152	173	181	139	147	171	13	26	10	1,190 40	1,028 58	3,138 00
Detroit.....	233	249	263	162	163	204	71	86	59	1,239 48	1,176 50	1,720 00
East German.....	40	44	49	40	42	49	..	2	..	6,149 75	3,555 00	4,096 95
East Maine.....	102	102	108	70	91	94	32	11	14	326 21	312 00	902 70
East Ohio.....	193	205	214	186	199	213	7	6	1	2,378 43	2,022 05	3,716 35
East Tennessee...	29	27	50	22	18	38	7	9	12	39 55	81 00	152 00
Erie.....	162	170	177	147	162	173	15	8	4	956 36	1,207 68	1,458 75
Florida.....	43	32	43	28	19	36	15	13	7	..	89 00	114 00
Genesee.....	219	221	233	191	182	207	28	39	26	1,491 00	1,428 50	2,368 50
Georgia.....	31	27	30	22	21	17	9	6	13	46 20	53 15	79 00
Holston.....	60	72	87	45	48	69	15	24	18	200 34	374 03	596 00
Idaho.....	..	20	19	..	14	13	..	6	6	..	..	90 08
Illinois.....	219	223	226	174	194	220	45	29	6	1,081 73	1,579 46	2,294 20
Indiana.....	113	116	123	73	70	113	40	46	10	433 33	427 68	628 32
Indian Mission...	..	..	36	..	..	21	..	..	15	..	..	200 00
Iowa.....	108	109	117	88	92	104	20	17	13	544 09	609 70	1,139 00
Kansas.....	106	126	129	97	116	123	9	10	6	502 51	1,371 44	1,394 50
Kentucky.....	85	85	90	54	47	44	31	38	46	433 34	442 92	2,038 00
Lexington.....	106	105	118	59	63	82	47	42	36	170 25	139 00	239 70
Little Rock.....	40	44	71	10	27	30	30	17	41	43 35	43 35	93 75
Louisiana.....	90	112	154	66	61	114	24	51	40	239 95	211 00	581 00
Maine.....	110	105	105	86	77	83	24	28	22	461 82	528 30	485 75

PASTORAL CHARGES AND CHURCH EXTENSION COLLECTIONS.—*Continued.*

Conference.	Number of pastoral charges.			Number reporting collections.			Number reporting no collections.			Amounts received.		
	1883	1887	1891	1883	1887	1891	1883	1887	1891	1883	1887	1891
Michigan.....	242	256	290	198	226	256	44	40	34	\$1,508 48	\$1,535 86	\$2,438 55
Minnesota.....	172	212	219	134	190	190	38	22	29	1,472 26	1,946 74	2,187 56
Mississippi.....	117	129	65	62	59	41	55	70	24	70 40	150 33	97 25
Missouri.....	120	106	120	103	87	109	17	19	11	419 55	629 30	970 00
Montana.....	11	28	37	6	24	35	5	4	2	81 50	33 00	445 00
Nebraska.....	86	114	132	72	89	113	14	25	19	397 93	667 01	692 82
Nevada Mission..	24	21	23	12	16	17	12	5	6	66 55	51 00	153 00
Newark.....	200	206	215	165	206	215	41	..	..	1,887 25	2,594 50	3,514 00
New England....	222	227	239	157	167	189	65	60	50	2,058 63	2,386 14	2,294 26
New Eng. South'n	182	189	200	122	126	138	55	63	62	1,338 00	1,369 35	1,162 00
New Hampshire..	127	128	134	91	96	106	36	32	28	792 85	883 85	1,015 88
New Jersey.....	183	203	209	167	177	186	16	26	23	2,039 75	1,774 00	1,932 00
New Mexico Miss.: English.....	8	9	10	..	9	8	8	..	2	..	10 00	103 00
Spanish.....	10	22	12	..	14	7	10	8	5	..	50 00	75 00
New York.....	243	248	255	189	205	219	54	43	36	3,780 11	5,308 06	4,302 09
New York East...	243	260	271	169	193	242	74	67	29	3,925 10	3,367 40	5,627 17
North Carolina...	49	53	65	32	26	40	17	27	25	40 68	100 00	201 00
North Dakota....	..	44	65	..	32	61	..	12	4	..	217 00	474 00
Northern German	..	30	47	..	9	22	..	21	25	..	3,123 00	1,389 85
North'n New York	174	181	160	159	167	152	15	14	8	2,088 12	2,369 61	1,536 31
North Indiana....	146	147	180	130	137	165	16	10	15	899 64	1,137 75	1,866 00
North Nebraska...	38	80	100	29	65	82	9	15	18	121 11	442 12	1,462 60
North Ohio.....	124	130	130	115	120	128	9	10	2	2,103 23	1,699 23	1,990 25
North Pacific Ger- man Mission...	..	..	13	..	..	11	..	..	2	..	..	50 00
Northwest Germ'n	70	42	41	66	30	26	4	12	15	2,849 65	793 60	1,318 00
Northwest Indi'na	110	119	135	91	102	121	19	17	14	1,863 63	839 71	1,998 75
Northwest Iowa..	81	107	136	78	100	126	3	7	10	779 84	668 71	1,462 60
Northwest Kansas	74	94	119	59	81	87	15	13	32	186 78	853 47	256 60
N. W. Norwegian & Danish Miss..	..	..	11	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	209 25
N. W. Swedish...	50	73	92	48	66	86	2	7	6	540 28	544 44	792 36
Norweg'n & Dan.	24	54	60	31	48	54	3	6	6	247 80	387 95	466 85
Ohio.....	165	165	172	143	151	161	22	14	11	1,336 96	1,538 00	2,171 60
Oregon.....	49	55	49	40	36	43	9	19	6	281 20	246 80	745 10
Philadelphia.....	233	242	274	221	227	260	12	15	14	10,543 01	10,915 48	7,367 56
Pittsburg.....	148	157	176	116	121	146	32	36	30	2,215 49	3,063 46	2,589 87
Puget Sound.....	..	41	87	..	30	71	..	11	16	..	79 00	976 15
Rock River.....	210	230	273	177	191	234	33	39	39	4,509 99	4,411 00	6,490 01
St. John's River..	..	24	31	..	21	20	..	3	11	..	124 80	95 40
St. Louis.....	126	115	137	98	86	116	28	29	21	505 05	2,814 50	2,024 30
St. Louis German.	90	93	95	56	71	65	34	22	30	..	..	2,543 00
Savannah.....	88	77	101	59	59	81	29	18	20	108 39	143 41	306 00
Southern Calif'ra	46	81	103	31	73	101	15	8	2	235 00	788 80	1,279 50
South Carolina...	92	109	117	66	52	89	26	57	28	183 98	154 25	211 40
Southern German	23	25	26	20	24	24	3	1	2	50 60	48 00	79 00
Southern Illinois.	129	132	141	121	124	137	8	8	4	1,137 70	785 25	823 70
Southeast Indiana	89	91	98	82	87	90	7	4	8	635 00	528 30	1,011 68
South Kansas....	89	108	110	78	99	104	11	9	6	598 25	1,161 76	1,292 00
Southwest Kansas	70	117	130	59	111	104	11	6	26	399 40	2,443 76	1,092 56
Tennessee.....	48	61	62	41	29	36	7	32	26	..	129 40	10 82
Texas.....	68	82	91	58	57	68	10	25	23	189 10	233 60	231 40
Troy.....	188	229	238	176	203	202	12	26	36	2,900 52	1,903 36	2,244 20
Upper Iowa.....	157	164	172	144	156	167	13	8	5	1,328 55	1,626 09	2,340 00
Upper Mississippi.	..	..	84	..	..	37	..	..	47	..	..	87 45
Utah Mission....	6	13	27	3	12	24	3	1	3	15 00	150 00	480 00
Vermont.....	163	120	118	136	104	97	27	16	21	1,097 62	704 34	617 00
Virginia.....	45	46	48	36	36	46	9	10	2	110 31	173 00	251 00
Washington.....	128	132	125	102	98	107	26	34	18	368 03	854 00	381 00
West German.....	46	66	67	32	47	46	14	19	21	..	1,827 78	2,560 02
West Nebraska....	41	85	106	23	62	79	18	23	27	69 64	276 73	365 00
West Texas.....	60	59	57	45	44	45	15	15	12	130 00	160 00	178 00
West Virginia....	136	144	158	92	154	129	44	47	29	597 66	348 00	736 79
West Wisconsin..	117	124	143	97	99	127	20	25	16	384 52	424 77	672 85
Wilmington.....	116	147	159	107	146	158	9	1	1	860 00	2,126 20	2,700 00
Wisconsin.....	142	137	148	118	112	129	24	25	19	1,054 51	971 70	1,127 22
Wyoming.....	180	187	192	177	181	177	3	6	15	1,493 85	1,912 74	1,912 00
Wyoming Mission	..	..	11	..	..	8	..	..	3	..	..	367 00
Total.....	10364	11401	12675	8405	9301	10862	1959	2100	1813	108,433 56	119,976 41	145,008 73

CONFERENCE COLLECTIONS AND DISBURSEMENTS WITHIN  
CONFERENCES.

The following statement shows as accurately as possible the amount of collections, donations, loans, and number of church properties aided (including a few used for schools, and loans to thirty-nine parsonages) within the Conferences severally. The aggregate amount of collections, donations, and loans is strictly correct. The distribution among the Conferences and the number of different properties is approximately so. Some inaccuracies necessarily grow out of the changes from time to time in Conference boundaries, the organization of new Conferences out of territory previously included in older Conferences, and changes of the names of churches applying for aid. A careful review also shows a considerable number of duplicate grants, in different years, to the same churches. It has been our purpose to report, not the number of grants, but the number of different properties aided; so duplicates, so far as known, have been eliminated.

Conference.	Collections.	Donations.	Loans.	Number of churches aided.
Alabama.....	\$772 98	\$25,418 35	\$11,900 00	106
Arizona Mission.....	454 00	4,050 00	3,500 00	13
Arkansas.....	1,736 84	14,156 00	21,970 00	87
Austin.....	1,767 86	23,588 10	36,400 00	45
Baltimore.....	53,356 55	23,920 22	5,300 00	108
Black Hills Mission.....	884 05	9,030 00	5,900 00	22
Blue Ridge.....	627 36	6,415 00	2,700 00	58
California.....	17,631 86	24,767 60	20,850 00	75
California German Mission.....	636 00	1,500 00	.....	6
Central Alabama.....	470 97	8,408 66	7,731 58	71
Central German.....	101,342 61	102,321 61	1,000 00	127
Central Illinois.....	37,798 77	14,414 15	7,350 00	67
Central Missouri.....	699 92	4,575 00	5,600 00	42
Central New York.....	36,856 52	3,450 00	13,500 00	17
Central Ohio.....	23,978 13	10,917 37	5,250 00	18
Central Pennsylvania.....	59,701 02	16,774 00	4,775 00	76
Central Tennessee.....	863 85	16,239 10	1,100 00	90
Chicago German.....	72,594 09	73,111 72	.....	123
Cincinnati.....	46,615 33	7,725 00	15,500 00	30
Colorado.....	12,865 79	29,408 46	42,400 00	92
Columbia River.....	5,456 45	17,700 00	26,300 00	70
Dakota.....	4,390 30	33,800 00	45,800 00	127
Delaware.....	5,399 05	16,182 02	25,405 00	130
Des Moines.....	25,422 13	24,745 23	31,350 00	154
Detroit.....	26,302 40	22,415 00	19,950 00	108
East German.....	48,607 86	40,089 86	.....	34
East Maine.....	6,296 70	7,224 20	2,200 00	36
East Ohio.....	28,905 77	4,250 00	6,450 00	21
East Tennessee.....	559 05	6,825 58	500 00	39
Erie.....	23,730 15	1,850 00	2,000 00	20
Florida.....	951 23	11,342 00	12,770 00	57
Genesee.....	35,218 92	5,664 59	2,700 00	20
Georgia.....	1,133 42	15,024 05	8,580 00	86
Holston.....	3,594 16	24,383 98	29,450 00	105
Idaho.....	622 11	9,050 00	3,950 00	24
Illinois.....	31,467 57	3,725 00	150 00	16
Indiana.....	12,420 98	2,325 00	1,600 00	17
Indian Mission.....	208 00	4,700 00	4,020 00	24
Iowa.....	13,000 12	3,781 61	4,150 00	25
Kansas.....	16,490 96	34,363 84	39,100 00	198
Kentucky.....	13,762 43	48,980 27	7,000 00	97
Lexington.....	2,855 91	15,422 90	14,890 00	113

CONFERENCE COLLECTIONS AND DISBURSEMENTS WITHIN CONFERENCES.—*Continued.*

Conference.	Collections.	Donations.	Loans.	Number of churches aided.
Little Rock.....	\$728 25	\$6,475 00	\$4,975 00	48
Louisiana.....	5,254 04	28,818 00	18,430 00	132
Maine.....	9,834 55	4,215 00	1,000 00	19
Michigan ..	27,282 44	24,620 00	18,662 00	138
Minnesota.....	28,947 82	42,773 42	52,600 00	228
Mississippi.....	3,110 96	17,776 89	8,850 00	123
Missouri.....	19,379 64	40,233 40	37,450 00	158
Montana.....	2,611 74	13,200 00	27,000 00	44
Nebraska.....	9,175 02	39,525 00	63,350 00	179
Nevada Mission.....	1,805 02	21,552 90	18,960 00	28
Newark.....	49,691 82	12,739 15	1,050 00	41
New England.....	34,573 34	18,532 00	6,000 00	14
New England Southern.....	29,989 57	14,515 80	3,000 00	16
New Hampshire.....	14,511 08	11,565 00	3,500 00	24
New Jersey.....	44,588 27	10,165 00	3,450 00	42
New Mexico Mission, English.....	603 00	3,950 00	4,100 00	8
New Mexico Mission, Spanish.....	447 00	10,250 00	2,950 00	15
New York ..	96,579 29	12,712 45	750 00	37
New York East.....	80,452 30	11,616 99	900 00	21
North Carolina.....	1,339 08	16,084 09	4,500 00	94
North Dakota.....	2,696 80	11,550 00	17,110 00	59
Northern German.....	27,527 38	27,527 38	.....	75
Northern New York.....	29,796 18	8,525 23	1,300 00	44
North Indiana.....	20,021 40	2,900 00	2,900 00	18
North Nebraska.....	3,017 93	21,375 00	31,650 00	113
North Ohio.....	31,833 34	3,975 00	10,300 00	18
North Pacific German Mission.....	277 75	1,300 00	1,500 00	8
Northwest German.....	37,919 44	39,468 86	100 00	56
Northwest Indiana.....	7,424 64	2,609 17	3,600 00	16
Northwest Iowa.....	10,332 79	39,195 00	39,600 00	162
Northwest Kansas.....	3,428 88	16,775 00	27,835 00	95
N.W. Norwegian and Danish Miss.....	509 25	1,550 00	10,200 00	7
Northwest Swedish.....	7,826 99	17,400 00	32,300 00	87
Norwegian and Danish.....	3,681 70	8,050 00	9,600 00	39
Ohio.....	37,114 52	5,025 00	2,500 00	20
Oregon.....	6,877 20	15,775 00	14,920 00	71
Philadelphia.....	201,012 27	52,765 00	33,100 00	125
Pittsburg.....	46,518 21	8,510 10	2,250 00	30
Puget Sound.....	3,834 14	13,175 00	13,900 00	62
Rock River.....	86,604 67	23,292 48	750 00	71
Saint John's River.....	597 54	7,100 00	1,900 00	19
Saint John's.....	16,753 03	30,015 66	29,575 00	142
Saint Louis.....	38,861 60	39,476 78	.....	55
Saint Louis German.....	4,850 50	27,095 09	9,885 00	169
Savannah.....	8,565 70	28,036 00	34,700 00	85
Southern California.....	3,262 02	23,488 30	11,175 00	222
South Carolina.....	1,009 35	6,747 00	7,370 00	28
Southern German.....	16,837 28	9,652 00	9,450 00	54
Southern Illinois.....	16,652 17	2,617 50	3,950 00	18
Southeast Indiana.....	13,072 87	31,891 89	62,700 00	186
South Kansas.....	9,408 29	24,000 00	55,600 00	145
Southwest Kansas.....	2,005 50	25,256 75	18,055 90	128
Tennessee.....	3,166 02	25,717 35	8,170 00	148
Texas.....	56,333 83	14,300 00	1,250 00	56
Troy.....	30,080 84	16,534 75	34,351 00	120
Upper Iowa.....	87 45	750 00	400 00	9
Upper Mississippi.....	1,806 85	80,106 54	16,500 00	40
Utah Mission.....	11,492 79	4,600 00	500 00	20
Vermont.....	2,894 69	25,179 00	15,310 00	94
Virginia.....	7,534 31	17,854 70	17,203 00	135
Washington.....	21,211 30	22,341 45	4,350 00	40
West German.....	2,519 60	21,575 00	32,555 00	102
West Nebraska.....	2,203 39	13,911 00	8,500 00	85
West Texas.....	8,422 20	16,477 80	6,850 00	144
West Virginia.....	10,479 35	13,140 90	12,690 00	106
West Wisconsin.....	31,172 54	16,270 00	6,300 00	82
Wilmington.....	20,109 66	11,766 34	8,650 00	58
Wisconsin.....	25,685 84	5,175 00	5,450 00	14
Wyoming.....	856 60	850 00	700 00	4
Wyoming Mission.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$2,186,030 49	\$2,027,000 58	\$1,460,784 48	7,937



## SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FROM ORGANIZATION TO NOVEMBER 1, 1891.

## RECEIPTS.

## I. GENERAL FUND.

Year.	Conference collections.	Personal and special.	Bequests.	Architectural plans.	Interest.	Total.
1866.....	\$57,473 58	\$2,803 59	.....	.....	\$243 09	\$60,520 26
1867.....	27,961 42	4,111 07	.....	.....	.....	32,072 49
Total....	\$85,435 00	\$6,914 66	.....	.....	\$243 09	\$92,592 75
1868.....	\$50,216 67	\$3,459 60	.....	.....	\$390 84	\$54,067 11
1869.....	62,917 63	1,958 00	\$1,444 75	.....	572 15	66,892 53
1870.....	63,768 01	810 80	2,565 00	.....	1,757 14	68,900 95
1871.....	71,775 60	4,559 29	1,119 37	.....	3,724 23	81,178 49
Total....	\$248,677 91	\$10,787 69	\$5,129 12	.....	\$6,444 36	\$271,039 08
1872.....	\$66,554 89	\$1,941 81	\$100 00	.....	\$6,098 85	\$74,695 55
1873.....	82,112 21	3,524 20	.....	.....	5,893 27	91,469 68
1874.....	79,804 57	4,577 29	2,924 83	.....	8,611 48	95,918 17
1875.....	68,252 98	6,047 27	412 66	.....	7,374 94	82,087 85
Total....	\$296,724 65	\$16,090 57	\$3,437 49	.....	\$27,918 54	\$344,171 25
1876.....	\$56,851 59	\$12,765 40	\$814 00	\$117 50	\$7,176 69	\$77,725 18
1877.....	54,505 75	6,257 44	12,300 00	180 12	9,814 11	83,057 42
1878.....	52,038 94	7,307 06	710 47	235 00	9,607 88	70,699 35
1879.....	66,692 72	9,029 05	1,457 11	468 00	9,607 99	87,454 87
Total....	\$230,689 00	\$35,358 95	\$15,281 58	\$1,000 62	\$36,606 67	\$318,936 82
1880.....	\$69,782 69	\$13,602 53	\$9,532 18	\$1,150 00	\$11,083 27	\$105,150 67
1881.....	89,387 06	9,406 00	1,894 00	1,930 25	11,242 52	113,859 83
1882.....	87,603 26	14,205 89	7,904 07	2,819 06	13,142 80	125,735 08
1883.....	108,433 56	6,387 90	6,596 76	3,154 61	13,704 51	138,827 34
Total....	\$355,206 57	\$44,152 32	\$25,987 01	\$9,053 92	\$49,173 10	\$483,572 92
1884.....	\$103,759 60	\$16,756 58	\$6,445 53	\$2,777 55	\$16,550 60	\$151,289 86
1885.....	91,542 26	8,171 06	10,670 36	2,647 42	22,090 13	135,121 23
1886.....	99,445 91	5,964 86	8,986 85	2,886 20	23,008 01	140,291 83
1887.....	119,976 41	8,818 71	2,666 82	4,439 00	22,724 22	158,625 16
Total....	\$419,724 18	\$39,711 21	\$28,769 56	\$12,750 17	\$84,372 96	\$585,328 08
1888.....	\$125,448 25	\$7,779 50	\$3,489 73	\$3,475 85	\$23,463 88	\$163,657 21
1889.....	136,159 81	6,741 50	14,022 55	4,300 64	21,968 33	183,192 83
1890.....	142,956 39	8,051 73	6,078 30	6,055 12	22,851 28	185,992 82
1891.....	145,008 73	5,575 00	16,436 98	1,700 50	25,066 89	193,788 10
Total....	\$549,573 18	\$28,147 73	\$40,027 56	\$15,532 11	\$93,350 38	\$726,630 96
Grand Total.	\$2,136,030 49	\$181,163 13	\$118,632 32	\$38,236 82	\$298,109 10	\$2,822,271 86

## II. LOAN FUND.

Year.	Donations to Fund.	On annuity.	Bequests.	Net total.	Loans returned.
1868.....	\$1,325 00	.....	.....	\$1,325 00	.....
1869.....	10,222 00	.....	.....	10,222 00	\$400 00
1870.....	16,416 46	\$11,169 81	.....	30,366 05	4,898 00
1871.....	19,704 00	47,310 00	.....	67,014 00	7,051 28
Total.....	\$47,667 46	\$58,479 81	.....	\$108,927 05	\$12,289 28
1872.....	\$24,698 18	\$11,682 32	\$30 00	\$36,405 50	\$6,813 05
1873.....	7,130 50	22,943 59	5,250 00	35,324 09	7,417 10
1874.....	8,254 85	5,221 50	.....	13,476 35	16,478 70
1875.....	16,300 66	17,750 00	.....	49,994 00	15,103 73
Total.....	\$56,379 19	\$57,597 32	\$5,280 00	\$119,256 51	\$45,812 58

II. LOAN FUND.—*Continued.*

Year.	Donations to Fund.	On annuity.	Bequests.	Net total.	Loans returned.
1876.....	\$7,640 00	\$4,000 00	\$1,138 04	\$12,778 04	\$15,961 71
1877.....	5,220 00	19,600 00	20 00	24,840 00	26,730 00
1878.....	2,781 10	9,700 00	380 00	12,861 10	21,157 61
1879.....	5,374 00	20,635 50	.....	26,509 50	27,703 41
Total.....	\$21,015 10	\$53,935 50	\$1,538 04	\$76,988 64	\$91,552 73
1880.....	\$16,954 00	\$11,648 55	.....	\$28,602 55	\$33,238 84
1881.....	8,535 00	23,955 09	\$440 00	32,930 09	38,817 33
1882.....	6,155 00	43,596 48	100 00	54,851 48	36,833 02
1883.....	5,725 00	58,069 10	.....	63,794 10	44,268 58
Total.....	\$37,369 00	\$142,269 22	\$540 00	\$180,178 22	\$153,162 77
1884.....	\$6,915 00	\$17,772 45	\$1,000 00	\$25,687 45	\$34,404 64
1885.....	2,900 00	11,531 39	5,000 00	19,431 39	39,183 35
1886.....	1,150 00	20,966 72	2,000 00	24,116 72	53,455 66
1887.....	820 00	41,217 12	496 36	42,533 48	58,602 76
Total.....	\$11,785 00	\$91,487 68	\$8,496 36	\$111,769 04	\$185,646 41
1888.....	\$5,070 00	\$26,870 21	.....	\$28,660 43	\$62,985 11
1889.....	600 00	17,202 89	\$239 85	18,042 74	74,434 43
1890.....	1,050 00	46,038 02	8,631 04	55,719 06	57,560 11
1891.....	8,850 00	33,526 39	10,500 00	52,876 39	66,156 07
Total.....	\$15,570 00	\$123,637 51	\$19,370 89	\$155,298 62	\$260,144 72
Grand Total.....	\$189,785 75	\$527,407 04	\$35,225 29	\$752,418 08	\$748,608 49

## TOTAL RECEIPTS.

On General Fund.....	\$2,822,271 86
On Loan Fund.....	752,418 08

Net receipts.....\$3,574,689 84

If we add to net receipts on General Fund.....	\$2,822,271 86
Am't borrowed on Bonds (less B'ds redeemed, \$42,450).....	6,500 00

We have amount on General Fund.....	\$2,828,771 86
And add to net receipts on Loan Fund.....	\$752,418 08
Loans returned.....	748,608 49

We have whole amounts on Loan Fund.....1,501,026 57

Showing ■ grand total of.....\$4,329,798 43

## DISBURSEMENTS.

## I. GENERAL FUND.

Year.	Donations to churches.	Interest and annuities.	Office and incidental expenses.	Salary and traveling expenses.	Reports and literature.*	Gen. Com. and Ann'y expenses.	Archit'al plans.	Total.
1866-71	\$298,444 40	\$17,898 31	\$10,135 37	\$38,352 01	\$3,372 60	\$2,557 60	.....	\$370,760 29
1872...	\$52,062 99	\$6,594 05	\$1,979 49	\$9,971 18	\$980 40	\$657 85	.....	\$72,245 91
1873...	62,937 90	9,661 85	2,703 31	9,952 49	1,112 24	703 25	.....	87,071 04
1874...	66,649 39	7,897 51	3,403 87	10,001 97	623 55	814 25	.....	89,390 04
1875...	54,720 08	9,356 12	2,139 35	10,479 70	1,034 73	718 00	.....	78,447 98
Total..	\$236,370 36	\$33,509 53	\$10,225 52	\$40,405 29	\$3,750 92	\$2,893 35	.....	\$327,154 97



## I. GENERAL FUND.—Continued.

Year.	Donations to churches.	Interest and annuities.	Office and incidental expenses.	Salary and traveling expenses.	Reports and literature.*	Gen. Com. and Ann'y expenses.	Architectural plans.	Total.
1876...	\$57,683 59	\$9,477 85	\$2,245 10	\$9,194 08	\$1,380 10	\$404 94	\$527 10	\$80,912 76
1877...	53,101 15	10,295 44	2,444 54	9,682 90	1,436 21	519 52	40 85	77,520 61
1878...	52,183 05	12,261 15	1,704 79	9,353 29	1,435 06	401 54	180 42	77,519 50
1879...	66,357 84	11,183 40	2,297 34	9,548 40	834 60	419 12	263 41	90,903 75
Total..	\$229,325 63	\$43,217 84	\$8,691 77	\$37,778 31	\$5,065 97	\$1,745 12	\$1,011 78	\$326,856 42
1880...	\$70,988 26	\$11,687 08	\$4,244 69	\$10,346 04	\$932 53	\$349 36	\$953 77	\$90,501 73
1881...	85,475 05	13,846 72	2,713 21	10,716 67	96 06	429 57	1,530 08	114,807 36
1882...	87,640 57	13,115 25	3,297 73	11,126 71	936 23	454 68	2,545 83	119,117 00
1883...	94,548 61	16,341 02	2,241 71	11,513 99	.....	.....	2,064 70	126,710 03
Total..	\$338,652 49	\$54,990 07	\$12,497 34	\$43,703 41	\$1,964 82	\$1,233 61	\$7,094 38	\$460,136 10
1884...	\$100,417 56	\$20,628 70	\$3,397 28	\$11,319 20	\$1,954 94	\$806 27	\$1,894 65	\$140,418 60
1885...	93,056 75	21,584 75	2,763 94	9,334 18	2,141 63	551 30	1,779 25	131,211 80
1886...	97,320 78	20,966 36	1,920 61	13,184 91	1,641 88	566 24	1,911 68	137,512 46
1887...	113,330 16	22,928 98	1,942 01	14,060 20	1,628 52	539 38	2,945 49	157,374 74
Total..	\$404,125 25	\$86,108 79	\$10,023 84	\$47,898 49	\$7,366 97	\$2,463 19	\$8,531 07	\$566,517 60
1888...	\$117,255 12	\$24,398 12	\$2,754 05	\$13,908 79	\$1,780 15	\$494 33	\$2,489 70	\$163,080 26
1889...	148,405 73	24,558 98	4,070 01	14,232 79	1,691 71	515 50	2,970 56	196,445 28
1890...	126,223 48	26,423 34	3,514 19	14,329 06	1,430 26	1,307 30	2,130 96	175,358 59
1891...	128,198 12	28,473 21	3,257 15	14,372 31	2,078 05	1,000 00	1,120 13	178,498 97
Total..	\$520,082 45	103,853 65	\$13,595 40	\$56,842 95	\$6,980 17	\$3,317 13	\$8,711 35	\$713,383 10
G. T. L..	2,027,000 58	339,578 19	\$65,179 24	264,980 46	28,521 45	14,210 00	25,348 58	2,764,808 50

\*Less receipts from advertising.

## II. LOAN FUND.

Year.	From Organization to Jan. 1, 1872.....	Loans to churches.	1882.....	Loans to churches.
	\$146,822 00		1883.....	65,150 00
1872.....		\$30,885 00		90,685 00
1873.....		37,630 00	Total.....	\$269,185 00
1874.....		29,125 90	1884.....	\$113,935 00
1875.....		27,060 00	1885.....	105,100 00
Total.....	\$124,700 90		1886.....	85,185 00
			1887.....	111,650 00
1876.....		\$27,350 00	Total.....	\$415,870 00
1877.....		33,495 00	1888.....	\$99,225 00
1878.....		34,745 00	1889.....	99,570 00
1879.....		15,100 00	1890.....	97,995 00
Total.....	\$110,690 00		1891.....	96,726 58
1880.....		\$48,750 00	Total.....	\$393,516 58
1881.....		64,600 00	Grand Total.....	\$1,460,784 48

## TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS.

On General Fund.....	\$2,764,808 50
On Loan Fund.....	1,460,784 48
Property held belonging to Loan Fund.....	22,608 00
Property held belonging to General Fund.....	3,300 00
Balance { General Fund.....	\$54,163 36
{ Loan Fund.....	24,134 09
	78,297 45
	\$4,329,798 43

## CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL STATEMENT OF LOAN FUND.

The following annual exhibit will indicate the development and practical operation of the Fund from year to year; the figures being for the calendar year up to 1882, and since then for the fiscal year closing October 31:

## RECEIPTS.

Year.	Unconditional.	Subject to annuity.	Loans returned.	Total.	Loans to churches.
1868-71.	††\$47,667 46	*\$58,479 81	\$12,289 28	\$122,216 33	\$146,822 00
1872....	24,723 18	11,682 32	6,813 05	43,218 55	30,885 00
1873....	†12,380 50	22,943 50	7,417 10	43,741 10	37,630 00
1874....	8,254 85	‡5,221 50	16,478 70	30,955 05	29,125 90
1875....	‖16,300 66	17,750 00	15,103 73	49,154 39	27,060 00
1876....	¶8,778 04	4,000 00	15,961 71	30,739 75	27,350 00
1877....	5,240 00	\$19,600 00	26,730 00	52,070 00	33,495 00
1878....	3,161 10	9,700 00	21,157 61	34,018 71	34,745 00
1879....	5,374 00	††20,635 50	27,703 41	54,212 91	15,100 00
1880....	16,954 00	11,648 55	33,238 84	60,841 39	48,750 00
1881....	8,975 00	23,955 09	38,817 33	71,247 42	64,600 00
1882....	6,255 00	**48,596 48	36,838 02	92,501 63	65,150 00
1883....	5,725 00	58,069 10	44,268 58	108,062 68	90,685 00
1884....	7,915 00	17,772 45	34,404 64	60,092 09	113,935 00
1885....	7,900 00	11,531 39	39,183 35	58,614 74	105,100 00
1886....	3,150 00	20,966 72	53,455 66	72,760 25	85,185 00
1887....	1,316 36	41,217 12	58,602 76	101,136 24	11,650 00
1888....	5,070 00	26,870 21	62,985 11	91,645 54	99,225 00
1889....	839 85	17,202 89	74,434 43	92,477 17	99,570 00
1890....	9,681 04	46,038 02	57,569 11	113,288 17	97,995 00
1891....	19,350 00	33,526 39	65,156 07	118,032 46	96,726 58
	\$225,011 04	\$527,407 04	\$748,608 49	\$1,501,026 57	\$1,460,784 48

\* Not including \$1,000 returned in 1886 on application of annuitant.

† Not including \$1,000 transferred to General Fund in 1886 by direction of donor.

‡ Not including \$1,000 returned in 1880 on application of annuitant.

‖ Less depreciation of property sold with concurrence of donor.

¶ Not including \$2,000 transferred to General Fund in 1886 by direction of donor.

§ Not including \$500 returned in 1881 on application of annuitant.

\*\* Less depreciation of property sold with concurrence of donor.

†† Less \$2,779.78 returned to Griffith heirs in 1888.

‡‡ Less depreciation of property sold with concurrence of donor.

## SUMMARY OF NAMED FUNDS TO NOVEMBER 1, 1891.

Name.	Date.	Cash capital of Fund.	Amount of loans.	Value of property.	Churches aided.	Sittings.
1 Upper Iowa.....	1866-85	\$12,606 50	\$31,251 00	\$234,500	52	15,750
2 Monroe.....	1868-88	8,975 00	18,022 00	131,630	63	16,275
3 McWilliams.....	1869-91	8,000 00	22,200 00	160,000	68	16,725
4 Perkins.....	1869-91	23,548 66	45,035 00	252,600	109	27,640
5 Tasker.....	1869-78	18,000 00	65,795 00	522,175	160	44,435
6 A. V. Stout.....	1869-88	10,000 00	23,420 00	217,675	66	16,270
7 Colgate.....	1869-83	6,750 00	24,554 00	79,885	76	20,900
8 Bedford Street.....	1869-81	5,064 59	17,895 00	142,400	82	18,850
9 Drakeley.....	1870-76	5,600 00	19,990 00	155,020	63	14,825
10 Patton.....	1870-71	5,400 00	14,775 00	136,625	52	14,425
11 Remington.....	1871	30,000 00	90,850 00	573,325	137	37,895
12 Freeborn Garrettson	1871	20,000 00	55,590 00	373,325	108	30,225
13 Joel Manning.....	1872-88	8,500 00	19,050 00	126,130	57	14,025
14 Gurley.....	1872-91	20,800 00	39,630 00	266,590	115	29,835

\* Property additional, \$4,458.

SUMMARY OF NAMED FUNDS TO NOVEMBER 1, 1891.—*Continued.*

Name.	Date.	Cash capital of Fund.	Amount of loans.	Value of property.	Churches aided.	Sittings.
15 Drummond .....	1873-90	\$15,469 50	\$43,900 00	\$324,525	128	22,300
16 Lyman Bennett.....	1873-88	10,000 00	23,000 00	175,130	72	5,925
17 Joseph Jones.....	1875-91	13,500 00	23,185 00	442,665	68	17,550
18 Rev. John Stewart ..	1877-82	10,000 00	20,525 00	127,225	80	20,525
19 Frontier.....	1880	10,000 00	21,350 00	123,110	72	16,100
20 Furber.....	1880-86	10,000 00	19,400 00	121,625	62	14,400
21 Hiram Royce*.....	1882-86	10,750 00	18,100 00	118,215	65	15,575
22 Marion Whitney.†...	1883	5,000 00	8,950 00	59,675	27	6,450
23 De Pauw.....	1883-84	30,000 00	48,610 00	217,485	140	34,000
24 Catherine Dretbelbis	1885	5,000 00	7,250 00	62,700	32	8,250
25 Spink and Sexmith...	1886	10,000 00	13,400 00	77,200	43	10,175
26 W. H. Hunter.....	1887-88	5,000 00	6,520 00	55,650	24	5,475
27 David Rutledge.....	1890-91	5,737 79	6,250 00	51,050	28	5,850
28 Swisher.....	1891	5,000 00	4,950 00	30,100	14	3,450
29 Gillam.....	1891	5,000 00	5,000 00	35,650	17	3,770
30 Benj. & Mary Harter	1891	5,000 00	5,000 00	36,180	20	4,550
31 General‡.....	1869-91	391,108 04	697,387 48	4,220,000	576	228,700
		\$729,810 08	\$1,460,784 48	\$9,650,065	2,676	741,120
Property not in use (see footnotes)		22,608 00				
Total amount in Loan Fund .....		\$752,418 08				

\* Property additional, \$400. † Property additional, \$5,000. ‡ Property additional, \$12,750.  
Total additional, \$22,608.

### REPORT OF THE FREEDMEN'S AID AND SOUTHERN EDUCATION SOCIETY. JOURNAL, PAGE 107.

*To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:*

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: With profound gratitude to God for his continued favor to our work, we respectfully present the report of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society for the quadrennium beginning July 1, 1887, and ending June 30, 1891.

IN MEMORIAM.—Three members of our Board have been called from labor to reward—Rev. J. H. Bayliss, D.D., Rev. Jacob Krehbiel, D.D., and Mr. William H. Craig—two honored ministers and a highly esteemed layman, all leaving worthy examples of Christian fidelity in positions of honor and usefulness in the Church, and of triumphant faith in Christ in the hours of their departure.

OUR WORK.—The work committed to this Society is indicated in the following resolution, passed by the last General Conference:

"We approve the policy of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society as announced in actions of previous General Conferences, and declare that it shall exist in the future, as in the past, for the mental and moral elevation of freedmen and others in the South who have special claims upon the people of America for help in the work of Christian education."

The Society establishes and maintains institutions of Christian learning among both colored and white people. These schools are of various grades. We present in this report a classification of the institutions superintended and aided by the Society. Whole number of schools, 42. Of these 22 are among colored people, 1 being theological, 10 collegiate, and 11 academic in

grade. Among white people there are 3 of collegiate and 17 of academic grade. The number of students of all schools in attendance the past year was 9,495.

OUR QUARTER-CENTENNIAL BULLETIN.<sup>1</sup>—The Society observed its Quarter-Centennial Jubilee during 1891. A series of jubilee conventions was held in the chief centers of population. A jubilee service of song and instruction was prepared, and several hundred thousand were used throughout the Church by pastors in their congregations and Sunday schools. The Church press gave large prominence to the history of this cause during the past twenty-five years. The good results are indicated in a quickening of the thought and benevolence of the whole Church toward the Society.

In view of the completion of twenty-five years of successful work, and for the purpose of setting forth more fully the actual results accomplished, we publish as a part of this report what may be very properly termed our Quarter-Centennial Bulletin. The accompanying statements cannot fail to be the occasion of devout thanksgiving on the part of all lovers of humanity.

TEACHERS AND CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS.—At the close of each school month the president or principal in charge sends to the home office a report on blanks furnished, setting forth the faculties and a detailed classification of students, with the numbers taught in the various grades; also giving financial statements showing receipts and expenditures for the month.

At the close of the year an annual report is made for each institution, containing the summaries for the year. The following are the aggregates from all the schools for the year ending June, 1891, and will be of special interest as indicating the great variety of instruction given, and the comparative amount of work done in schools of different grades:

Teachers of all grades: Male, 184; female, 150; total, 334; also practice teachers, 147. Grand total, 477.

Students enrolled: Male, 4,696; female, 4,614; total, 9,310.

Students residing in boarding halls, 2,050.

In college courses of study: Classical, 99; scientific, 36; philosophical, 22; specials, 15; total, 172.

In academic courses of study: College preparatory, 1,099; normal, 598; English, 6,249; specials, 92; total, 9,138.

Preparing for the ministry: In regular course—seniors, 23; middles, 26; juniors, 145; specials, 132; total, 326.

In medical schools: Seniors, 26; middles, 69; juniors, 100; total, 195.

In School of Dentistry, 5.

In School of Pharmacy, 9.

Students in music: Vocal classes, 3,823; voice culture, 220; organ, 205; piano, 448; other instruments, 24; total, 4,720.

Students in art: Male, 14; female, 45; total, 59.

Students in nurse-training, 50.

Students in stenography, 30.

Students in law, 30.

Students in bookkeeping, 353.

Discipline during the year: Suspended, 53; expelled, 11.

Students aided: By the Society, 269; by Board of Education, 155; total, 424.

**MANUAL TRAINING AND TRADE SCHOOLS.**—The manual training and trade schools up to this date, except the School of Technology in U. S. Grant University, have all been in the schools among the colored people. The summaries for the year are as follows: Male students, 1,003; female, 1,220; total, 2,223.

They are distributed as follows:

Agriculture, 169; printing, 189; tailoring, 8; painting, 11; typewriting, 22; carpentry, 470; cabinet-making, 20; woodwork-ing, machine shop, 16; blacksmithing, 123; ironworking, machine shop, 15; wagon-making, 21; housekeeping, 234; sewing, 1,157; cooking, 219; dressmaking, 197; millinery, 54; shoemaking, 82; masonry, 99; laundrying, 144; painting and graining, 92; garden-ing, 12; art needlework, 20; architectural drawing, 14; glazing, 6; bakery, 9; engraving, 15; scroll-sawing, 20; milling, 8.

Conversions reported during the quadrennium, 1,250.

#### FINANCIAL MEMORANDA.

The following tables give interesting and instructive data as to receipts, expenditures, and indebtedness of the Society during the several quadrenniums from its organization, in 1866, to July 1, 1891:

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

	Total receipts.	Total expenditures.	Excess expenditures.
1866-71 (5 years).....	\$262,113 74*	\$271,540 08	\$9,426 34
1871-75.....	241,051 00	260,162 03	19,111 03
1875-79.....	264,023 00	267,410 16	3,387 16
1879-83.....	403,858 00	450,497 34	46,639 34
1883-87.....	624,000 26	679,312 84	55,312 58
1887-91.....	981,197 18	1,010,980 25	29,783 07
Twenty-five years....	\$2,776,243 18	\$2,939,902 70	\$163,659 52

The collections from Conferences by quadrenniums since 1872, when they first appeared in the General Minutes, are as follows: 1871-75, \$100,239; 1875-79, \$155,720; 1879-83, \$206,752; 1883-87, \$293,285; 1887-91, \$381,433.

This table shows:

1. That in twenty-five years the Society has expended in Chris-tian education in the South, \$2,939,785.29. Add to this \$130,-475.62, the expenditures of nine months to April 1, 1892, and the total expenditures are \$3,070,260.91. In addition, endowments already productive, amounting to nearly \$300,000, have been received.

2. That the expenditures have exceeded the receipts in twenty-five years \$163,542.11.

#### REAL ESTATE.

One of the most striking results accomplished by this Society has been the acquisition of valuable real estate in lands and build-ings. Herewith may be found estimates of realty by institu-tions. The total amount shown is \$1,808,800. Of this \$156,000

\*Includes receipts from Freedmen's Bureau and some Conference collections.



worth is held by local trustees. The remainder, \$1,652,800, is held by this Society, and is free from all incumbrances.

#### INDEBTEDNESS.

The excess of expenditures over receipts for twenty-five years is \$163,542.11, which includes so much of the Annuity Funds as was borrowed by the Society, a part of which has already lapsed by the death of the annuitants.

The indebtedness July 1, 1891, was \$132,318, an increase of \$29,783.07 during the quadrennium. This increase is accounted for by the obligations necessarily assumed and paid at two important centers. Fort Worth University, Fort Worth, Tex., with a property valued at \$100,000, was threatened\* with serious embarrassment. The property was transferred to the Society, and the debt—principal and interest amounting to \$14,000—was assumed. A similar case occurred at Athens, Tenn., when property valued at \$75,000 was transferred to the Society and a debt of about \$18,000 assumed. At these two places, as well as Chattanooga, Tenn., Atlanta, Ga., and elsewhere, the Society has land not needed for the immediate use of the institutions which could be sold to pay all our obligations; but these unoccupied lands are becoming more and more valuable, and ought to be held for future endowments, if the debts of the Society can be otherwise provided for.

During all the years of its work the Society has been confronted with imperative demands for buildings and school facilities throughout the South far beyond its annual income. It was absolutely essential that certain strategic points throughout the South should be occupied, both among the colored and white people. Other Churches and private organizations were wisely planning their work for the whole South, and the Society would have been unworthy of the confidence of the Church if it had not with equal foresight planned for the future. It is hoped that the General Conference, in the review of the twenty-five years' work of the Society, will make such an appeal to the whole Church as will result in largely increased receipts.

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE QUADRENNIUM.

The financial statement for the quadrennium affords a number of encouraging facts. Among these are the following:

A steady and healthy growth in the Annual Conference receipts.

A large increase each year from other sources, which include bequests, donations for buildings, receipts from students on tuition and room-rent, etc.

Improvements in buildings during the quadrennium to the amount of \$182,927.24.

Amount expended for the support of teachers and conducting the schools was \$634,377.57. This is an increase of \$283,912.88 in this item over the preceding quadrennium, indicating the rapid growth of the work in the field.

## INCREASE BY QUADRENNIUMS.

The following figures show the advance by quadrenniums in the receipts of the Society. Note the rising tide:

1866-70.....	\$262,113 74	Includes Freedmen's Bureau rec'pts.
1870-75 .....	241,051 00	Decrease.....
1875-79.....	264,023 00	Increase in four years..
1879-83.....	403,858 00	" " "
1883-87.....	624,000 26	" " "
1887-91.....	981,197 18	" " "

## OUR BEST QUADRENNIUM.

Each quadrennium's work marks an advance over its predecessor in money received and good results in the field.

It ought to be so. This is the Lord's work, and is each year having a larger place in the heart of the Church.

We present the record for the last quadrennium, which ended June 30, 1891, as compared with the preceding four years:

## 1.—CONFERENCE COLLECTIONS ONLY.

	1888-87.	1887-91.	Increase.
First year.....	\$66,462 00	\$85,427 00	\$18,965 00
Second year.....	71,396 00	85,702 00	14,306 00
Third year.....	69,497 00	103,653 00	34,156 00
Fourth year.....	85,930 00	106,651 00	20,721 00
Total.....	\$293,285 00	\$381,433 00	\$88,148 00

## 2.—FROM ALL SOURCES, INCLUDING CONFERENCE COLLECTIONS.

	1888-87.	1887-91.	Increase.
First year.....	\$137,453 00	\$170,417 85	\$32,964 85
Second year.....	143,210 00	221,438 41	78,228 41
Third year.....	166,784 83	266,684 48	99,899 65
Fourth year.....	176,552 43	322,656 44	146,104 01
Total.....	\$624,000 76	\$981,197 18	\$357,196 92

This is an increase of over thirty per cent in four years from Conference collections only.

This increase does not include the advance of the fall Conferences of 1891 of over \$9,000, or the estimated advance in the spring Conferences of 1892. Adding these, it is probable that there is an increase of \$100,000 in collections only during the four years from May, 1888, to May, 1892, over the preceding four years.

The above figures also show an increase of over fifty-seven per cent in receipts from all sources during four years ending June 30, 1891, including Conference collections. This advance of \$357,159.92 from all sources over the preceding four years arises from increase in bequests, tuition from students, donations on buildings, etc.

## A FEDERATED SYSTEM OF SCHOOLS.

It is a matter of congratulation that under this Society has come the first realization of a measure of success in the organiza-

tion and development of a thoroughly unified system of schools in any large section of our country.

These are so graded and located, and related in courses of study, as to form a federation of institutions, including professional, classical, academic, and industrial schools.

The following results are already assured in the educational work of twenty-seven Annual Conferences:

1. The property is absolutely safe to the Church.
2. Schools of similar grade have substantially the same courses of study.
3. Local responsibility and cooperation are being developed as rapidly as the financial ability of the people will justify.
4. College degrees, in course or honorary, are only conferred by institutions of collegiate grade, and then, as a rule, only in consultation with the authorities of the Society.
5. No new schools will be founded in the South among our people, either white or colored, without the consent and cooperation of the central office.
6. No teachers can be employed not in thorough accord with the doctrines and usages of the Church.
7. The English Bible is introduced as a text-book in all grades of every school, whether theological, collegiate, or academic.
8. To a very great extent the same text-books are used in all schools of the same grade, making it possible to contract for them at the lowest rates, as well as to insure the use of the best books.

#### OUR SOUTHERN EDUCATIONAL FIELD.

The following facts indicate the importance of benevolent educational work in the sixteen Southern States:

1. They occupy one third of the nation's domain, and contain about one third of the 62,622,250 population of the whole country.

2. Of the 7,500,000 colored people still under the shadow of generations of slavery in the United States, 7,000,000 live in those States.

3. Three fourths of the illiterate masses of the whole nation are in the States mentioned. Nearly 1,500,000 Negro voters and about 500,000 white voters cannot read their ballots. The census of 1890, when fully published, will probably show that the rising tide of illiteracy in the South has only been stayed. Up to this time the population has increased faster than the facilities for education.

4. The strength of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Southern States at the present time is shown by the following figures:

	Members.	Churches.	Valuation.	Parsonages.	Valuation.
Among whites .....	269,372	3,062	\$8,959,222	750	\$1,199,702
Among colored .....	234,036	2,692	3,062,782	643	323,382
Totals for both....	503,408	5,754	\$12,022,004	1,393	\$1,523,084
Increase since 1864....	399,270	4,704	10,023,389	1,258	1,321,399

This is one fifth of the membership of the whole Church, and represents a population of one and a half millions. Outside of

the Baltimore, Wilmington, Kentucky, West Virginia, Missouri, and St. Louis Conferences, and the aid given by the Board of Education in loans to needy students, the vast responsibility has been placed upon this Society of furnishing Christian educational facilities to this great section of our Methodist host, composed largely of poor and needy people.

5. In proportion as the public schools of the South become effective—which is now only true in cities and larger towns—our institutions will, as in the older sections of our country, increase in importance and demand aid.

6. Collateral evidence of the importance of this work is found in the increased activity and enlarging benevolence of other Churches and private organizations doing a similar work in the South. A single generation is scarcely time enough to set in motion the forces which are to successfully combat the results of centuries of slavery.

**INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.**—Largely through the aid which the Society has received from the John F. Slater Fund, through its agent, Dr. J. L. M. Curry, for several years, we have been enabled to develop flourishing industrial departments in several of our chief schools. We call especial attention to this phase of the work, as indicated in the detailed statements, given elsewhere, concerning the schools, especially at Clark and Claflin Universities and Central Tennessee College.

**INSTITUTIONS AMONG WHITE PEOPLE.**—By clearly providential growth of sentiment and results, as represented in the action of the General Conferences of 1880, 1884, and 1888, and advance of the work in the field, this Society has become responsible for the development of the educational work among the white people of the South.

This work in the South among white people is included in sixteen Annual Conferences. If we divide this work among white people in border Conferences, where the Church had some strength in 1864, and the newer South, where we had nothing, the result is as follows :

	Members.	Churches.	Valuation.	Parsonages.	Valuation.
Border South .....	201,194	1,977	\$7,555,706	582	\$1,059,076
New South.....	68,178	1,085	1,403,516	168	140,626
Total.....	269,372	3,062	\$8,959,222	750	\$1,199,902

Outside of two or three of the border Conferences which have their own schools the chief hope of this work, found largely in the central mountainous South, is in the Christian leadership which the colleges and academies of this Society must supply.

**U. S. GRANT UNIVERSITY.**—This institution is the result of uniting two schools of college grade, located fifty-six miles apart, under one chancellor and one Board of Trustees, and known as

Chattanooga University, at Chattanooga, Tenn., and Grant Memorial University, at Athens, Tenn. Previous to the last General Conference it had become evident to some of our most trusted advisers that our educational interests among the white people in the central South required that these two schools should be united under one management.

The unification was effected in 1889 between representatives of the local Boards of Trustees at Chattanooga and Athens and the Society.

The plan, as embodied in the new charter, is as follows :

First. As to professional schools: The Colleges of Liberal Arts, Medicine, and Law are at Chattanooga. The present college classes may remain at Athens, and graduate, if the students so elect. The College of Theology and School of Technology are at Athens.

Second. At both centers, academic departments, including College Preparatory, Normal, and English Courses, will be maintained. Also, departments in Music, Art, etc. The organization of any new schools or departments is with the trustees.

Third. Affiliated academies. Of these there are now fifteen—in Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia. These are all to be of academic grade, and feeders to the central colleges.

The property at Chattanooga already belonged to the Society, and the Grant Memorial University Board, a year later, in the interests of unification, and upon condition that certain incumbrances on the property should be paid by the Society, transferred all the lands and buildings, with their appurtenances, at Athens to the Society.

Some readjustments as to schools may be found necessary, and the greatest economy consistent with the largest efficiency has not yet been reached; but the foundations of a great university may be considered as assured. There yet remain in the custody of the Grant Memorial Board, at Athens, bequests in land, notes, and other forms of donations aggregating over \$150,000. This is an endowment, and will go to the various professor's chairs in the university. A comparatively small part is yet productive.

ACADEMIES.—The seventeen academies among the white people of the South are largely supported by the efforts of the people themselves, and are each of them important auxiliaries to the college centers, and are essential to the permanent development of the Church. They awaken enthusiasm, and bring under the influence of Christian culture large numbers who otherwise would not be reached.

REVIVALS OF RELIGION.—During the quadrennium *twelve hundred and fifty* conversions have been reported among the students. As far as possible a regularly organized Church, with its Sunday school, is in connection with each school; and as a rule the yearly report comes from our institutions that during one or more revival seasons nearly all the students not already Christians are converted.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Board of Education, through its corresponding secretary, Rev. C. H. Payne, LL.D., has ren-



dered assistance by loans to a large number of the more advanced and needy students, most of them preparing for the ministry.

**THE WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.**—This worthy organization has, in cooperation with several of our institutions, industrial homes for girls. The young ladies receive their literary training in our schools, and are taught the industries and proprieties of home life in these industrial homes under Christian matrons. The results have been excellent.

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE QUADRENNIUM.

(Beginning July 1, 1887, and ending June 30, 1891.)

RECEIPTS.	
Balance in treasury July 1, 1887.....	\$734 59
Received from July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888:	
From Annual Conference collections.....	\$85,427 00
From other sources.....	84,990 85
	<hr/>
	170,417 85
Received from July 1, 1888, to June 30, 1889:	
From Annual Conference collections.....	\$85,702 00
From other sources.....	135,736 41
	<hr/>
	221,438 41
Received from July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890:	
From Annual Conference collections.....	\$103,653 00
From other sources.....	163,031 48
	<hr/>
	266,684 48
Received from July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891:	
From Annual Conference collections.....	\$106,651 00
From other sources.....	216,005 44
	<hr/>
	322,656 44
Loans.....	29,783 07
	<hr/>
	\$1,011,714 84

#### DISBURSEMENTS.

##### REAL ESTATE—CHIEFLY ON BUILDINGS:

July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888—

Clark University, Atlanta, Ga.....	\$5,700 00
Claffin University, Orangeburg, S. C.....	11,700 00
Gilbert Academy, Winsted, La.....	5,000 00
Samuel Huston College, Austin, Texas.....	2,125 00
Chattanooga University, Chattanooga, Tenn.....	7,700 00
	<hr/>
	\$32,225 00

July 1, 1888, to June 30, 1889—

Baldwin Academy, La.....	\$200 00
Central Tennessee College, Nashville, Tenn.....	5,878 17
Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.....	9,747 50
Gilbert Academy, Winsted, La.....	9,570 00
New Orleans University, New Orleans, La.....	8,054 00
Clark University, Atlanta, Ga.....	1,600 00
Claffin University, Orangeburg, S. C.....	2,129 43
Mt. Zion Academy, Mt. Zion, Ga.....	806 68
Rust University, Holly Springs, Miss.....	750 54
Wiley University, Marshall, Texas.....	495 85
Morristown Academy, Morristown, Tenn.....	440 00
Chattanooga University, Chattanooga, Tenn.....	991 50
Bloomington College, Bloomington, Tenn.....	300 00
George R. Smith College, Sedalia, Mo.....	200 00
Mallalieu Academy, Kinsey, Ala.....	330 00
Graham Academy, Marshallberg, N. C.....	51 00
	<hr/>
	41,544 67

Brought forward.....	\$73,769 67
July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890—	
Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C.....	\$673 52
Central Tennessee College, Nashville, Tenn.....	3,151 25
Clafin University, Orangeburg, S. C.....	500 00
Clark University, Atlanta, Ga.....	800 00
Fort Worth University, Fort Worth, Texas.....	10,882 23
Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.....	9,078 25
Gilbert Academy, Winsted, La.....	5,346 55
George R. Smith College, Sedalia, Mo.....	4,976 43
Graham Academy, Marshallberg, N. C.....	43 90
Morristown Academy, Morristown, Tenn.....	3,076 50
Mount Zion Academy, Mount Zion, Ga.....	150 00
New Orleans University, New Orleans, La.....	7,405 40
Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.....	645 60
Rust University, Holly Springs, Miss.....	500 00
U. S. Grant University—	
Athens.....	\$6,536 56 }
Chattanooga.....	502 09 }
Woodland Academy, Clarkson, Miss.....	1,295 10
	<hr/> 55,563 38

## July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891—

Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C.....	\$1,471 74
Central Tennessee College, Nashville, Tenn.....	6,242 06
Clafin University, Orangeburg, S. C.....	3,000 00
Clark University, Atlanta, Ga.....	4,100 00
Cookman Academy, Jacksonville, Fla.....	3,164 72
Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.....	575 00
George R. Smith College, Sedalia, Mo.....	1,234 20
Gilbert Academy, Winsted, La.....	2,000 00
Little Rock University, Little Rock, Ark.....	599 75
Mallalieu Academy, Kinsey, Ala.....	500 00
Morgan College, Baltimore, Md.....	2,500 00
Morristown Academy, Morristown, Tenn.....	3,196 52
Mount Zion Academy, Mount Zion, Ga.....	500 00
New Orleans University, New Orleans, La.....	13,720 52
(\$10,864.50 on Medical College).	
Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.....	506 25
Rust University, Holly Springs, Miss.....	4,012 74
Samuel Huston College, Austin, Texas.....	625 65
U. S. Grant University, Tennessee, Bennett Hall,	
Athens, Tenn.....	4,200 00
Wiley University, Marshall, Texas.....	1,445 04

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53,594 19

## SUPPORT OF TEACHERS AND GENERAL SCHOOL EXPENSES.

July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888.....	\$105,316 03
July 1, 1888, to June 30, 1889.....	140,372 85
July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890.....	186,380 45
July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891.....	202,308 24

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634,377 57

## SALARIES AND TRAVELING EXPENSES OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY, TWO ASSISTANT CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES, BOOKKEEPING AND CLERK HIRE, GENERAL EXPENSE ACCOUNT, COMMITTEE WORK, AND OFFICE INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888.....	\$11,970 16
July 1, 1888, to June 30, 1889.....	12,705 06
July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890.....	17,201 47
July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891.....	17,223 99

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59,100 68

Brought forward.....	\$876,405 49
Students' aid, to those preparing for the ministry, and those aided through the industrial schools.....	26,508 90
Repairs on buildings.....	9,111 28
School furniture.....	6,164 12
Insurance on school property.....	4,259 25

## INTEREST ACCOUNT DURING FOUR YEARS.

On loans.....	\$18,043 10
On annuities.....	14,550 03
On bonds.....	1,393 28
	<hr/>
	33,986 41

## PRINTING ACCOUNT DURING FOUR YEARS.

On General Account.....	\$11,372 91
On Studies in English Bible (covered by sales).....	648 02
On <i>Christian Educator</i> (less receipts).....	3,624 87
	<hr/>
	15,645 80
Legal expenses.....	1,541 16
Taxes.....	2,521 43

## ANNUAL MEETINGS, ANNIVERSARIES, AND QUARTER CENTENNIAL CONVENTIONS.

On Board meetings (two special meetings).....	\$912 55
On Anniversary meetings.....	817 43
On Jubilee Conventions.....	756 55
	<hr/>
	2,486 53
Postage account.....	3,212 80
Paid on local indebtedness of institutions.....	17,019 67
Trust funds invested.....	12,000 00
Balance in treasury July 1, 1891.....	852 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,011,714 84

RECOMMENDATIONS.—The Board of Directors requests the General Conference to consider the question of so amending the constitution of the Society as to provide for: (1) a modification in the name of the Society; (2) the election of two corresponding secretaries; (3) a general committee to annually consider the work of the Society.

1. *The Name.*—It is obvious that the term "Freedmen" is no longer applicable to any portion of those for whose benefit the work of the Society is prosecuted. During its earlier years the Society extended material aid to the needy and homeless freed people, in addition to its school work; but that form of beneficence has been discontinued, and properly so. Its present mission is educational, and its recognized field comprises the Southern States; hence, we suggest the question of dropping the term, "Freedmen's Aid," thereby leaving the name, "The Southern Education Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," which correctly designates its work.

2. *Two Corresponding Secretaries.*—The following statement in favor of this change four years ago is as fully justified by the facts now as then:

"This change is required by the increasing responsibilities in raising money, and especially by its expenditure throughout the South. The buying of lands, the erection of buildings, the employment of teachers, and the superintendence of institutions of learning of various grades in so large a territory cannot be administered by agents, but must be under the personal direction of responsible officers of the Society; and this varied and important work, together with the collection of funds throughout the Church, necessitates at least an additional corresponding secretary."

In addition to this we especially direct attention to the distinctness of the two parts into which the work of the Society divides itself; the one comprising the manifold duties connected with the full and proper representation of this cause to the churches and Conferences, the people and preachers throughout the North, to secure and insure the means necessary to maintain and extend the work; the other comprising the direction and supervision of the educational work already existing in forty-two institutions throughout the South. Effective as has been the administration in the past, the time is here when it does seem that this twofold work, now so extended, could be better done by two secretaries, with qualifications adapted to the diverse yet equally important departments.

3. *A General Committee.*—In this recommendation we have in mind the General Missionary and Church Extension Committees, composed of the Bishops and representatives from the General Conference Districts and the Board of Directors. Each of these great causes is more satisfactorily administered by being under the direction of these representative committees. The work of this Society is of such extent and importance that the Direction has come to feel that it should be under the supervision of a similar representative committee. If it should be provided for by an amendment to the constitution, the question will arise whether the same representatives from the General Conference Districts may not serve for the three societies, as they now do for two. We would suggest the propriety of adopting this arrangement for the next four years, because of its economy. If experience should show a change to be necessary, the ensuing General Conference will have the facts to guide it in its action.

**CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES.**—This report shows a marked increase in the work of the Society during the past four years—in the contributions of the people, in the number of teachers and pupils, in the branches of instruction, in the amount of self-support, and in other particulars—an increase that will be gratifying to the many who understand the important relation of this work to the Church and the nation. The Executive Committee has given careful consideration to the matters submitted to it at its frequent meetings, but these results are so largely due to the work of the corresponding secretary of the Society, Rev. J. C. Hartzell, D.D., and his assistants, Rev. G. W. Gray, D.D.,

and Rev. J. S. Chadwick, D.D., that this report should not close without due reference to them. Dr. Hartzell came to the work intrusted to him by the last General Conference with an experience that enabled him at once to enter upon his duties with wisdom, and he has prosecuted them with vigor and fidelity. Dr. Gray, who had been previously identified with the work, has been in his place during the quadrennium, and rendered a most helpful service. Dr. Chadwick's love for the pastorate has deprived the Society of a successful advocate of the cause. The reasons given above in favor of having two corresponding secretaries clearly indicate the large amount of work involved in the administration of the affairs of the Society.

*In behalf of the Board of Directors,*

J. M. WALDEN, *President,*  
T. H. PEARNE, *Secretary.*

# REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION. JOURNAL, PAGE 108.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: I have the honor to present a report of the work done under the auspices of the Sunday School Union for the quadrennium closing May 1, 1892.

We are glad to know that in every department of our varied work there has been a commendable advance. In the number of Sunday schools and of scholars, in the number of reported conversions, in the circulation of our Sunday school literature, in the contributions for our benevolent work, there has been a large increase. We are convinced that the Sunday school lies as near to the heart of the Church as ever; that its work in general is improving in quality; and that it is more than ever recognized not as an independent institution, but as a part of the Church organization, nurtured by the care of the Church, supported by the resources of the Church, and directed by the authorities of the Church.

The work of our office is carried on through departments, as follows: 1. The Department of Statistics. 2. The Department of Benevolence. 3. The Department of Instruction. 4. The Department of Periodicals. 5. The Department of Publications. 6. The Department of the Epworth League.

1. THE DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS.—The latest statistics of the Sunday School Union are as follows:

		Increase during quadrennium.
Number of Sunday schools.....	27,493	3,268
Number of officers and teachers.....	303,581	35,190
Scholars of all ages.....	2,326,886	320,538

During the four years an average of twenty-five Sunday schools have been organized every Sunday.



In foreign lands our statistics are as follows:

	Schools.	Scholars.
Norway .....	61	5,244
Sweden .....	201	15,903
Finland .....	12	779
Denmark .....	32	3,068
Germany .....	290	11,751
Switzerland .....	199	14,127
Italy .....	23	583
Bulgaria .....	9	232
China .....	162	5,925
India .....	961	40,921
Malaysia .....	3	145
Japan .....	77	4,255
Africa .....	39	2,926
Mexico .....	47	1,756
South America .....	37	2,113
	<hr/> 2,153	<hr/> 109,728

According to continents we have the following connected with missions:

	Schools.	Scholars.
Europe .....	827	51,687
Asia .....	1,203	51,246
Africa .....	39	2,926
America .....	84	3,869
	<hr/> 2,153	<hr/> 109,728

Among the foreign population of our land our statistics are:

	Schools.	Officers and teachers.	Scholars.
Germans .....	917	10,826	55,273
Swedes .....	122	1,116	8,414
Norwegians and Danes .....	87	689	3,605
Bohemians .....	5	76	1,621
French .....	3	7	124
Italians .....	1	7	120
Chinese .....	5	60	252
Japanese .....	2	7	100
	<hr/> 1,142	<hr/> 12,788	<hr/> 69,509

The pastors have reported the following statistics of conversions of Sunday school scholars during the four years:

1888 .....	105,000
1889 .....	119,654
1890 .....	103,841
1891 .....	128,135

The total number of conversions in our Sunday schools reported during the quadrennium is 456,630—an increase of 46,406 since the last report. We rejoice in this evidence that the Sunday school is helping to win souls and to gather them into the Church of Jesus Christ.

2. THE DEPARTMENT OF BENEVOLENCE.—In this department the Union gives aid in the establishment and maintenance of

Methodist Episcopal Sunday schools throughout the world. Grants are made, not of money, but of books, lesson material, and other requisites, as far as the funds of the Society will allow. It is scarcely necessary to inform your body that many of our preachers and people do not yet understand that the Sunday School Union is not a publishing house; has no interest in the sales of Sunday school literature; receives no share of its profits; and has absolutely no income except that which is received from the contributions of the charges and occasional individual donations.

The receipts of the Union during the quadrennium have been as follows. As the fiscal year ends November 30, we give the report from November 30, 1888, to November 30, 1891:

For year ending November 30, 1888 .....	\$20,275 75
For year ending November 30, 1889.....	22,493 18
For year ending November 30, 1890.....	23,524 98
For year ending November 30, 1891 .....	24,608 54

The total collections during the quadrennium have been \$90,902.45—an increase of \$17,187.82 upon those of the preceding four years.

To the collections for 1891 should be added a gift of \$25,000 made to the Sunday School Union in September, 1891, by Mr. Frederick H. Rindge, of Los Angeles, Cal. By the terms of this donation (1) the money is not to be kept as a fund, but to be employed as needed; (2) it is to be used in the United States, and not in foreign countries; (3) it is to be expended in the establishment of new Sunday schools, and not in the support of old ones. The following are the words of Mr. Rindge on this subject:

"I would like what I give spent as soon as wise economy and foresight direct, wishing its energy in the hands of God-fearing workers may be so used that it will bring the *most* untaught children of the United States of America into the blessed experience of fellowship with Christ."

We are endeavoring to the best of our ability to carry out the spirit and the letter of Mr. Rindge's noble gift. There are many places where a timely grant in liberal measure will establish a Sunday school which will grow into a church which will evangelize a community and save multitudes to the kingdom of Christ.

During the past four years the Union has made grants in the United States alone to 12,206 schools, aggregating \$40,255.71.

The grants made to Sunday school work in foreign lands amount to \$11,635.

From our mission fields we have received a report of the amount of Sunday school literature printed and circulated. The figures in the first column represent the number of books, periodicals, and lesson leaves for the Sunday school circulated in each mission; those in the second column, the number of pages con-

tained in them. While the Union has aided in these publications by its grants, it is not entitled to all the credit for these figures.

	Books or papers.	Pages.
Norway.....	741,000	4,004,000
Japan.....	26,550	139,350
Corea.....	2,300	112,000
Germany and Switzerland.....	247,475	31,490,800
Denmark.....	4,904	508,834
Italy.....	42,193	496,731
Kiukiang.....	4,000	400,000
Buenos Ayres.....	4,485	35,000
Sweden.....	.....	150,000
Mexico.....	114,936	2,024,768
India*.....	792,270	2,781,300
Total.....	1,980,113	42,142,783

Aggregate grants in aid of schools to the sum of \$51,890.71.

The Sunday School Union unites with the Tract Society in the support of the *Good Tidings*, a paper designed for free distribution in Sunday schools throughout the South. Of this paper, 8,227,800 copies have been given by the Union and the Tract Society—a weekly average of 39,253 copies, and an aggregate circulation, free, of 32,911,200 pages.

In the work of the Sunday School Union we have received the assistance of three agents, the Rev. A. H. Gillet, D.D., in charge of the Southeast; the Rev. J. C. W. Cox, D.D., for the West and Northwest; and the Rev. W. L. Davidson, D.D., for the South and Southwest. Their work has been to hold conventions and institutes for the instruction of Sunday school workers; to conduct normal classes and assemblies; to confer with our pastors concerning the extension of our work and its greater efficiency; to visit Conferences; and to promote the Sunday school cause in every way. They have been faithful, vigilant, and devoted in their work. There are great sections of our work where ignorance prevails and instruction is greatly needed. In these fields our agents have given most efficient service, and we heartily commend their work.

Through its benevolent work at home and abroad the Sunday School Union is greatly promoting the growth of the Church. In the large cities it is aiding mission schools, through which the immigrant population is reached; and in the "new West" and "the new South," where towns are springing up as by magic, it is founding Sunday schools which open the way for the founding of churches. There is a call for a great increase in its collections. The field is vastly greater than it was twenty years ago, but the contributions have by no means kept pace with the demands. Instead of \$25,000 we should have at least \$50,000 per annum from collections only, in order to supply the needs of our work.

\*The figures for India are those of the quadrennium from 1884 to 1888, as we have failed to secure the latest statistics.

3. THE DEPARTMENT OF INSTRUCTION.—The Sunday school is the Church organized for the study of the Bible and of Christian doctrine. It includes in its plans the old and young gathered in one place and arranged in classes according to age and mental qualification, under superintendents and teachers, under the direction of the church officary and the care of the pastor, all engaged in the study of the word of God.

It is the aim of our office to furnish such aids as will enable both teachers and scholars to pursue their work to the best advantage. The editor desires gratefully to record his obligation to his associates for their work in this department; to the Rev. James M. Freeman, D.D., as assistant editor and secretary; to Mr. Robert R. Doherty, Ph.D., as the writer of lesson notes in the *Sunday School Journal*, and the assistant in charge of the *Illustrative Notes*, the Question Books, and the Lesson Quarterlies, and as Recording Secretary of the Sunday School Union; and to Miss Martha Van Marter, as assistant in charge of the *Picture Lesson Paper* and the *Beginner's Question Book*. The ability and the industry of these fellow-workers have greatly contributed to the success of this department.

The following are our periodicals giving aid to teachers and scholars in the instructional work of the Sunday school. We give of each its circulation during the present year and its average circulation during the quadrennium:

	Present circulation.	Average during quadrennium.
Sunday School Journal.....	187,585	179,881
Berean Senior Quarterly.....	242,250	172,418
Berean Intermediate Quarterly.....	1,449,000	1,435,281
Berean Beginner's Quarterly.....	317,750	280,125
Picture Lesson Paper.....	386,645	357,837
Good Tidings (sent in grants).....	42,500	42,000
Leaf Cluster.....	5,000	4,500
Berean Lesson Pictures.....	31,000	30,000
*Sunday School Bell (German).....	27,184	26,000
*Bible Lesson (German).....	42,750	42,000

Total..... 2,767,664

To these figures should be added the sales of the "Annual" lesson helps, consisting of the *Illustrative Notes* and the three Question Books, aggregating about 125,000, thus making a grand total of more than 2,892,000 as the circulation of our lesson preparations for teachers and scholars. Inasmuch as the entire membership of our Sunday schools, both teachers and scholars, is 2,620,447, it is evident that we are supplying more than 270,000 Sunday school people not included in our own membership. This is gratifying, as it shows that our work is not only appreciated in our own denomination, but also outside of it.

We believe that home training and home instruction possess

\* The two German publications are edited by Dr. Henry J. Liebhart, and published by the Western Methodist Book Concern.

far greater power in the building of character than the teachings of one hour a week in Sunday school. We therefore ask that parents be urged to teach the Bible, and also the catechism, to their children at home, and not to leave the work of instruction entirely to the Sunday school.

We would also suggest that the lesson be taught in the Sunday school, not from the Lesson Quarterly or the Question Book, but from the copy of the Bible in the hands of the teacher and the scholar. The place of the lesson help is to guide in the study of the lesson at home, and while it may be brought to the school, it should never usurp the place of the copy of the Holy Scripture. The lesson should be read, both at the superintendent's desk and in the class, from the volume of the book.

4. THE DEPARTMENT OF PERIODICALS.—To this department belong the periodicals published under the auspices of our office for Sunday schools, but not primarily for instruction in the lesson. In the editorial care of these the editor has received the assistance of Mr. James R. Joy, whose literary ability has contributed greatly to their success. The papers in this department are :

*The Sunday School Classmate*, for the older boys and girls, semimonthly. Circulation, 225,400.

*The Sunday School Advocate*, for the younger children, semimonthly. Circulation, 346,000.

To these should be added our German periodical, *The Sunday School Bell*, edited by Dr. Henry J. Liebhart. Circulation, 27,184.

There is a large demand for weekly papers to be distributed in the Sunday school. In many places these are taking the place of Sunday school library books. In the judgment of the editor there should be four papers for young people and four for children, published monthly, so that for each Sunday a paper could be distributed. One of these papers in each grade should be a temperance paper. They should be handsome, illustrated, bright, and religious, but should also be made as inexpensive as possible. While the circulation might not be large at first, it would grow, and in time these papers would become more than self-supporting.

5. THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLICATIONS.—To this department is assigned the supervision of all literature prepared for the Sunday school library. When we consider that there are thousands of homes where almost the only books read are those obtained at the Sunday school, that not only in these homes but in thousands more the Sunday school library furnishes a large proportion of the literature read in the formative period of life, it is easy to see that a great responsibility rests not only upon those who select, but those who publish books for the young. At our office manuscripts for Sunday school library books are offered by the hundred annually, of which only a small number are found worthy of publication. We test all manuscripts by four principles: their moral



or religious character, their literary excellence, their adaptation to youth, and their interest to the reader. In the care of this department the editor has been aided by the literary judgment of Mr. James R. Joy, whose services in the examination, selection, and revision of books have been invaluable. During the past four years our department has supervised the publication of one hundred and nineteen books for Sunday school libraries, which is more than one book for every fortnight of the quadrennium.

It is necessary for us to caution our Sunday schools against cheap reissues of foreign books. As these can be republished in this country at the expense of a set of plates, and, paying no royalty to the author, can be printed at less cost than works written in this country, there is a strong tendency to stock our libraries with them. But these books represent a state of society very different from the American ideal; they often present teachings opposed to those of our Church; and in almost all instances they refer to wine-drinking and to certain doubtful or evil amusements in a tone of approval. There are very few Sunday school books published in Europe that are fit for American libraries, and our Sunday schools should not be encouraged to purchase them, however low may be their price. We believe that the Sunday school books approved by our department and issued under its supervision will compare favorably with any books prepared for the Sunday school library.

6. THE DEPARTMENT OF THE EPWORTH LEAGUE.—Since the year 1884, when the Oxford League was instituted by Dr. Vincent, the Sunday school office has promoted the organization of young people's societies, and has given to those organized under its auspices a general supervision. The past quadrennium has witnessed a remarkable development of the Church in this direction. In May, 1889, a delegated convention, representing five young people's organizations, met in Cleveland, O., and united all their societies into one—the Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church, designed to embrace all our young people and to promote in them a spiritual, intelligent, loyal, and working Christian character. The new organization received the sanction of our Bishops, and was at once accepted throughout the Church. Its growth has been phenomenal. Since May 15, 1889, less than three years ago, the number of its affiliated chapters has grown to nearly eight thousand, and of its members to more than four hundred thousand. It has everywhere been received with enthusiasm by the young people, has directed the energies of our youth into the service of the Church, and is aiding to build up the Church of the future.

At present the Epworth League is directed by a Board of Control, consisting of five members chosen by the Bishops, five chosen by the Sunday School Union, five by the Tract Society, and two representatives of each General Conference District, chosen by a convention of the Leagues in its borders. Its officers are: Presi-

dent, Bishop James N. FitzGerald; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Jesse L. Hurlbut, D.D.; Recording Secretary, Robert R. Doherty, Ph.D.; Treasurer, Rev. James M. Freeman, D.D. The above named, together with W. W. Cooper, Esq., Rev. L. E. Prentiss, D.D., O. L. Doty, Esq., Rev. Arthur Edwards, D.D., and Rev. W. I. Haven, constitute its Executive Committee. Its organ is *The Epworth Herald*, edited by Dr. Joseph F. Berry, under the appointment of the Book Committee, and already reaching a circulation of sixty thousand copies.

We present this great organization of young people to your notice, trusting that you will give to it such recognition and direction as shall be advisable. It is our hope and our prayer that the Epworth League may not only be a multitude in its numbers, but an army of disciplined workers for Christ and his Church.

The Secretary of the Sunday School Union desires to place on record his testimony to the cordiality and unity of spirit manifested by the Board of Managers. The Board has been prompt to show its interest and to give its support to every plan proposed by the secretary. Its members are busy men, ministers with many labors and laymen from the store and the office, but they have been faithful in their attendance at the meetings of the Board, and diligent in all its affairs. No executive officer could desire an abler or a more devoted company of counselors.

With thanks to the God of all grace for his care and protection over the interests intrusted to us, and with hope that our work may redound to his glory, the Board of Managers of the Sunday School Union would respectfully present this report.

In behalf of the Board,

JESSE L. HURLBUT,

*Corresponding Secretary.*

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#### QUADRENNIAL REPORT OF THE GERMAN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

*To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, assembled  
at Omaha, Neb.:*

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: It is with profound gratitude to God that we look back at the closing quadrennium, in which the Lord has prospered and blessed us in an unusual degree. The statistics evince a healthful, steady increase, and German Methodism closes the quadrennium with 1,404 schools, 12,780 officers and teachers, and 79,987 scholars. The total number of conversions reported during the four years is 9,278.

The schools accomplished their aim better than ever before. Better and more thorough instruction was given, more earnest work done, more conversions have taken place, and in general better results have been produced than in former years.

The denominational *esprit de corps* having in the last quadrennium forced itself on the convictions of the workers more than ever before, we find as the result of this schools are connected with all other church enterprises; children and young people attend public services in large numbers; the schools use exclusively Methodist periodicals and literature; the catechetical instruction generally and thoroughly attended to by the pastors; and a collection in every charge for our Sunday School Union, with the exception of the newest missionary fields.

The Sunday school conventions and institutes, of which altogether fifty-five have been held during the quadrennium, have advanced our work and the standard of teaching in a high degree.

Our German Sunday school literature, from the beginning of the best kind and executed by our Western publishing house in admirable style, has been enlarged and is still improved, and a new set of library books, the Columbia series, is issued and very favorably received by the German public.

Our periodical literature is in a prosperous condition. Of *The Bell* (weekly and semimonthly) there are printed 40,000, and *Bibelforscher* (Bible Lessons) 42,500 copies. *Haus und Herd*, our German monthly, has a *bona fide* circulation of 8,000. Our brethren in Germany publish a Sunday school paper, a teacher's journal, and Sunday school literature in general, all of which are excellent and have a very large circulation.

The Epworth League was hailed with enthusiasm and is now an established fact, the Thirteenth General Conference District having almost three hundred well organized chapters, with nearly seven thousand active members.

The aims of the League are pursued with genuine American enterprise blended with Teutonic tenacity. Spiritual life, Methodism, and missionary work are the main objects of every German chapter. Our plan is a modification of the English, in three departments of work instead of five or six, and gives general satisfaction.

Two largely attended, enthusiastic conventions of the Thirteenth (German) General Conference District were held at Lake Side, O., at which meetings the organization of the presiding elder districts was inaugurated, which is progressing very satisfactorily. Perceiving that the Epworth idea could not grow among our German young people without a well adapted special literature, we have instituted the publication of a series of pamphlets in German on subjects in harmony with the Epworth plan. The first of these pamphlets contains a short history of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the second a treatise on the Bible, the third the life of Christ, the fourth a short history of our country, etc. In this way we will give our young people a number of good, solid text-books each year at a very cheap rate and provide a want long felt.

Our German monthly, *Haus und Herd*, is the acknowledged

organ of the German district. In Germany and Switzerland are many societies of young Methodists in existence, and a very promising effort is made to unite all these societies under the banner of our Epworth League. Grateful for the blessings of our heavenly Father, we trust that our efforts will meet the approval of the General Conference.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY J. LIEBHART,  
*German Assistant Secretary of the Sunday School Union.*

#### REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE TRACT SOCIETY.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: We present to you the following report of work done under the auspices of the Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

During the quadrennium now ending the collections for the Tract Society were as follows:

In 1888.....	\$17,638 76
In 1889.....	19,983 68
In 1890.....	20,947 65
In 1891.....	22,354 06

It will be observed that a fair increase in the tract collections of the Church has been made during each year of the quadrennium. The aggregate collections of the four years have been \$80,924.15, being an increase of \$13,759.49 upon those of the previous quadrennium.

The tracts printed under the auspices of our office and the number of pages contained in them were as follows:

	Tracts printed.	Pages contained.
In 1888.....	1,948,000	14,448,500
In 1889.....	1,339,500	11,277,000
In 1890.....	2,254,000	19,486,250
In 1891.....	1,315,000	12,850,000
Total during the four years.....	6,856,500	58,061,750

The distribution of these tracts has been as follows:

	Ch'ches rec'g grants.	Pages of tracts distributed.
In 1888.....	1,475	14,370,500
In 1889.....	1,260	12,794,560
In 1890.....	2,050	13,460,720
In 1891.....	2,242	14,433,100
Total during the four years.....	7,027	55,058,880

Grants of money have been made as follows in the foreign field to aid the mission presses in their work:

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
China .....	\$250 00	\$750 00	\$425 00	\$560 00
Japan .....	550 00	500 00	.....	750 00
Corea .....	.....	250 00	.....	125 00
India .....	640 00	1,350 00	950 00	1,950 00
Malaysia .....	.....	.....	250 00	300 00
Norway .....	.....	75 00	200 00	100 00
Sweden .....	.....	.....	.....	150 00
Denmark .....	.....	225 00	225 00	60 00
Finland .....	50 00	50 00	.....	50 00
Germany .....	500 00	750 00	500 00	500 00
Italy .....	.....	500 00	820 00	500 00
Bulgaria .....	50 00	100 00	.....	250 00
South America .....	.....	.....	100 00	200 00
Mexico .....	500 00	1,070 00	955 00	1,000 00
Total .....	\$2,540 00	\$5,620 00	\$4,425 00	\$6,495 00

The total amount granted to the foreign work during the four years has been \$19,080. We recognize the importance of the press in our mission fields, and have greatly increased the proportion of grants in its aid. As the above table shows, in 1888 we gave \$2,540; in 1891 we gave \$6,495, nearly three times as much. We would give even more to this department if the contributions of the Church would warrant the appropriation.

The following table will show the reports received from the various mission fields as to the number of tracts which have been issued and the number of pages contained in them. We regret that we have not been able to obtain any report from the four stations of Calcutta, Bombay, Lucknow, and Malaysia, so that our table is necessarily incomplete:

	Tracts printed.	Pages.
Norway .....	168,100	3,640,800
Foo-Chow .....	89,650	3,339,350
Japan .....	78,900	4,223,800
Corea .....	12,560	650,870
Germany and Switzerland .....	2,229,500	12,016,000
Denmark .....	601,700	1,409,400
Italy .....	98,892	1,778,286
Finland .....	7,883	94,625
Kiukiang .....	1,500	400,000
Buenos Ayres .....	22,750	180,000
Sweden .....	30,000	180,000
Mexico .....	397,908	5,019,085
Peking .....	310,809	6,718,293
Calcutta .....	No report.	No report.
Bombay .....	" "	" "
Lucknow .....	" "	" "
Malaysia .....	" "	" "
	4,950,152	39,650,509

Through the aid of the Tract Society nearly five million tracts and nearly forty million pages of printed matter have been issued



in the foreign field. If the reports from India could have been received in time to appear in the above table they would greatly increase the aggregate of tracts and pages.

There is a work among foreigners in the United States which our Society has endeavored to aid. It has given during the four years in aid of the Danish paper, *Der Christelige Talsmand*, \$1,280; to assist the anti-Mormon paper in Utah, \$525; to publish a Swedish hymn book, \$300; to aid a French paper among the Canadians in New England, \$100. It has also made liberal contributions to place tracts in their own languages in the hands of the immigrants landing in New York.

The *Good Tidings* is a tract paper published jointly by the Sunday School Union and the Tract Society for free circulation in the South. During the past four years the Tract Society has contributed to the support and distribution of this paper \$8,140.43.

In the management of the Tract Department the secretary and editor desires to call attention to the careful and systematic work in the office given by Rev. James M. Freeman, D.D., the assistant secretary; to the labors of the Rev. J. C. W. Coxe, D.D., our agent in the West; and to the work of Rev. George H. Goodsell, D.D., our agent for New York and vicinity. New York city is the gate of the continent, through which enter half a million immigrants every year. We consider it important to maintain an officer in special charge of the distribution of tracts to these multitudes, especially as the portion of the city where many of them dwell is less thoroughly provided with churches than some other sections. Our tract agency in New York has aided in the establishment of several missions. We believe that it has special claims upon the Church.

It is the judgment of the editor that a tract periodical should be issued, containing short articles on themes relating to the Christian life, to the doctrines and institutions and benevolences of our Church. It should be published monthly with illustrations, and should not be dated, but numbered, so that its issues would serve for any date. This might be given out in grants to churches, as tracts are now given, and upon the same terms. It might be well to have an edition of it printed with title and one page left blank, for pastors who would desire to make use of it as a local church paper and print upon it their own headings and their own news items, announcements, etc. If well prepared and brought to the notice of the pastors, we do not doubt that such a paper would be of service to the Church.

Our Society is grateful to the Church for its contributions to this cause, and hopes that the next quadrennium will enable it to report a larger increase in its revenue and a more extensive work in the circulation of a pure and uplifting literature.

Respectfully submitted in behalf of the Board of Managers.

JESSE L. HURLBUT,

*Corresponding Secretary.*

NEW YORK, April, 1892.

QUADRENNIAL REPORT OF THE GERMAN ASSISTANT SECRETARY  
OF THE TRACT SOCIETY.

*To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, assembled at  
Omaha, Neb..*

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: It is a very gratifying fact that the interest of German Methodists in this cause is not on the decline, but on the increase. This has been evinced by facts during the last quadrennium. 1. The German Methodists have distributed millions of tracts in the last four years. 2. They fulfill with a great deal of spirit all the requirements of the Discipline relative to the Tract Society. 3. They take especial care to give every charge an opportunity to contribute something to the tract cause. 4. Many congregations have organized home missions, by which organizations many tracts are systematically and judiciously distributed.

Our young Epworth Leaguers have especially taken hold of tract distribution in a manner which almost amounts to a new era of the work. They lay out districts in the cities, read and select tracts carefully, and distribute them from house to house intelligently and discriminately. In their meetings they report, encourage each other, tell their experience, exchange views of methods, and pray for the conversion of those whom they have visited.

This zeal of the younger generation has a wholesome influence on the older members, and the result is the revival of the tract cause.

Another feature of the work of the last quadrennium is the use of the Sunday school as a tract distributor. This has never been tried to such an extent and with such good results as lately. Teachers try to find out what tracts may be beneficial in the families of their scholars, the librarian has a good supply of well-selected tracts on hand and supplies the teachers, who distribute the tracts among their scholars. In this manner many good tracts find their way into families which have never been reached before, and in a number of cases people have been brought into the Church by this instrumentality.

By correspondence and at Conferences and other public meetings the German secretary endeavors to direct and encourage the work, gather information, and clear away difficulties. We take especial care to find out what kind of tracts are needed and which shape is best adapted for distribution.

Our German tract literature is larger than that of any other publishing house on this or the other side of the Atlantic. Every year new tracts are added in accordance with the wants of the times.

During the last quadrennium eighty-two new tracts have been published under the editorial supervision of the German secretary. There have been printed 1,085,000 tracts, containing 6,025,000 pages.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY LIEBHART,

*German Assistant Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE METHODIST  
EPISCOPAL CHURCH. JOURNAL, PAGE 106.

*To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church :*

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN : The Board of Education respectfully submits to the General Conference, convening in Omaha, Neb., May, 1892, the following report. Believing that the Conference would desire to have before it the data essential to wise judgment and action, the Board has collected important facts relating to its history, its scope, the work achieved, the demands upon it, and the possibilities before it. The material presented properly relates to the entire work of education under the auspices of the Church; the list of institutions, here published with much fuller statistics than ever before obtained, will doubtless be appreciated and will serve to indicate the importance of the work which is committed to the Board. It is hoped and believed that the General Conference will wisely take such action as will increase the efficiency of the Board and promote the interests of education throughout the Church.

SCOPE OF THE BOARD'S WORK.—The work originally contemplated by the Board covers a broad field, outlined in its charter as follows (see Sec. V) :

It shall be the duty of the Board to receive and securely invest the principal of the Centenary Educational Fund of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and to appropriate the interest only, from time to time, to the following purposes, to wit :

To aid young men preparing for the foreign missionary work of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

To aid young men preparing for the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

To the aid of the biblical or theological schools now in existence, and of such others as may, with the approval of the General Conference, hereafter be established; to the aid of the universities, colleges, or academies now existing under the patronage of said Church, or which may hereafter be established.

The following provisos are added :

*Provided*, that no appropriations shall be made by the Board at any time for building purposes, whether for biblical schools or for universities, colleges, or academies; and,

*Provided*, further, that no university, college, or academy not now in existence shall be aided by the Board, unless the Board shall first have been consulted and shall have approved of the establishment and organization of such institutions.

All future contributions of money or property made to the Fund shall be held in trust by the Board for the aid of needy and worthy young persons seeking an education, or for such specific educational purposes as the donors shall direct.

The charter also makes it the duty of the Board (see Sec. V) "to receive, separately invest, and augment the Sunday School Children's Fund commenced during the centenary year," also to "serve as a general agency of the Church in behalf of general and ministerial education," to encourage and recognize educational societies on condition that such societies send an annual report of their statistics to the Board. In addition, "the Board

shall seek to promote the cause of education throughout the Church by collecting and publishing statistics, by furnishing plans of educational buildings, and by giving counsel with regard to the location and organization of new institutions, and shall also have authority to constitute a general agency for communication between teachers desiring employment and those needing their services."

It will be seen from the above that the charter wisely laid a broad foundation for two classes of work, special and general, including the aid of students and institutions.

**THE BOARD'S SPECIAL WORK.**—The special work of the Board is to aid in securing a well-equipped force of men and women for the ministerial, missionary, evangelistic, and educational work of the Church. To aid in accomplishing this object the Board is intrusted with the management of a fund called the "Sunday School Children's Fund," provisions for the continuance of which are made in directing that an annual collection shall be taken for it in all the Sunday schools of the Church. That the Board has fully and successfully done this part of its intended work is evident from the tables given in this report. It has already far exceeded the expectations of its projectors. In the "Report of the Central Centenary Committee to the General Conference, May, 1868," the Committee says: "It is not improbable that there are members of your noble body who will live to see one thousand recruits to the ministry through this Fund." The Board is now able to report that it has aided over *forty-one hundred students*, of whom probably more than three fourths were preparing for the ministry and missionary work. One year's work, that of the last scholastic year, ending July, 1891, shows 1,102 students aided, 921 of whom were in preparation for these sacred fields.

Beyond doubt the honored members of the General Conference of 1868 still lingering with the Church militant will be gladdened by the sight of the full thousand recruits prophesied for the Board's complete work during their lifetime aided by that Board into the ministerial and missionary ranks of the Church during this single year of 1892. The growth of this work is seen in the fact that the Board is now aiding about double the number of students that it aided four years ago.

**THE BOARD'S GENERAL WORK.**—The other functions of the Board were intended to embrace the following: "A general agency of the Church."

1. In behalf of ministerial and general education.
2. For communication between teachers and those needing their services.
3. For collecting and publishing educational statistics.
4. For furnishing plans for educational buildings.
5. For giving counsel with regard to the location and organization of new institutions of learning.
6. Promoting the work of auxiliary educational societies.



7. Aiding in a more direct way institutions of learning by grants or loans of money.

HOW FAR HAS THE BOARD ATTEMPTED OR ACCOMPLISHED THIS GENERAL WORK?—It has not been claimed in reports heretofore made to the General Conference that the Board had deemed it wise to attempt much of this general work beyond the gathering and publishing of educational statistics. The action of the last General Conference, viewed especially in the light of the discussions, both in the Committee on Education and on the floor of the Conference, plainly indicated a desire for the Board to broaden its field of active effort, and press forward, as far and as rapidly as possible, to an enlarged sphere of usefulness. Every effort possible has been made to meet the wishes of the Church as thus expressed by the General Conference. The results are here briefly noted. A careful study of this entire report and of the tables it contains will indicate those results more fully.

A GENERAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY.—As to the first general function, that of a general agency in behalf of ministerial and general education, there can be no doubt that the Board has done excellent service in this direction. Two features of its work alone will show this, namely, the circulation of a large amount of educational literature stimulating and inspiring the whole Church, and the personal work of the corresponding secretary in visiting and addressing Annual Conferences, Preachers' Meetings, summer assemblies, camp meetings, educational conventions, etc.

During the last quadrennium the secretary has visited and addressed one hundred and twenty-eight Annual Conferences, and has also visited a large number of our institutions of learning, giving educational and religious addresses in them. He has traveled over one hundred thousand miles, addressed a large proportion of the entire ministry of the Church, and touched the Church at many vital points.

TEACHERS' AGENCY.—In regard to the Board's acting as an agency for communication between teachers and schools, some of this class of work is constantly being done. A larger number of applications for positions than for teachers has been received, but considerable correspondence is carried on in respect to both classes, and good results follow. All this work is done without charge, and will doubtless increase from year to year. Officers of schools are beginning to avail themselves of this agency more than heretofore.

STATISTICAL AGENCY.—The importance and value of the Board's efforts in gathering and publishing statistics are indicated elsewhere in this report. It is enough to state here that without this whole class of work now done by the Board, which requires great labor and unlimited patience, our educational interests could never have a prominent place and never be worthy of the great Church with which they are identified.

As to "furnishing plans for educational buildings," the Board has not as yet *published* plans, since the wants of different institutions are so varied, but it has by correspondence and visits



given valuable information to the projectors of new buildings as to where the best models could be found, and other important suggestions. This department of the Board's work is also developing and will continue to grow more important.

**COUNSEL CONCERNING NEW SCHOOLS.**—The very important function of "giving counsel with regard to the location and organization of new institutions" is worthy of serious attention. The wise men who organized the Board foresaw the importance of this work and properly made it a charter duty of the Board. They probably did not and could not foresee the difficulties of fulfilling this function and the impossibility of doing it effectively unless the Board were given more authority in this direction than was originally given to it. The Board has done what it could by way of advice and counsel, but unfortunately that counsel has seldom been sought by the projectors of new educational enterprises, at least until *after* the most important questions had already been determined; such questions as the *necessity* for the proposed school, its *financial prospects*, its *character*, and its *location*. Not only has the Board very little if any authority in regard to these interests of unparalleled importance, but there is no connectional authority lodged anywhere in our great connectional system to determine these grave questions, and they are practically left entirely to merely local decision. And as a result new educational enterprises are being constantly inaugurated in the name of Methodism that are doomed to total or partial failure from the beginning. The history of too many such enterprises can be given in a very few plain words: a big educational scheme, a big building, a big debt, a big failure—failure at least so far as relates to the realization of early hopes in having a well-equipped "college" or "university," with a commanding influence and a record of excellent work done that shall be a credit to the whole Church. There is little question now on the part of the most thoughtful men of the Church that the time has fully come for the General Conference to take further action upon this subject. It is certainly not unreasonable for the Church to require that any proposed new college or university, for which connectional recognition and patronage are to be asked should first have connectional approval, and that some connectional authority should be properly empowered to supervise this work more effectively than it can at present be done. The attention of the General Conference is called to the further discussion of this subject elsewhere in this report, and in an article on "The Federation of Methodist Institutions of Learning" (*Appendix*,\* p. 49).

**THE BOARD AND AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.**—The Board's work in connection with auxiliary educational societies has probably not been satisfactory to any party interested. The reasons are given elsewhere, and the whole subject is fully discussed. In so far as these societies are doing the same work that the Board is

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\* The *Appendix* is not printed in this *Journal*.

doing—that is, aiding *students*—there can be scarcely any intelligent question that funds raised by public collections for this object will accomplish best results if administered with uniformity through a central connectional organization, and passed through one treasury, and the accounts are carefully kept on one set of books for future adjustment. It is believed this can be done to the satisfaction and profit of all. Attention is called to the “Plan of Unification,” as found in *Appendix*,\* p. 56. Some further action by the General Conference is needed to adjust these relations and to increase the efficiency of all efforts to aid the worthy youth of the Church.

**DIRECT AID TO INSTITUTIONS.**—The work of aiding institutions directly by grants of money or loans has never been attempted; a sufficient reason is that the Board has had no means with which to prosecute such work. The original general “Centenary Educational Fund,” which might be used for this purpose, proved to be almost a failure, amounting to only \$9,155.32; only the interest of this sum could be used, and no provision was made for increasing it except by special “contributions of money or property.” Such special contributions will undoubtedly be made by some liberal friends of the Church who will give to the Board large sums, like Peabody and Hand and Slater and others, to aid worthy institutions of learning under the auspices of the Church. No nobler benefaction could be made. The Board’s charter properly provides that it may hold and administer such gifts for any specified educational purpose, and there is little doubt that it will not many years hence have at command the means with which to carry forward this department of its possible work.

The above brief survey of the functions of the Board and of the actual work it is now accomplishing shows that it is far from being inactive or indifferent to any of its charter duties, and also furnishes gratifying proof of the usefulness of this organization.

**BROADENING OF THE BOARD’S WORK.**—The enlargement of the powers of the Board, in accordance with memorials which will be presented to the General Conference, will largely increase its efficiency and usefulness as a general agency in promoting the cause of higher education. The proposed “federation of Methodist institutions of learning,” if accomplished, will place these institutions in such relations to the whole Church that they can be lifted to higher planes and aided to better work through a connectional agency. It will not be a difficult task for the General Conference to adopt a plan which shall bind all the literary institutions of the Church into a federation, furnish them with a prescribed minimum of requirements for graduation to bachelor’s degrees, exercise a limited connectional supervision over all, and thus prevent many and serious evils resulting from the present practically independent policy.

**IMPORTANCE OF THE BOARD’S WORK.**—The importance of the work here outlined can hardly be estimated. Methodism has no

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\* The *Appendix* is not printed in this *Journal*.

greater need to-day, viewed on the human side, than that of strengthening and vigorously promoting its educational work. This work stands vitally related to every department and every interest of the Church. If this languishes the whole Church suffers; if it prospers the Church feels the throb and thrill in every part of the entire body. To help strengthen and to make more effective its educational enterprises, as the Board is now doing, is to make the Church a more efficient and successful agency in prosecuting all its legitimate work throughout the world.

THE BOARD A NECESSITY.—The necessity for the existence of a Board of Education is as great as that for the existence of any other board in the Church, not excepting the Missionary Society. It is as reasonable to expect that the most efficient educational work would be done for the whole Church by independent local schools, without any organization back of them to inspire, direct, and aid them, and to stimulate the entire Church, as it is to expect that the best missionary work for the whole Church would be done by entirely independent local societies without the noble connectional Missionary Society to inspire and guide all sections and all efforts of the entire Church. Both societies and all the great connectional societies are needed to make the Methodist Episcopal Church worthy of the preeminent place which it occupies, and to enable it to do the unequalled work committed to it by the Master in the most efficient and successful manner. Our chief question is how to adjust our entire educational system to highest ends, and how to make the Board of Education the most efficient agency in promoting these ends.

THE FUNDS OF THE BOARD.—Two funds were originally placed in the hands of the Board as the result of the centenary contributions of 1866. "The General Centenary Educational Fund" amounted to but \$9,155.22. "The Sunday School Children's Fund" amounted to \$56,674.40. The two sums united, with accrued interest, were committed to the Board's custody at its organization by the General Conference in 1868, and at that time amounted to about \$84,000. As shown in the notes in the charter (*Appendix*,\* p. 69), the two funds, though originally distinct, and designed to cover two fields of educational aid, yet, by the terms of the charter, did, in part, embrace work practically identical so far as relates to aiding young men preparing for the foreign missionary work and for the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The General Fund was broader in that it included the contemplated aid of *institutions* as well as of candidates for the ministry and foreign missionary work; the Sunday School Children's Fund was broader in that it included *all students of either sex* preparing for Christian work, proposing, as it did, "to assist meritorious Sunday school scholars in obtaining a more advanced education." As the latter "fund" was by far the larger, and provision was made for its increase by collections, and no such provision seems to have been made for the increase of the

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\*The *Appendix* is not printed in this *Journal*.

General Fund, except by special "contributions of money or property," and as the two funds by charter authority might be devoted to the same objects, the proceeds of both have been administered thus far as one fund. But the original amount of the General Fund, together with all accrued interest, if so determined, is available for the broader work made possible by the charter. It constitutes the nucleus of a fund which by special donations may yet grow to large proportions. The combined funds are securely invested, as shown by the treasurer's report, and now amount to \$226,000. Following the recommendation of the last General Conference, the Board has disbursed in loans to students all the collections for the last quadrennium, and the only increase in the invested fund has come from special donations, surplus of interest over expenses, and from some moneys in the treasurer's hands at the last General Conference, which have since been invested.

TREASURER'S REPORT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

From November 16, 1887, to November 25, 1891.

Receipts from Nov. 16, 1887, to Nov. 21, 1888:				
Collections.....	\$31,077 45			
Interest on investments.....	11,304 43			
Estate of Charity Cobb.....	288 00			
Loan paid.....	1,000 00			
		\$43,669 88		
Disbursements from Nov. 16, 1887, to Nov. 21, 1888:				
Loans and expenses.....	\$35,383 29			
Investments—				
11 St. Joseph & Grand Island R. R. Co.'s 1st mortgage bonds.....	11,361 25	46,744 54		
Excess of disbursements over receipts.....			\$3,074 66	
Receipts from Nov. 21, 1888, to Nov. 13, 1889:				
Collections.....	\$42,426 89			
Interest on investments.....	11,549 73			
Estate of M. A. Hubbard.....	500 00			
Loan paid.....	6,000 00			
		\$60,476 62		
Disbursements from Nov. 21, 1888, to Nov. 13, 1889:				
Loans and expenses.....	\$44,120 97			
Investments—				
6 Metropolitan Elevated R. R. Co.'s 2d mortgage bonds.....	6,517 50	50,638 47		
Surplus of receipts.....			\$9,838 15	
Receipts from Nov. 13, 1889, to Nov. 15, 1890:				
Collections.....	\$52,601 77			
Interest on investments.....	12,383 68			
Loans paid.....	10,000 00			
		\$74,985 45		
Disbursements from Nov. 13, 1889, to Nov. 15, 1890:				
Loans and expenses.....	\$49,290 75			
Investments—				
20 Metropolitan Elevated R. R. Co.'s 2d mortgage bonds.....	21,280 00			
2 Chicago Gas Coke Co.'s 1st mortgage bonds.....	1,962 50			
8 Western Union Telegraph Co.'s five per cent collateral trust bonds.....	7,970 00	80,503 25		
Excess of disbursements over receipts.....			5,517 80	



## TREASURER'S REPORT.—Continued.

Receipts from Nov. 15, 1890, to Nov. 25, 1891:				
Collections.....	\$57,589 14			
Interest on investments.....	12,688 17			
		\$70,227 31		
Disbursements from Nov. 15, 1890, to Nov. 25, 1891:				
Loans and expenses....	\$63,317 04			
		63,317 04		
Surplus of receipts.....				\$6,910 27
Balance on hand Nov. 16, 1887.....				20,246 57
Balance on hand Nov. 25, 1891....			\$37,402 53	
			\$45,994 99	\$45,994 99
Total amount of receipts.....		\$240,350 26		
Total amount of disbursements.....		241,203 80		
Excess of receipts for the four years.		\$8,155 96		

JOSEPH S. STOUR, *Treasurer*.

## LIST OF INVESTMENTS.

	Par value.	Cost.
50 Missouri Pacific Railway Co.'s 1st mortgage six per cent bonds...	\$50,000	\$51,633 86
52 Peoria, Decatur & Evansville R. R. Co.'s 1st mortgage six per cent bonds (Evansville Division).....	52,000	53,560 00
10 St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Co.'s general mortgage six per cent bonds.....	10,000	9,700 00
20 East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia R. R. Co.'s five per cent consolidated mortgage bonds.....	20,000	19,203 75
47 New York, Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co.'s 1st mortgage four per cent bonds.....	47,000	41,662 50
11 St. Joseph & Grand Island R. R. Co.'s 1st mortgage six per cent bonds.....	11,000	11,361 25
26 Metropolitan Elevated Railway Co.'s 2d mortgage six per cent bonds.....	26,000	27,797 50
2 Chicago Gas Light and Coke Co.'s 1st mortgage five per cent bonds..	2,000	1,962 50
8 Western Union Telegraph Co.'s five per cent collateral trust bonds..	8,000	7,970 00
	\$326,000	\$324,850 86

Market value of investments on Nov. 25, 1891..... \$226,415

RETURNED LOAN ACCOUNT FROM NOVEMBER 16, 1887, TO NOVEMBER 25, 1891.

Amount received.....	\$14,437 55
Amount paid out.....	12,344 85
Balance on hand Nov. 25, 1891.....	\$2,092 70

JOSEPH S. STOUT, *Treasurer*.

RETURNED LOANS.—The question is often asked, What proportion of the amount loaned by the Board has been repaid? To give an answer to this question that will not be misleading and will be perfectly fair to all parties interested requires discriminating study of certain facts involved. It should be remembered that of the whole amount loaned up to the close of the scholastic year, July, 1891, about seventy-eight per cent was loaned during the *last eight years* and nearly fifty per cent the *last four years*. Add to this the fact that all who received aid are poor, and nearly all have very slender incomes after entering upon their life-work, and consequently require considerable time to pay their indebtedness to the Board. These facts, together with the additional fact that a considerable proportion of accounts are canceled by death, ill-health, misfortune, and missionary service, need to be duly weighed in determining the practical working of



the loan system. And, further, it is to be considered that during the earlier years of the Board's work some *grants* were made as well as loans, money was sent direct to Conferences and institutions for distribution, no notes were taken for the first seven years, the system had not assumed definite form, and was subject to the disabilities common to a new organization. But in a society administering a *loan fund*, and requiring many details and unusual secretarial and clerical force, these disabilities tell more seriously in results. With these facts in view we give two exhibits, the first showing the condition of the loans made *prior to* 1886, with loans repaid for that period, and the second giving the condition of all accounts as a whole to the close of the last school year.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FROM THE BEGINNING IN 1873 TO  
JANUARY 1, 1886.

The following summary of facts shows the condition of loans made prior to January 1, 1886, as the books show these accounts to stand at the close of the fiscal year, November 24, 1891 :

1. Total number of accounts to January 1, 1886.....	1,058
2. Total number of these accounts that are now closed ...	241
3. Total number of these accounts that are closed by payment.....	181
4. Total number of these accounts closed by cancellation for cause.....	60
5. Per cent of these accounts that are now closed.....	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
6. Number of unclosed accounts on which partial payments have been made.....	183
7. Total amount of the 1,058 accounts.....	\$94,268.15
8. Total amount of payments on the same.....	14,189.48
9. Per cent of amount paid on total.....	15 $\frac{1}{10}$

STATEMENT OF ALL ACCOUNTS FROM THE BEGINNING IN 1873 TO  
SEPTEMBER 1, 1891.

1. Total number of accounts.....	3 804
2. Number of these that are closed.....	353
3. Per cent of these accounts that are closed.....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
4. Number that are closed by cash payments.....	280
5. Number that are canceled for special causes.....	73
6. Number of unclosed accounts on which partial payments have been made.....	236
7. Total amount loaned.....	\$336,248 58
8. Total amount credited on the above.....	\$32,099 60
9. Per cent of credits on the whole amount.....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
10. Total amount of cash payments.....	\$24,305 62
11. Per cent of cash payments on the total amount loaned.....	7 $\frac{1}{5}$
12. Total amount of Children's Day collections credited on personal accounts.....	\$7,793 98
13. Per cent of Children's Day collections credited on total amount loaned.....	2 $\frac{3}{10}$
14. Of the total amount credited the per cent by Children's Day collections is.....	24
15. Total amount of unpaid loans.....	\$302,969 62

The following tables will give a good general view of the Board's work and furnish information that ought to prove interesting and stimulating to the whole Church :

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES EXCEPT INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS FOR THE LAST TWO QUADRENNIUMS.

For the last quadrennium :

Fiscal year ending Nov., 1888.....	\$33,640 99
" " " " 1889.....	45,762 83
" " " " 1890.....	*64,914 53
" " " " 1891.....	62,802 45
<hr/>	
Grand total.....	\$207,120 80
Increase for 1891 above 1888.....	86 per cent.

For the previous quadrennium :

Fiscal year ending Nov., 1884.....	†\$56,181 65
" " " " 1885.....	38,852 70
" " " " 1886.....	37,926 47
" " " " 1887.....	38,403 77
<hr/>	
Grand total.....	\$171,364 59
Total increase for the last quadrennium.....	\$35,756 21

COMPARATIVE DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE LAST TWO QUADRENNIUMS.

For the last quadrennium :

School year 1887-88.....	\$27,811 07
" " 1888-89.....	36,082 88
" " 1889-90.....	42,173 96
" " 1890-91.....	49,036 95
<hr/>	
Grand total.....	\$155,104 86

For the previous quadrennium :

School year 1883-84.....	\$16,510 45
" " 1884-85.....	20,840 66
" " 1885-86.....	32,411 13
" " 1886-87.....	28,395 67
<hr/>	
Grand total.....	\$98,157 91
Total increase of disbursements for last quadrennium.....	56,946 95
Increase in disbursements for the last quadrennium.....	58 per cent.

\* \$8,000 of this sum was from payment of mortgage on bond donated to the Board. Bequests when paid in have always been included in receipts.

† Special efforts made this centennial year.

## LOANS REPAID BY YEARS.

For the fiscal year ending Nov. 6, 1878...	\$300 00
" " " " " " 12, 1879...	255 00
" " " " " " 9, 1880...	193 00
" " " " " " 9, 1881...	1,381 50
" " " " " " 14, 1882...	1,939 23
" " " " " " 21, 1883...	1,447 32
" " " " " " 12, 1884...	1,620 20
" " " " " " 11, 1885...	1,237 02
" " " " " " 10, 1886...	2,185 41
" " " " " " 16, 1887...	2,336 09
" " " " " " 21, 1888...	2,887 94
" " " " " " 14, 1889...	4,312 76
" " " " " " 15, 1890...	5,197 31
" " " " " " 24, 1891...	
Total .....	\$25,282 78

## STUDENTS AIDED BY THE BOARD.

Aided from the beginning to January 1, 1888.....	2,106
New students aided from January 1, 1888, to September 1, 1891.....	1,698
New students aided from January 1, 1888, to January 1, 1892.....	1,868
New students aided from January 1, 1888, to March 1, 1892.....	2,044
Total aided to September 1, 1891.....	3,804
Total aided to January 1, 1892.....	3,974
Total aided to March 1, 1892.....	4,150

EXPENSES.—The peculiar character of the work of the Board of Education, the fact that it is a supervisory and inspirational agency for our whole educational work, and the added fact that the fund which it administers is a loan fund, to be loaned in small sums with great care, and that both the collecting and disbursing of this fund involve an unusual amount of labor, make the relative expenses of the Board larger than they would otherwise be. It would be thoroughly unjust to compare the ratio of expenses to income of the Board of Education with that of other organizations doing a very different work and handling a large amount of money. It is not the Board's only, nor even its principal, function to collect and administer the Children's Fund; it is an agency for the promotion of higher Christian education throughout the Church, and it seeks to accomplish this work in manifold ways, all of which involve labor and expense. It acts as a bureau of educational information, creating and distributing gratuitously educational literature, and as "a general agency for communication between teachers desiring employment and those needing their services." The gathering and publication of statistics relating to our institutions of learning involve great labor and expense, but they are of immense value to the Church.

The Board also endeavors to develop a *system* of education that will make more effective the entire educational work of the

Church. By these and other methods of work, by its circulation of literature, its extensive correspondence, its helpful agencies, and by the visits and addresses of its Corresponding Secretary to Conferences, institutions of learning, and public assemblies of various kinds, the real work of the Board goes into the whole Church, and cannot be justly estimated by results that can be seen and weighed in any material scales. Its work is largely similar to that of the large body of educators, pastors, presiding elders, general Church officers, and Bishops, that is seen chiefly in the growth and edification of the whole Church and the establishment of the kingdom of Christ among men.

Besides this feature, the work of the Board in the one function of a depositary and a collecting and disbursing agency is also much larger than the simple annual collections would indicate. It has charge of a Trust Fund which has already reached the large sum of \$226,000 invested, to which must be added outstanding obligations amounting to over \$302,000, making the total assets \$528,000. The total receipts for the year, as before given, were \$75,440.62. The proper care of so large a fund and the looking after the large amount of indebtedness to the Board is itself a work of no slight magnitude. Where so much is involved, any lack of attention to details is perilous. Attempted economy in clerical force and labor proves to be an expensive experiment. The same is true of the collection department. Money spent in circulating literature and correspondence and visits to Conferences yields a large return with such a field as our Church affords, with its twenty-seven thousand Sunday schools and its over two and a quarter million scholars, and its two hundred institutions of learning. We do well to scatter the seed ungrudgingly, certain of a bountifully rewarding harvest.

In a table given in another part of this report it will be seen that the total amount which the Board has disbursed to students from the beginning is within about \$118,000 of the total amount of its receipts from all sources, except interest on its invested funds. It has thus paid all its current expenses, including the large circulation of educational documents, and for the \$118,000 excess of receipts above disbursements it has to-day an invested fund amounting to \$226,000. This certainly is an encouraging exhibit.

CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL SOCIETIES.—The relations of auxiliary societies to the Board have received much attention. After careful and prolonged consideration of the subject, a report was completed and printed under the title, "Proposed Plan for Unifying the Work of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Conference Educational Societies." This "Plan" was sent to all the Conferences and to the officers of all known Conference educational societies. The corresponding secretary also presented the subject to all the Conferences that he attended, and urged the reasons for unification. Very gratifying results have followed these efforts.

By far the larger part of the Conferences visited by the secretary, and having educational societies, took favorable and emphatic action, authorizing and recommending the managers of the Conference societies to accept the proposal of the Board, or to give the subject favorable consideration. This action was taken by the New York and New York East Conferences, by all of the six New England Conferences, notwithstanding their New England Educational Society is thirteen years older than the Board, and the New York Society is five years older than the Board. The same action was taken by many of the largest Conferences, including Rock River, Illinois, Central Illinois, Erie, Southeast Indiana, and others. The Cincinnati Conference had taken such action previous to the issuing of the Board's proposal. Several of these Conference societies have turned over to the Board their funds and notes; others are now negotiating with the Board. No Conference, so far as known, has rejected the proposal; some postponed action and appointed committees to confer with the Board with a view to reaching a clear understanding. It is proper to state that some Conferences that have accepted the proposals, and passed all their funds into the hands of the Board, have done so on condition that the Board shall enforce the conditions of its charter authorized by the General Conference, and not grant aid to the students of Conferences which do not comply with these conditions. The language of the charter is: "Each Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in behalf of properly recommended students from within its bounds, shall be entitled to share equitably in the income of the permanent Sunday School Children's Fund aforesaid, and in the appropriation of gifts and contributions to the Sunday School Children's Fund received after the first day of January, 1885, *provided no Conference shall share in the income or distribution of said fund which shall not take annual collections in behalf of this fund in the Sunday schools within the bounds of said Conference.*" It is properly urged that this does not mean that a few of the Sunday schools of a Conference shall take a collection, or that they shall more generally take a collection and appropriate half of it to local societies, but that one undivided collection shall be generally taken in the Sunday schools of a Conference for the Children's Fund, wholly administered by the Board, as a condition of sharing in this fund. The Conferences that fully comply with this condition, and commit this entire collection to the Board, rightly claim that it is unjust to them for the Board to allow Conferences that do not thus comply, but use a part of this collection for local objects, to share in this connectional fund equally with them. The Board is therefore forced to give this subject serious attention.

It is hoped and confidently expected that this very important matter will be satisfactorily adjusted to the profit of all parties interested. It is expected that the General Conference will define more clearly the relations and work of the Board's auxiliary



societies. It is encouraging to be able to add that, at a recent meeting of the college presidents of our Church, largely attended, resolutions favoring the Board's unification plan were unanimously passed after the secretary had presented the subject.

NOTES ON THE FOLLOWING EXHIBIT.—The following exhibit is defective and unsatisfactory, but it is *the very best that the Board has been able to obtain*. Repeated attempts have been made to secure full reports from all the Conference educational societies known to the Board. The impossibility of accomplishing this task under the present loose adjustment of relations between the Board and the local societies has been fully demonstrated. Nor is this fact surprising. The frequent change of officers in many of them, and the labor of keeping accounts and conducting correspondence, all superimposed upon a calling already burdened with other duties, explain the failure. It is useless to expect that these local societies will administer a, connectional fund, and make complete and reliable reports of the work to a central Board, unless the bonds uniting such Board and the several societies are much closer and stronger than they now are. The necessity for a closer union is apparent whatever aspect of the case is viewed.

EXHIBIT OF THE WORK OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND ITS AUXILIARIES UP TO  
JANUARY, 1892.

ABBREVIATED TITLES.	Date of organization.	No. of students aided last year.	To what amount.	Whole number of students aided.	To what amount.	OFFICER REPORTING.
Board of Education...	1868	1,102	\$49,036	3,974	\$351,880	Rev. C. H. Payne, Cor. Sec.
Conference Auxiliaries:						
*+ California .....	1877	..	..	10	750	Rev. J. N. Beard, Secretary.
* Central Ohio .....	1877	..	..	13	675	Rev. Cyrus B. Austin, Secretary.
* Central Pennsylvania .....	1877	30	2,255	104	10,615	Rev. H. R. Bender, Secretary.
*+ Cincinnati .....	1879	..	..	14	905	Rev. S. Weeks, Secretary.
* Des Moines .....	1880	12	600	56	2,831	Rev. E. M. Holmes, Secretary.
+ East Ohio .....	1879	..	..	9	650	Rev. J. R. Keyes, Secretary.
+ Illinois .....	1880	31	1,352	..	5,412	Rev. J. F. Wohlfarth, Secretary.
+ Michigan .....	1877	23	462	118	2,900	Rev. Geo. L. Mount, Secretary.
*+ Minnesota .....	1880	..	..	30	2,241	Rev. Chas. S. Dunn, Secretary.
*+ Nebraska .....	1883	..	..	..	238	Rev. Geo. H. Wehn, Secretary.
* Newark .....	1880	..	..	80	17,000	Rev. A. Craig, Secretary.
* New England .....	1835	58	3,660	349	74,770	Rev. N. T. Whitaker, Secretary.
* New Jersey .....	1863	16	910	67	13,671	Rev. Samuel E. Post, Treasurer.
* New York .....	1863	22	1,925	226	20,000	Rev. W. H. Mickle, Secretary.
* North Ohio .....	1868	17	630	68	7,553	Rev. Elvero Persons, Secretary.
*+ North-west Iowa .....	..	..	..	22	659	Rev. C. E. Cline, Secretary.
*+ Ohio .....	..	..	..	50	4,675	Rev. F. Merrick.
+ Oregon .....	1879	..	..	25	625	Rev. S. A. Starr, Secretary.
* Philadelphia .....	1869	37	2,260	119	25,070	Rev. W. J. Paxson, Secretary.

\* Taken from report to the General Conference of 1888. No report has been received by the Board during the last quadrennium.

+ Believed to be not now aiding students except through the Board of Education.

† Report received this year.

§ Report received in 1890.

## EXHIBIT OF THE WORK OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION—Continued.

ABRIDGED TITLES.	Date of organization.	No. of students aided last year.	To what amount.	Whole number of students aided.	To what amount.	OFFICER REPORTING.
*† Southeast Indiana...	1870	..	1,830	23	600	Rev. J. S. Tevis, Secretary.
*† Troy .....	1870	28	1,830	112	17,191	Rev. W. H. Hughes, Treasurer.
*† Vermont .....	..	..	..	15	925	Rev. H. A. Spencer, Vice-President.
*† West Virginia .....	1841	5	435	40	4,658	Rev. Jas. L. Clark.
*† Wilmington .....	1872	10	600	34	4,544	Rev. W. W. W. Wilson, Secretary.
Total—Auxiliary Societies .....	..	289	\$16,909	1,584	\$219,158	
Total—Board and Auxiliaries .....	..	1,391	65,945	5,558	571,088	

\* Taken from Report to the General Conference of 1888. No report has been received by the Board during the last quadrennium.  
† Believed to be not now aiding students except through the Board of Education. ‡ Report received this year.

Adding to the above report of the Board of Education's work the loans made from January 1 to March 1, 1892, we have a total number of students aided, 4,150; total amount of aid, \$361,045.15.

STATISTICS OF INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING.—We are happy to furnish the Methodist public this year with unusually full statistics relating to the educational institutions of the Church. The need of such statistics has long been felt. The subject of securing and publishing to the Church a much fuller and more satisfactory exhibit of its educational institutions and interests has received careful attention by the Board, and it was decided to make an earnest effort to accomplish this much-needed work. The labor required to get possession of the data desired can hardly be appreciated by those unacquainted with this kind of work. Blank forms were sent to the chief officers of all schools of every grade under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and an urgent appeal was made for all to help forward the movement. In not a few instances repeated letters had to be written to secure the reports, but it is gratifying to state that in general there has been cordial cooperation with the Board on the part of school officers, and the result is a much more complete exhibit of the educational work of the Church than we have ever before been able to publish. The value of the facts here given can hardly be estimated. It is to be regretted that any institution should have failed to report. Where no report, according to the new form, has reached the office, we have used the latest statistics available, though deficient in several respects. It has been found especially difficult to get returns from the foreign mission schools. But the statistics, as a whole, are gratifying, and will be studied with interest and profit by our ministry and membership.

The difference between the increase in the whole number of institutions and the sum of the increase in the different classes of the same arises from duplications in the theological list.

# EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

## Colleges and Universities.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	LOCATION.	PRESENT CHIEF OFFICER.
1 Albion College	Albion, Mich.	Rev. L. R. Fiske, D.D., LL.D., President.
2 Allegheny College	Meadville, Pa.	D. H. Wheeler, D.D., LL.D., President.
3 Baker University	Baldwin, Kan.	Rev. W. A. Quayle, A.M., President.
4 Baldwin University	Berea, O.	Rev. J. E. Stubbs, D.D., LL.D., President.
5 Black Hills College	Hot Springs, S. Dak.	Rev. J. W. Hancher, B.S., A.M., President.
6 Bloomington College	Bloomington, Tenn.	Rev. W. D. H. Young, A.M., B.D., Pres.
7 Boston University <sup>1</sup>	Boston, Mass.	Rev. Wm. F. Warren, S.T.D., LL.D., Pres
8 Central Tennessee College <sup>2</sup>	Nashville, Tenn.	Rev. J. Braden, D.D., President.
9 Central Wesleyan College <sup>3</sup>	Warrenton, Mo.	H. A. Koch, D.D., President.
10 Chaddock College <sup>4</sup>	Quincy, Ill.	M. P. Lackland, A.M., B.D., President.
11 Claflin University	Orangeburg, S. C.	Rev. L. M. Dunton, A.M., D.D., President
12 Clark University	Atlanta, Ga.	W. H. Hickman, A.M., D.D., President.
13 Cornell College	Mount Vernon, Ia.	Rev. W. F. King, D.D., LL.D., President.
14 Dakota University	Mitchell, S. Dak.	Chas. O. Merica, President.
15 De Pauw University <sup>5</sup>	Greencastle, Ind.	John P. D. John, A.M., D.D., President.
16 Dickinson College <sup>6</sup>	Carlisle, Pa.	Rev. George E. Reed, D.D., LL.D., Pres.
17 German College <sup>7</sup>	Mt. Pleasant, Ia.	Geo. A. Mulfinger, A.B., B.D., President.
18 German-English College <sup>8</sup>	Charles City, Ia.	Rev. Frederick Schaub, A.M., President.
19 German Wallace College <sup>9</sup>	Berea, O.	Rev. William Nast, D.D., President.
20 Hamline University	Hamline, Minn.	Rev. G. H. Bridgman, D.D., President.
21 Hedding College	Abingdon, Ill.	Rev. J. G. Evans, D.D., LL.D., President.
22 Illinois Wesleyan University	Bloomington, Ill.	William H. Wilder, M.A., D.D., President.
23 Iowa Wesleyan University	Mt. Pleasant, Ia.	C. L. Stafford, A.M., D.D., President.
24 Kansas Wesleyan University	Salina, Kan.	Aaron Schuyler, LL.D., President.
25 Lawrence University	Appleton, Wis.	Rev. C. W. Gallagher, D.D., President.
26 Little Rock University	Little Rock, Ark.	M. L. Curl, D.D., President.
27 McKendree College <sup>10</sup>	Lebanon, Ill.	Rev. T. H. Herdman, A.M., D.D., Pres.
28 Montana University	University Place, Mont.	Rev. F. P. Tower, A.M., D.D., President.
29 Moore's Hill College	Moore's Hill, Ind.	J. H. Martin, A.M., D.D., President.
30 Morgan College <sup>11</sup>	Baltimore, Md.	Francis J. Wagner, A.M., President.
31 Mount Union College	Alliance, O.	T. P. Marsh, D.D., President.
32 Napa College	Napa, Cal.	J. N. Beard, A.M., D.D., President.
33 Nebraska Wesleyan University	Lincoln, Neb.	Rev. C. F. Creighton, D.D., Chancellor.
34 New Orleans University <sup>12</sup>	New Orleans, La.	L. G. Adkinson, A.M., D.D., President.
35 North-western University <sup>13</sup>	Evanston, Ill.	Henry Wade Rogers, LL.D., President.
36 Ohio Wesleyan University	Delaware, O.	Jas. W. Bashford, A.M., B.D., Ph.D., Pres.
37 Philander Smith College <sup>14</sup>	Little Rock, Ark.	Rev. Thos. Mason, A.M., D.D., President.
38 Portland University <sup>15</sup>	Portland, Ore.	Rev. C. C. Stratton, D.D., President.
39 Rust University <sup>16</sup>	Holly Springs, Miss.	Rev. C. E. Libby, Ph.B., S.T.D., President.
40 Seio College	Seio, O.	Rev. W. L. Dixon, D.D., President.
41 Simpson College	Indianola, Ia.	Rev. E. M. Holmes, A.M., B.D., President.
42 South-west Kansas College	Winfield, Kan.	M. E. Phillips, Ph.M., D.D., President.
43 Spokane College <sup>17</sup>	Spokane, Wash.	Rev. R. E. Bisbee, President.
44 Syracuse University <sup>18</sup>	Syracuse, N. Y.	Rev. C. N. Sims, D.D., LL.D., Chancellor.
45 Taylor University <sup>19</sup>	Fort Wayne, Ind.	Rev. T. C. Reade, A.M., President.
46 Union College	Barbourville, Ky.	Daniel Stevenson, D.D., President.
47 University of Denver and Colo. Sem. <sup>20</sup>	Denver, Col.	Wm. F. McDowell, A.M., S.T.B., Ph.D., Ch.
48 University of the Pacific	College Park, Cal.	Isaac Crook, A.B., A.M., D.D., President.
49 University of Southern California	University, Cal.	J. P. Widney, A.M., M.D., President.
50 U. S. Grant University <sup>21</sup>	Athens & Chat'ga, Ten <sup>*</sup>	
51 Upper Iowa University	Fayette, Ia.	Rev. J. W. Bissell, A.M., D.D., President.
52 Wesleyan University	Middletown, Conn.	Rev. B. P. Raymond, D.D., LL.D., Pres.
53 Wiley University	Marshall, Tex.	Rev. P. A. Cool, A.M., D.D., President.
54 Willamette University <sup>22</sup>	Salem, Ore.	Rev. Geo. Whitaker, A.M., D.D., President.

1. Has a theological dept., 151 students; medical dept., 132 students; law dept., 210 students. 2. Has a theological dept., 34 students; medical dept., 94 students; law dept., 7 students. 3. Has a theological dept., 81 students. 4. Has a theological dept., 14 students; law dept., 10 students. 5. Has a theological dept., 39 students; law dept., 49 students. 6. Has a law dept., 33 students. 7. Has a theological dept., 18 students. 8. Has a theological dept., 12 students. 9. Has a theological dept., 27 students. 10. Has a theological dept., 12 students; law dept., 18 students. 11. Has a theological dept., 12 students. 12. Has a theological dept., 10 students. 13. Has a medical dept., 271 students; law dept., 255 students. 14. Has a theological dept., 10 students. 15. Has a theological dept., 8 students. 16. Has a theological dept., 23 students. 17. Has a theological dept., 8 students. 18. Has a medical dept., 51 students. 19. Has a medical dept., 40 students. 20. Has a theological dept., medical dept., 85 students; law dept., 35 students. 21. Has a theological dept., 8 students; medical dept., 86 students. 22. Has a theological dept., 11 students; medical dept., 27 students; law dept., 2 students.

\* Bishop I. W. Joyce, D.D., LL.D., Chancellor; Rev. J. F. Spence, D.D., LL.D., President.

# EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Colleges and Universities.

Date of Charter.	Year of First Opening.	Value of Grounds and Buildings.	Total Endowment.	Productive Endowment.	Amount of Debts.	No. Professors and Teachers.	STUDENTS LAST YEAR.						Total Income Last Year.	Total Value Gifts Received Last Year.	
							COLLEGIATE.			Sub-Collegiate and Others. <sup>†</sup>	TOTAL OF ALL STUDENTS.				
							Male.	Female.	Total Collegiate.		Male.	Female.			Grand Total.
1 1861 1861		\$125,000	\$400,000	\$225,000	\$20,000	27	110	65	175	375	290	260	550	\$38,000 00	\$ .....
2 1817 1815		130,000	150,000	150,000	.....	11	96	36	132	134	186	80	266	15,343 00	.....
3 1858 1858		100,000	40,000	25,000	7,000	16	71	25	96	355	281	170	451	12,000 00	2,000 00
4 1845 1856		72,300	139,735	113,685	15,195	16	49	33	82	248	209	121	330	13,853 41	3,000 00
5 1887 1890		54,000	50,000	48,950	25,449	6	1	..	1	53	35	19	54	6,065 00	50,800 00
6 1883		3,500	.....	.....	600	3	10	5	15	90	70	35	105	1,300 00	.....
7 1869 1869		454,000	1,050,000	800,000	.....	95	255	191	446	..	688	251	939	160,244 04	2,318 00
8 1866 1865		85,000	16,500	15,000	5,082	31	47	15	62	410	318	295	613	17,259 91	3,895 00
9 1865 1864		48,000	50,000	50,000	7,293	10	30	8	38	187	179	77	256	10,099 85	5,000 00
10 1870 1870		215,000	29,000	18,000	30,000	20	23	7	30	157	120	80	200	11,000 00	3,000 00
11 1869 1869		100,000	.....	.....	.....	17	11	2	13	951	650	314	964	24,000 00	1,000 00
12 1870 1869		250,000	.....	.....	.....	15	2	..	2	348	..	..	350	22,500 00	.....
13 1857 1857		175,000	100,000	75,000	15,000	26	161	100	261	407	297	371	658	30,000 00	10,000 00
14 1884 1886		40,000	5,000	.....	.....	11	8	2	10	182	111	81	192	3,000 00	.....
15 1837 1837		200,000	240,000	240,000	.....	56	214	111	325	498	661	300	961	50,000 00	30,000 00
16 1783 1783		300,000	610,000	280,000	30,000	18	141	9	150	100	267	16	283	40,300 00	8,000 00
17 1876 1876		5,000	23,000	.....	.....	3	28	7	35	..	44	9	63	4,638 47	.....
18 1891 1891		30,000	14,000	14,000	.....	8	3	1	4	50	46	20	53	3,360 00	900 00
19 1863 1864		58,800	70,613	63,737	.....	6	37	6	43	47	85	21	106	8,988 00	.....
20 1854 1854		180,000	275,000	75,000	20,000	12	..	..	100	190	102	128	290	14,443 16	.....
21 1875 1855		50,000	.....	.....	7,000	11	23	24	47	150	98	99	197	6,500 00	.....
22 1853 1853		120,000	115,000	75,000	22,500	27	..	..	144	747	..	..	935	20,947 79	25,000 00
23 1844 1844		100,000	85,000	80,000	5,000	14	59	49	108	205	..	..	313	..	5,000 00
24 1885 1886		50,000	50,000	20,000	.....	8	21	7	28	147	92	83	175	6,450 00	.....
25 1849 1849		142,000	182,200	175,000	.....	14	28	37	65	303	196	170	368	13,686 88	10,000 00
26 1883 1883		55,000	.....	.....	.....	9	3	4	7	164	..	..	171	5,034 60	.....
27 1834 1828		35,000	60,000	25,000	5,300	7	40	18	58	71	70	65	135	4,500 00	200 00
28 1890 1891		60,000	40,000	.....	25,000	7	..	..	..	44	30	14	44	2,450 00	4,000 00
29 1855 1856		75,000	20,000	12,000	.....	10	50	30	80	70	90	60	150	5,500 00	.....
30 1867 1866		55,000	20,000	20,000	.....	10	4	..	4	229	141	92	232	2,500 00	16,000 00
31 1858 1858		100,000	93,000	75,000	.....	21	132	32	164	423	381	206	587	..	.....
32 1870 1870		60,000	25,000	10,000	15,000	12	19	11	30	195	103	122	225	22,500 00	30,000 00
33 1886 1887		233,000	200,000	50,000	28,000	15	39	20	59	167	148	70	218	6,000 00	.....
34 1873 1873		125,000	.....	.....	9,000	31	3	4	7	472	220	286	506	7,573 34	710 16
35 1851		775,053	2,743,163	1,509,207	61,809	150	291	154	445	737	1,617	448	2,085	111,404 28	.....
36 1842 1844		262,367	458,252	272,620	29,292	35	509	230	539	543	688	444	1,082	61,184 00	30,000 00
37 1839 1877		30,000	.....	.....	.....	15	7	..	7	223	115	115	230	1,710 00	.....
38 1890 1891		600,000	.....	.....	200,000	14	28	18	46	120	91	83	174	.....	.....
39 1868 1868		60,000	.....	.....	.....	17	4	4	8	273	122	159	281	8,548 15	.....
40 1866 1866		60,000	.....	.....	9,000	14	137	60	197	224	280	141	421	6,418 05	3,000 00
41 1867		80,000	43,650	30,000	.....	13	51	32	83	271	182	172	354	9,500 00	.....
42 1884 1885		60,000	21,000	2,500	11,000	16	40	32	72	332	217	187	404	9,987 50	.....
43 1882 1882		533,000	80,000	.....	32,000	16	3	7	10	156	..	..	166	5,500 00	.....
44 1870 1871		802,000	699,315	637,315	78,167	52	255	305	560	59	313	357	670	110,331 64	54,224 54
45 1890 1890		75,000	.....	.....	25,000	28	7	3	10	70	63	57	120	4,000 00	.....
46 1886		10,000	5,500	5,500	.....	6	..	..	..	88	48	40	88	.....	.....
47 1864 1864		1,389,330	264,800	248,000	75,000	92	22	12	34	694	..	..	848	.....	125,000 00
48 1855 1851		80,000	32,000	.....	.....	24	23	29	52	181	117	116	233	3,000 00	.....
49 1880		*150,000	*500,000	.....	*28,000	*50	..	..	100	465	..	..	*565	.....	.....
50 1867 1867		300,000	150,000	20,000	.....	48	51	21	72	432	432	190	622	17,500 00	16,500 00
51 1862 1857		63,000	7,000	7,000	.....	21	90	24	114	362	340	136	476	7,300 00	.....
52 1831 1831		509,630	1,028,705	1,028,705	.....	26	239	26	265	..	239	26	265	70,029 21	43,000 00
53 1873 1873		25,000	.....	.....	2,000	10	..	..	..	388	..	..	388	12,000 00	.....
54 1841 1844		230,000	44,000	44,000	.....	28	25	12	37	420	233	264	497	9,624 61	1,622 36

\* No report received; statistics as given last year.

† This column includes all students except those in the four regular college classes and those in professional schools proper.



## Female Colleges and Seminaries.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	LOCATION.	PRESENT CHIEF OFFICER.
1 Beaver College and Musical Institute.....	Beaver, Pa.....	Rev. R. T. Taylor, D.D.....
2 Chicago Training-School.....	Chicago, Ill.....	Lucy Rider Meyer, A.M., M.D., Principal
3 Cincinnati Wesleyan College.....	Cincinnati, O.....	Rev. W. K. Brown, A.M., D.D., President
4 Drew Ladies' Sem. and Female College.....	Carmel, N. Y.....	
5 Fort Edward Collegiate Institute.....	Fort Edward, N. Y.....	Jos. E. King, D.D., Ph.D., President
6 Illinois Female College.....	Jacksonville, Ill.....	Rev. W. Fletcher Short, A.M., D.D., Pres
7 Lasell Seminary for Young Women.....	Auburndale, Mass.....	C. C. Bragdon, A.M.....
8 Pittsburg Female College.....	Pittsburg, Pa.....	Allen H. Norcross, D.D., President.....
9 Woman's College of Baltimore.....	Baltimore, Md.....	John F. Goucher, A.M., D.D., President.....

## Classical Seminaries.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	LOCATION.	PRESENT CHIEF OFFICER.
1*Albion Seminary.....	Albion, Ia.....	A. A. Mason, Ph.B., Principal.....
2 Baldwin Academy.....	Baldwin, La.....	Rev. Joseph W. Mongey, Principal.....
3 Bennett College.....	Greensborough, N. C.....	Rev. C. N. Grandison, D.D., President.....
4 Blinn Memorial College.....	Brenham, Tex.....	Rev. Carl Urbanthe.....
5 Carleton Institute.....	Farmington, Mo.....	Eliza A. Carleton, A.M., President.....
6 Cazenovia Seminary.....	Cazenovia, N. Y.....	Rev. I. N. Clements, A.M., Principal.....
7 Centenary Collegiate Institute.....	Hackettstown, N. J.....	Rev. G. H. Whitney, A.M., D.D., President
8 Central Alabama Academy.....	Huntsville, Ala.....	Rev. A. W. McKinney, Principal.....
9 Chamberlain Institute.....	Randolph, N. Y.....	Rev. J. T. Edwards, D.D., LL.D., President
10 Claverack College & Hudson River Institute	Claverack, N. Y.....	Rev. Arthur H. Flack, A.M.....
11 Cookman Institute.....	Jacksonville, Fla.....	Rev. S. B. Darnell, B.D.....
12 Demorest Seminary.....	Demorest, Ga.....	J. S. Jennings, B.Ped., Principal.....
13 De Pauw College.....	New Albany, Ind.....	J. W. May and B. A. May, Principals.....
14 East Greenwich Academy.....	East Greenwich, R. I.....	Rev. F. D. Blakeslee, D.D., Principal.....
15 East Maine Conference Seminary.....	Bucksport, Me.....	Rev. A. F. Chase, Ph.D.....
16 Ellijay Seminary.....	Ellijay, Ga.....	Rev. J. E. Tallant, A.M.....
17 Epworth Seminary.....	Epworth, Ia.....	W. S. Lewis, A.B., Principal.....
18 Fair View Male and Female College.....	Trapp Hill, N. C.....	Rev. J. F. Smith, A.B., S.T.B., President
19 Farmington College.....	West Farmington, O.....	Rev. E. B. Webster, A.M.....
20 Genesee Wesleyan Seminary.....	Lima, N. Y.....	Rev. W. R. Benham, A.M., D.D., Principal
21 Gilbert Academy and Agricultural College.	Winsted, La.....	Rev. W. D. Godman, D.D., President.....
22 Graham Academy.....	Marshallberg, N. C.....	Rev. W. Q. A. Graham, A.B., President.....
23 Grand Prairie Seminary.....	Onarga, Ill.....	S. Van Pelt, A.M., D.D., President.....
24 Greeneville Collegiate Institute.....	Greeneville, Tenn.....	Rev. J. D. Droke.....
25 Haven Normal Academy.....	Waynesborough, Ga.....	Miss Carrie Fairchild, Principal.....
26 Haywood Collegiate Institute.....	Fairfield, Ill.....	G. P. Wadsworth, A.M.....
27 Hillsborough College.....	Hillsborough, O.....	Fenton Gall, B.S., President.....
28 Holston Seminary.....	New Market, Tenn.....	
29 Ives Seminary.....	Antwerp, N. Y.....	Hon. Willard Ives, President.....
30 Jennings Seminary.....	Aurora, Ill.....	Rev. C. C. Lovejoy, A.M.....
31 Kingsley Seminary.....	Bloomington, Tenn.....	Jos. H. Ketron, A.M., Principal.....
32 La Grange Academy.....	La Grange, Ga.....	Henry M. White, A.B., Principal.....
33* Leicester Academy.....	Leicester, N. C.....	H. F. Ketron, Principal.....
34 Maine Wesleyan Sem. and Female College.	Kent's Hill, Me.....	Rev. E. M. Smith, D.D., President.....
35 Mallalien Seminary.....	Kinsey, Ala.....	Rev. Geo. M. Hamlin, D.D.....
36 Marionville Collegiate Institute.....	Marionville, Mo.....	John Turrentine, A.M., President.....
37 McLemoresville Collegiate Institute.....	McLemoresville, Tenn.....	L. S. Mitchell, A.M., President.....
38 Meridian Academy.....	Meridian, Miss.....	John H. Brooks, Principal.....
39 Missouri Wesleyan Institute.....	Cameron, Mo.....	Rev. John W. Huston, A.M., B.D.....
40 Morristown Normal Academy.....	Morristown, Tenn.....	Rev. Judson S. Hill, A.M., B.D., President
41 Mount Zion Seminary.....	Mount Zion, Ga.....	Rev. J. Mitchell, D.D., President.....
42 New Hampshire Conf. Sem. and Female Col	Tilton, N. H.....	Rev. J. M. Durrell, D.D., President.....
43 Parrottsville Academy.....	Parrottsville, Tenn.....	M. H. Monroe, B.D., Principal.....
44 Pennington Sem. and Fem. Coll. Institute.	Pennington, N. J.....	Rev. Thomas Hanlon, D.D., President.....
45 Powell's Valley Seminary.....	Well Spring, Tenn.....	F. P. McNew, President.....
46* Salt Lake Seminary.....	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	Rev. C. L. Baxter, President.....

\* No report received; statistics as given last year.



Female Colleges and Seminaries.

Date of Charter.	Year of First Opening.	Value of Grounds and Buildings.	Total Endowment.	Productive Endowment.	Amount of Debts.	No. Professors and Teachers.	STUDENTS LAST YEAR.						Total Income Last Year.	Total Value Gifts Received Last Year.	
							COLLEGIATE.			Sub-Collegiate and Others.*	TOTAL OF ALL STUDENTS.				
							Male.	Female.	Total Collegiate.		Male.	Female.			Grand Total.
1 1853	1856	\$50,000	\$4,000	\$	\$	42	...	40	40	90	130	130	\$4,000 00	\$	
2 1886	1885	55,000	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	78	78	5,275 08	100 00	
3 1842	1842	250,000	7,000	...	30,000	17	...	...	...	...	73	73	12,000 00	...	
4 ...	1866	35,000	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	71	71	71	15,394 53	...	
5 1854	1854	85,000	...	...	15,000	12	...	60	60	48	108	108	11,000 00	200 00	
6 1847	1848	75,000	6,000	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	150	150	...	...	
7 1853	1851	120,000	...	...	...	32	...	138	138	18	156	156	16,200 00	...	
8 1852	1850	125,000	...	...	8,000	20	...	50	50	165	215	215	20,000 00	...	
9 1885	1888	345,000	170,000	160,000	100,000	33	...	156	156	147	303	303	51,000 00	...	

\* This column includes all students except those in the four regular college classes and those in professional schools proper.

Classical Seminaries.

Date of Charter.	Year of First Opening.	Value of Grounds and Buildings.	Total Endowment.	Productive Endowment.	Amount of Debts.	No. Professors and Teachers.	STUDENTS LAST YEAR.			Total Income Last Year.	Total Value Gifts Received Last Year.
							Male.	Female.	Total.		
1 ...	1872	\$10,000	\$	\$	\$400	5	...	...	90	\$	\$
2 1832	1882	10,000	...	...	...	2	35	25	60	1,000 00	...
3 1838	1874	50,000	...	...	...	2	101	121	222	...	...
4 1884	1883	15,000	27,500	26,000	...	5	60	19	79	5,130 00	...
5 1859	1854	30,000	5,000	1,000	5,000	5	30	20	50	...	...
6 1824	1824	73,800	33,197	31,197	...	5	129	113	242	10,261 29	...
7 1869	1874	225,000	...	...	...	14	134	134	268	...	...
8 ...	1870	6,000	...	...	250	5	95	118	213	1,000 00	1,363 00
9 1350	1850	64,000	40,000	40,000	5,500	10	115	105	220	8,500 00	...
10 1854	1854	43,902	...	...	1,600	14	89	65	156	15,742 76	...
11 ...	1872	20,000	...	...	800	9	200	280	480	4,023 00	2,200 00
12 1889	1890	3,500	...	...	435	6	87	86	173	875 57	177 00
13 ...	1866	20,000	...	...	...	5	24	70	94	...	...
14 1802	1804	50,000	30,000	30,000	...	12	143	116	259	19,622 17	...
15 1850	1851	30,000	31,000	22,000	1,000	9	151	128	279	5,773 00	25 00
16 ...	1874	10,000	...	...	...	4	138	124	262	950 00	23 00
17 1857	1858	15,000	...	...	600	9	120	105	225	2,500 00	2,000 00
18 1891	1872	3,000	...	...	400	5	125	67	195	...	...
19 ...	1830	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	175	...	6,000 00
20 1828	1849	65,000	68,194	68,194	...	14	173	142	315	7,431 00	1,800 00
21 ...	1863	...	70,000	40,000	...	24	202	188	390	2,831 50	3,516 00
22 ...	1888	1,500	...	...	400	4	60	64	124	345 00	300 00
23 ...	1864	30,000	10,000	10,000	5,000	9	154	159	313	7,900 00	5,000 00
24 1801	1891	...	...	...	...	8	30	60	90	...	...
25 ...	1868	8,000	...	...	...	3	98	89	187	1,619 63	327 00
26 1836	1886	15,000	...	...	...	7	85	95	180	3,400 00	400 00
27 1855	1857	25,000	6,000	6,000	...	11	23	47	70	...	...
28 ...	...	*5,000	...	...	...	*3	...	...	90	...	...
29 ...	1868	30,533	6,000	6,000	...	8	43	87	130	2,128 00	...
30 1857	1855	75,000	...	...	...	12	104	80	184	4,513 30	900 00
31 ...	1877	22,000	...	...	...	4	80	48	128	526 04	50 00
32 ...	1870	6,000	...	...	...	*3	...	...	170	...	...
33 ...	1881	2,500	...	...	...	3	...	...	97	...	...
34 1821	1821	107,000	100,000	100,000	6,000	13	102	158	320	11,000 00	...
35 ...	1881	2,500	...	...	...	3	57	63	120	750 00	...
36 1871	1871	10,000	...	...	850	4	69	43	112	2,300 00	...
37 1889	1886	5,000	...	...	1,200	4	68	60	128	1,200 00	...
38 ...	1879	3,000	...	...	...	*3	78	48	126	408 00	...
39 1883	1887	31,500	...	...	10,650	16	149	131	280	7,018 25	...
40 ...	1881	15,000	...	...	...	8	143	163	306	9,080 49	2,921 52
41 1880	1880	4,200	...	...	...	3	45	79	74	743 75	102 32
42 1845	1845	100,000	80,000	20,000	...	12	72	70	142	17,564 00	...
43 ...	1886	1,000	...	...	...	2	30	35	65	735 00	...
44 1839	1840	150,000	8,000	8,000	...	15	213	100	313	20,400 00	8,000 00
45 1885	1883	3,000	...	...	...	4	107	63	170	1,500 00	...
46 ...	1871	100,000	...	...	3,500	5	...	...	187	...	...

\* No report received; statistics as given last year.

## Classical Seminaries—Continued.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	LOCATION.	PRESENT CHIEF OFFICER.
47 Troy Conference Academy.....	Poultney, Vt.....	Rev. C. H. Dunton, D.D., Principal...
48 Vermont Methodist Seminary.....	Montpelier, Vt.....	Rev. E. A. Bishop, A.M.....
49 Wesleyan Academy.....	Wilbraham, Mass.....	Rev. George M. Steele, D.D., LL.D.....
50 West Virginia Conference Seminary.....	Buckhannon, W. Va.....	Rev. B. W. Hutchinson, A.M., S.T.B., Pres.
51 Williamsport Dickinson Seminary...	Williamsport, Pa.....	Rev. Edward J. Gray, D.D., President.
52 Wilmington Conference Academy...	Dover, Del.....	W. L. Gooding, Ph.D., Principal.....
53 Woodland Academy.....	Clarkson, Miss.....	Rev. J. R. Trett, Principal.....
54 Wyoming Seminary.....	Kingston, Pa.....	Rev. L. L. Sprague, D.D., President.....

## Foreign Mission Schools.

1 American Girls' School.....	Lofcha, Bulgaria.....	Ella E. Fincham, Principal.....
2 Scientific and Theological Institute...	Sistof, Bulgaria.....	Rev. D. C. Challis, President.....
8 Girls' High-School.....	Rangoon, Burmah.....	Miss J. E. Wisner, B.A.....
4 *Anglo-Chinese College.....	Foochow, China.....	Rev. G. B. Smyth.....
5 *Biblical Institute.....	Foochow, China.....	Rev. N. Sites, D.D.....
6 *Boys' High-School.....	Foochow, China.....	Rev. N. Sites, D.D.....
7 *Women's and Girls' School.....	Foochow, China.....	Misses Jewell and Hartford.....
8 *Lay Training-School.....	Foochow, China.....	Rev. N. Sites, D.D.....
9 *Girls' Boarding-School.....	Chinkiang, China.....	Miss Robinson.....
10 *Kluksiang Institute.....	Kluksiang, China.....	Rev. James Jackson.....
11 Girls' Academy.....	Kluksiang, China.....	Miss Frances Wheeler.....
12 *Nanking University.....	Nanking, China.....	Rev. J. C. Ferguson.....
13 *Peking University.....	Peking, China.....	Rev. L. W. Pilcher, D.D.....
14 *Girls' Boarding-School.....	Peking, China.....	Miss A. B. Sears.....
15 Boys' Boarding-School.....	Tientsin, China.....	Rev. Frederick Brown.....
16 *Training-School for Bible Women...	Tientsin, China.....	Mrs. E. M. Jewell.....
17 *High-School.....	Tsun-hua, China.....	Rev. G. R. Davis.....
18 Copenhagen Theological Institute...	Copenhagen, Denmark.....	Rev. J. J. Christensen, Superintendent.
19 Martin Mission Institute.....	Frankfort, Germany.....	Rev. Heinrich Mann, Director.....
20 Baldwin High-Schools.....	Richmondtown, Bangalore, Ind.	T. R. Toussaint, B.A., Principal.....
21 *Girls' Boarding-School.....	Bareilly, India.....	Miss F. M. English.....
22 Theological Sem. and Normal School.	Bareilly, India.....	Rev. T. J. Scott, D.D., Principal.....
23 *Girls' Boarding-School.....	Bijnour, India.....	Mrs. Butcher.....
24 *Boys' High-School.....	Calcutta, India.....	Mrs. Butterfield and Mrs. Wilson.....
25 *Sigler Boarding-School for Girls...	Budaon, India.....	Emma L. Knowles.....
26 *Girls' School.....	Calcutta, India.....	Rev. N. L. Rockey.....
27 *Boys' Memorial School.....	Cawnpore, India.....	Miss M. E. Layton.....
28 *Girls' High-School.....	Cawnpore, India.....	Rev. R. Hoskins.....
29 *Industrial School.....	Cawnpore, India.....	Mrs. J. W. Waugh and Miss Boyd.....
30 *Girls' Boarding-School.....	Dwarahat, India.....	Misses Rowe and Gallimore.....
31 *High-School.....	Gonda, India.....	Mr. S. McMullen.....
32 *Boys' High-School.....	Gurbwal, India.....	Miss Isabella Thoburn and Miss Perrine
33 *Woman's College and High-School...	Lucknow, India.....	Rev. W. A. Mansell, M.A., B.D., Prin.
34 Lucknow Christian College.....	Lucknow, India.....	Miss T. J. Kyle.....
35 *Woman's College.....	Lucknow, India.....	L. E. Hampton.....
36 *Boys' High-School.....	Moradabad, India.....	Miss Martha A. Day.....
37 *Girls' Boarding-School.....	Moradabad, India.....	Rev. W. G. T. Mulligan.....
38 *Philander Smith Institute.....	Mussoorie, India.....	Rev. F. W. Foote.....
39 *Boys' High-School.....	Naini Tal, India.....	Misses Easton and Miller.....
40 *Girls' High-School.....	Naini Tal, India.....	Mrs. Whitby.....
41 *Girls' Boarding-School.....	Naini Tal, India.....	Miss Budden.....
42 *Girls' Boarding-School.....	Paori, India.....	Rev. D. O. Fox.....
43 *Poona School.....	Pithoragarh, India.....	Rev. J. Blackstock.....
44 *Boys' Orphanage.....	Poona, India.....	Mrs. L. R. Hoskins.....
45 *Girls' Boarding-School.....	Shahjahanpore, India.....	Rev. R. W. Munson.....
46 *Anglo-Chinese School.....	Shahjahanpore, India.....	E. S. C. Monroe.....
47 *Girls' Boarding-School.....	Singapore, India.....	Rev. R. W. Munson.....
48 Theological School.....	Sitapur, India.....	Rev. R. W. Munson.....
49 *Girls' Boarding-School.....	Florence, Italy.....	E. S. Stackpole, D.D., Director.....
50 Chinzai Seminary.....	Fukuoka, Japan.....	Miss L. B. Smith, Principal.....
51 *Girls' Boarding-School.....	Nagasaki, Japan.....	D. S. Spencer, Principal.....
52 *Girls' Boarding-School.....	Hakodate, Japan.....	Miss Augusta Dickerson, Principal.....
	Tokio, Japan.....	Miss A. P. Atkinson, Principal.....

\* No report received; statistics as given last year.

## Classical Seminaries—Continued.

Date of Charter.	Year of First Opening.	Value of Grounds and Buildings.	Total Endowment.	Productive Endowment.	Amount of Debts.	No. Professors and Teachers.	STUDENTS LAST YEAR.			Total Income Last Year.	Total Value Gifts Received Last Year.
							Male.	Female.	Total.		
47 1834	1836	\$74,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$.....	12	144	82	226	\$6,300 00	\$11,000 00
48 1833	1834	91,000	34,217	26,217	.....	11	125	183	308	16,335 30	.....
49 1824	1825	115,671	15,000	12,000	.....	13	137	80	217	48,000 00	.....
50 .....	1890	60,000	.....	20,000	.....	11	135	90	225	2,050 00	1,000 00
51 1848	1848	100,000	.....	.....	.....	14	142	146	288	.....	.....
52 1873	1873	80,000	.....	25,000	.....	7	80	60	140	5,000 00	.....
53 1890	1896	2,800	.....	.....	2	28	46	74	.....	.....	.....
54 1844	1844	200,000	30,000	25,000	8,500	21	290	203	493	27,780 05	10,000 00

## Foreign Mission Schools.

1	.....	1880	\$4,500	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	5	.....	34	34	\$.....	\$.....
2	.....	1881	10,000	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	43	.....	.....
3	.....	1882	15,000	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	213	213	3,000 00	.....
4	.....	1881	20,000	.....	1,800	.....	7	.....	.....	63	.....	.....
5	.....	1872	3,000	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	27	.....	.....
6	.....	1881	1,000	.....	.....	.....	2	25	.....	25	.....	.....
7	.....	1859	6,000	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	30	30	.....	.....
8	.....	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	.....	1883	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	4	.....	.....
10	.....	1883	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	113	.....	.....
11	.....	1883	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	28	.....	.....
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	77	.....	.....
13	.....	1883	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	258	.....	.....
14	.....	1885	7,976	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	49	49	.....	.....
15	.....	1890	300	.....	.....	.....	3	45	.....	45	.....	.....
16	.....	1883	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	55	.....	.....
18	.....	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	6	517 78	.....
19	.....	1858	56,000	.....	.....	.....	3	28	.....	28	.....	3,084 00
20	.....	1890	12,500	.....	4,300	.....	13	80	75	155	3,000 00	.....
21	.....	1894	15,500	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	286	286	.....	.....
22	1881	1872	1,650	50,000	50,000	3,500	7	84	49	133	5,500 00	2,000 00
23	.....	1884	5,550	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	48	48	.....	.....
24	.....	1878	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	.....	1875	4,500	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	69	69	.....	.....
26	.....	1878	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	.....	1874	20,000	.....	2,000	.....	8	190	.....	190	.....	.....
28	.....	1874	7,000	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	73	73	.....	.....
29	.....	1882	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	.....	1881	11,000	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	113	113	.....	.....
31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	.....	.....	2,500	.....	.....	.....	16	293	.....	293	.....	.....
33	.....	.....	12,600	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	117	117	.....	.....
34	.....	1877	40,000	11,000	11,000	.....	15	255	.....	255	3,600 00	3,500 00
35	.....	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	.....	1884	10,000	.....	.....	.....	25	435	.....	435	.....	.....
37	.....	1868	5,500	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	162	162	.....	.....
38	.....	1885	25,000	.....	13,000	.....	8	.....	.....	106	.....	.....
39	.....	1881	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	150	.....	150	.....	.....
40	.....	1882	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	.....	1884	2,500	.....	3,000	.....	5	.....	42	42	.....	.....
42	.....	1884	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	.....	1884	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	126	.....	.....
44	.....	1888	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	150	.....	.....
45	.....	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	.....	1886	10,000	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	260	.....	.....
47	.....	1884	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	.....	1889	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	11	.....	11	.....	.....
49	.....	1884	8,000	.....	.....	.....	5	80	.....	80	.....	.....
50	.....	1871	8,000	.....	.....	.....	7	100	.....	100	800 00	.....
51	.....	1880	10,000	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	102	102	.....	.....
52	.....	1887	10,000	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	26	36	.....	.....

## Foreign Mission Schools—Continued.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	LOCATION.	PRESENT CHIEF OFFICER.
53. Girls' Boarding-School.....	Nagasaki, Japan.....	Miss E. Russell, Principal.....
54. Girls' Boarding-School.....	Nagoya, Japan.....	Miss Mary A. Danforth.....
55. Anglo-Japanese College.....	Tokio, Japan.....	Rev. Y. Honda, Pres.; J. O. Spencer, Dea.....
56. Girls' Boarding-School.....	Tokio, Japan.....	Miss M. E. V. Pardoe, A.M., Principal.....
57. Bible Women's Training-School.....	Yokohama, Japan.....	Mrs. C. W. Van Petten, M.A.....
58. Boys' High-School.....	Seoul, Korea.....	Rev. H. G. Appenzeller, A.M., B.D.....
59. Girls' Boarding-School.....	Seoul, Korea.....	Miss Louisa C. Rothweiler.....
60. Mount Olive Seminary.....	Liberia.....	Rev. J. H. Deputie.....
61. *Kroo School.....	Monrovia, Liberia.....	Mary Sharp.....
62. *Monrovia Seminary.....	Monrovia, Liberia.....	Rev. D. Ware.....
63. Theolog' l Sem. & Preparatory School.....	Puebla, Mexico.....	Rev. Samuel P. Craver, D.D., Presiden.....
64. *Girls' Boarding-School & Normal Inst.....	Puebla, Mexico.....	Misses T. A. Parker and A. Limbeyer.....
65. *Girls' Boarding-School.....	Pachuca, Mexico.....	Miss Hastings.....
66. *Girls' Boarding-School.....	City of Mexico, Mexico.....	Misses Loyd and Ayres.....
67. *Juarez School.....	Mexico.....	Felippe Xchilme.....
68. Norway Theological School.....	Christiania, Norway.....	Rev. J. Sanaker.....
69. Seminary of Evangelical Theology.....	Buenos Ayres, S. A.....	Rev. Thos. B. Wood, A.M., LL.D., Pres.....
70. *Girls' Boarding-School.....	Montevideo, S. A.....	Rev. J. Sanaker.....
71. Girls' Boarding and Day School.....	Rosario, Argentine Rep., S. A.....	Miss Mary F. Swaney, Director.....
72. Evangelical College.....	Colonia Valdeace, Uruguay, S.A.....	Rev. Thos. B. Wood, A.M., LL.D., Pres.....
73. Theological School.....	Upsala, Sweden.....	Rev. J. E. Edman, President.....

\* No report received; statistics as given last year.

## Theological Institutions.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	LOCATION.	PRESENT CHIEF OFFICER.
1. Boston University, School of Theology.....	Boston, Mass.....	Wm. F. Warren, S.T.D., LL.D., President.....
2. *Copenhagen Theological Institute.....	Copenhagen, Denmark.....	Rev. J. J. Christensen, Superintendent.....
3. Drew Theological Seminary.....	Madison, N. J.....	Rev. Henry A. Buttz, D.D., LL.D., Pres.....
4. *Fochow Biblical Institute.....	Fochow, China.....	Rev. N. Sies, D.D.....
5. Gammon Theological Seminary.....	Atlanta, Ga.....	Rev. W. P. Thirkield, A.M., D.D., Pres.....
6. Garrett Biblical Institute.....	Evanston, Ill.....	Henry B. Ridgeway, D.D., LL.D.....
7. *Maclay College of Theology.....	San Fernando, Cal.....	Rev. R. S. Maclay, D.D., Dean.....
8. *Martin Mission Institute.....	Frankfort, Germany.....	Rev. Heinrich Mann, Director.....
9. *Norway Theological School of M. E. Church.....	Christiania, Norway.....	Rev. J. Sanaker.....
10. *Philander Smith Biblical Institute.....	Tokio, Japan.....	Milton S. Vail, A.B., Dean.....
11. School of Theology of De Pauw University.....	Greencastle, Ind.....	Rev. H. A. Gobin, A.M., D.D., Dean.....
12. *Seminary of Evangelical Theology.....	Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep., S. A.....	Rev. Thomas B. Wood, A.M., LL.D., Pres.....
13. Swedish Theological Seminary.....	Evanston, Ill.....	Rev. Albert Ericson, M.A.....
14. *Theological School of Italy Conference.....	Florence, Italy.....	Everett S. Stackpole, D.D., Director.....
15. *Theological School of Sweden.....	Upsala, Sweden.....	Rev. J. E. Edman, President.....
16. Theological Seminary and Normal School.....	Bareilly, India.....	Rev. T. J. Scott, D.D., Principal.....
17. Theological Sem. and Preparatory School.....	Puebla, Mexico.....	Rev. Samuel P. Craver, D.D., President.....

\* Reported also in foreign statistics.

† No report received; statistics as given last year.

‡ Maclay College of Theology, a part of University of So. Cal.; Philander Smith Biblical Institute, a part of Anglo-Japanese College.

## Foreign Mission Schools—Continued.

Date of Charter.	Year of First Opening.	Value of Grounds and Buildings.	Total Endowment.	Productive Endowment.	Amount of Debt.	No. Professors and Teachers.	STUDENTS LAST YEAR.			Total Income Last Year.	Total Value Gifts Received Last Year.
							Male.	Female.	Total.		
53	1879	\$11,000	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	13	.....	130	130	\$1,235 00	\$.....
54	1888	3,219	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	60	60	.....	.....
55	1883	103,000	10,000	10,000	.....	23	151	.....	151	3,114 78	.....
56	1874	10,000	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	80	80	.....	.....
57	1884	7,000	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	85	85	20 00	.....
58	1887	8,000	.....	.....	.....	4	41	.....	41	34 50	.....
59	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	27	27	.....	.....
60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
63	1874	33,000	3,300	2,000	.....	10	94	.....	94	4,000 00	6,200 00
64	1884	20,000	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	124	124	.....	.....
65	1874	6,500	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	250	250	.....	.....
66	1884	33,000	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	102	102	.....	.....
67	1884	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	54	54	.....	.....
68	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	10	.....	10	.....	833 23
69	1889	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	14	.....	14	.....	.....
70	1884	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
71	1874	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	86	86	.....	.....
72	1889	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	34	3	37	.....	.....
73	1874	1,636	4,476	4,128	.....	2	10	.....	10	906 00	.....

## Theological Institutions.

Date of Charter.	Year of First Opening.	Value of Grounds and Buildings.	Total Endowment.	Productive Endowment.	Amount of Debt.	No. Professors and Teachers.	Students Last Year.	Total Income Last Year.	Total Value Gifts Received Last Year.
1	1847	\$*.....	\$*.....	\$*.....	\$*.....	14	151	\$*.....	\$*.....
2	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6	517 78	.....
3	1868	350,000	325,000	325,000	.....	6	128	23,400 00	.....
4	1872	3,000	.....	.....	.....	2	27	.....	.....
5	1883	100,000	450,000	250,000	.....	4	79	8,847 06	200,000 00
6	1856	100,000	500,000	500,000	.....	7	180	27,650 00	.....
7	1885	30,000	250,000	30,000	.....	3	6	3,237 64	.....
8	1858	56,000	.....	.....	.....	3	28	.....	3,084 00
9	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	10	.....	333 23
10	1879	16,000	10,000	10,000	.....	5	30	2,400 00	.....
11	1884	†.....	†.....	†.....	†.....	4	89	.....	.....
12	1889	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	14	.....	.....
13	1872	8,000	18,000	18,000	.....	2	27	.....	.....
14	1889	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	11	.....	.....
15	1874	1,636	4,476	4,128	.....	2	10	906 00	.....
16	1831	†.....	†.....	†.....	†.....	3	63	.....	.....
17	1874	§.....	§.....	§.....	§.....	8	4	.....	.....

\* See statistics of Boston University.

† See statistics of De Pauw University.

‡ See statistics of Theological Seminary and Normal School of India, in foreign list.

§ See statistics of Theological Seminary and Preparatory School of Mexico, in foreign list.



# STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

CLASS OF INSTITUTION.	Number of Schools.	Value of Grounds and Buildings.	Total Endowment.	Productive Endowment.	Amount of Debts.	Value of Property and Endowments less Debts.	No. Professors and Teachers.	STUDENTS LAST YEAR.										Total Income Last Year.	Total Value Gifts Received Last Year.	
								COLLEGIATE.				Sub-Collegiate and Others.	TOTAL OF ALL STUDENTS.		Grand Total.					
								Professional Students.		Male.	Female.		Total Collegiate.	Male.	Female.	Grand Total.				
								Male.	Female.								Male.			Female.
Theological Institutions.....	17	\$664,636	\$1,557,476	\$1,137,128	\$.....	\$2,222,112	72	863	.....	.....	.....	863	.....	863	.....	\$303,417	23			
Colleges and Universities.....	54	9,979,450	10,230,433	6,540,219	843,687	19,366,186	1,276	2,279	3,300	1,828	5,472	11,317	.....	6,850	21,903	.....	484,170	86		
Classical Seminaries.....	54	2,220,466	547,108	474,608	97,535	2,669,989	440	.....	.....	.....	10,524	5,102	4,608	10,524	4,608	.....	57,104	84		
Female Colleges and Seminaries.....	9	1,140,000	187,000	160,000	153,000	1,174,000	185	.....	.....	444	444	.....	.....	1,284	1,284	.....	80,000	00		
Foreign Mission Schools.....	73	602,431	78,776	77,128	.....	681,207	420	.....	.....	.....	*5,692	2,206	2,507	5,895	25,728	.....	15,117	23		
Total.....	207	14,606,983	12,600,793	8,889,083	1,094,272	28,113,504	2,803	3,142	3,300	2,272	5,916	30,968	19,438	15,249	40,469	1,549,896	14	760,109	86	
Less Schools duplicated in Theological list.....	12	78,636	14,476	14,128	.....	91,112	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	443	.....	443	.....	.....	.....	8,417	23	
Net total.....	195	14,530,347	12,586,317	8,374,955	1,094,272	28,022,392	2,813	3,142	3,300	2,272	5,916	30,968	19,045	15,249	40,026	1,546,072	86	756,692	13	

\*A few of this number are collegiate students proper, but the number of such is small and the reports are incomplete.

N. B.—The want of correspondence between the sum of male and female students and the grand total is caused by the incomplete reports from some schools.

## INCREASE IN FOUR YEARS AND IN TWENTY-SIX YEARS.

	In 1885.	In 1887.	In 1891.	INCREASE.	
				From 1887 to 1891.	From 1865 to 1891.
Theological Institutions....	2	13	17	4	15
Colleges and Universities...	23	54	54	.....	31
Classical Seminaries, Female					
Colleges, & Mission Schools.	77	127	126	9	59
Whole number of Institutions	102	187	195	8	93
Total number of Teachers...	714	1,595	2,343	748	1,629
Total number of Students...	23,106	32,277	40,026	7,749	16,920
Value of Build's & Endow'm'ts	\$3,055,000	\$20,479,307*	\$26,022,392*	\$5,543,085	\$22,967,392

\* Exclusive of debts.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BOARD TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.—At the last annual meeting of the Board it was unanimously voted to recommend the following action to be taken by the General Conference :

1. To guard Children's *Day* against improper use for merely local purposes, so that its connectional character and objects may have their due place.

2. To guard the *collection* for the Children's Fund, so that one undivided collection may be secured as far as possible from every Sunday school or congregation for this fund ; said collection to be sent to the Board of Education, and to be administered only by that Board.

3. To secure the unification of the work of the Board of Education and the several Conference educational societies, and define more clearly the relations of auxiliary societies to the Board.

4. To secure such unification of the entire educational work of the Church, and federation of its institutions of learning, as will bring all our educational interests under a more direct connectional supervision, and prevent the unnecessary multiplication of Methodist schools, and increase their efficiency.

It may be well for the General Conference to express more fully the conditions on which loans may be canceled by the Board.

Attention is called to the *Appendix*,\* which contains articles relating directly to the action recommended to the General Conference, together with the "Proposed Plan of Unification of Education Societies," the Board's Charter and Constitution, with explanatory notes and samples of documents used by the Board.

Six trustees are to be appointed to fill the vacancies occasioned by expiration of time and by death.

Respectfully submitted,

E. G. ANDREWS, *President*.

C. H. PAYNE, *Corresponding Secretary*.

\* The *Appendix* is not printed in this *Journal*.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL BOARD OF CONFERENCE CLAIMANTS.  
JOURNAL, PAGE 99.

DEAR BRETHREN: The General Conference of 1888 provided for the organization of "The General Board of Conference Claimants," and directed that it become an incorporated body, with its place of business in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois. The Conference appointed the members of the Board, consisting of equal numbers of ministers and laymen, making the Bishops *ex officio* members, and prescribed its duties and powers with considerable particularity of detail—all which are found in paragraphs 301-314 of the Discipline.

The persons chosen by the General Conference to form the Board met in Chicago in the summer of 1888, and effected a temporary organization, after which the Board appointed a committee to ascertain the legal steps necessary, and to secure the required articles of incorporation under the laws of the State of Illinois. Considerable delay in securing such articles of incorporation was occasioned by the inability of the officers of the State to comprehend the nature and scope of the proposed organization; but in the course of time the technical difficulties were overcome, and the Board became an incorporated body.

It then completed its organization as instructed by the General Conference, and carefully considered the action under which it was constituted, with a view to ascertain what part of its work could be accomplished without further legislation. Its executive officer was to be a corresponding secretary, nominated by the Bishops and confirmed or elected by the Board. The Bishops, at their meeting in Topeka, Kan., in May, 1889, nominated Rev. C. G. Trusdell, D.D., for that office, and at a subsequent meeting of the Board the nomination was approved and the election completed.

It was evidently intended by the General Conference that this officer should take the field and devote his time to the work; but it became clear to the Board, and to the corresponding secretary, as it was to the Bishops, that there was so much ambiguity in the provisions of Discipline touching the work of the Board and the duties of its executive officer, that it would be unwise to attempt to put the entire plan into operation till after another General Conference. The corresponding secretary therefore declined, with the concurrence of the Board, to enter upon his duties in such way as to call for any provision for salary. He has, however, given considerable time to preparatory work, such as gathering information, collecting statistics, and studying the numerous plans which have been devised in different sections for the purpose of aiding the worthy classes known as Conference claimants.

The Board has had its regular meetings and attended to such of its duties as were clearly practicable. By the act constituting it the General Conference made this Board the disburser of the dividends of the Book Concern. This work has been done, through the cooperation of the Agents of the Book Concerns

East and West, so that for the past two years the drafts of the treasurer of this Board, Rev. W. P. Stowe, D.D., have been received by the Conferences and duly honored.

It is well known that the Board has not been able to meet the expectations of its friends and projectors. None are more sensible of this fact than the members of the Board and its executive officer. Chief among the reasons for this failure are the uncertainty of the proper construction of the law and the unwillingness of some of the larger and wealthier Annual Conferences to consent to so radical a change in the administration of their collections for Conference Claimants as seemed to be contemplated in the law governing this Board. It is to be regretted that a measure so important and far-reaching was not more thoroughly digested and its provisions expressed in terms so explicit as to preclude misunderstandings.

Some doubt has been expressed as to whether the General Conference really intended to require that all collections taken within the several Conferences for Conference claimants—the fifth collection—should be passed over to the treasurer of this Board to be administered as a connectional fund. The doubt is based more upon the recollection of some of the delegates in the last General Conference than upon any want of clearness in the language of the law with reference to it. So formidable was the doubt with reference to this point that the Board would have hesitated to enforce its own view, even if its enforcement had been a possibility. It was, however, utterly impracticable to follow the provision of the law at this point without first withholding a year's allowance from all claimants throughout the connection—a hardship that could not be contemplated without the sternest necessity.

The General Conference will see at once that before this Board, or any similar Board that may be constituted, can inaugurate successfully the connectional plan for the support of the superannuates of the Church, it must be decided by the highest legislative body, and that in unmistakable terms, after full deliberation, that it adopts the connectional principle, and discards the old plan of local or Annual Conference support. This question of the adoption of the connectional principle is preliminary to the arrangement of the details of the plan for the organization of a Board for administration. It is so important that it ought to be passed upon by the General Conference without any complications, or any reference to the method of carrying it out, further than may be necessary in studying the possibility of its application. If the connectional principle is adopted by the General Conference there is no doubt that a way can be found to put it into equitable and effective operation. The members of this Board have studied the problem enough to become satisfied on this point.

There are a few points that must be determined definitely by the General Conference before any connectional plan for collect-

ing and disbursing funds for the benefit of Conference claimants can be made to work effectively or harmoniously, whether its aim shall be to support such claimants in whole or in part. First, it must decide whether the whole of the proceeds of the collection known as the fifth collection shall go into the connectional fund. Then, if a permanent fund is contemplated, it must decide what per cent, if any, of the regular collection for Conference claimants shall go into the permanent fund, and what other measures shall be taken to develop such a fund. It must fix a basis for distributing all the funds available among the Annual Conferences, including collections from the churches, the produce of the Book Concern, the interest on invested funds, and any other income that may be controlled by the General Conference. Hitherto no very satisfactory basis for the distribution of the dividends of the Book Concern has been found. The Agents have done the best they could to meet the demands of equity, and this Board has found it impossible to make much improvement on the plan of the Agents, owing to the difficulty of obtaining specific information with regard to the numbers and needs of the claimants in the different Conferences.

Whether the connectional principle is to obtain or not, or whether this Board is to be continued or dissolved, the question of a basis for the distribution of the produce of the Book Concern, and of the Chartered Fund also, deserves the attention of the General Conference. It will be a relief to all concerned if an equitable basis shall be established by the law of the Church.

The dividends of the Book Concern are becoming large enough to receive special consideration. The Book Committee and this Board of Conference Claimants have found it necessary to look into the subject, and each has faced problems of difficult solution. Some of the Conferences are loyal to the papers and publications of the Book Concern, and by their undivided patronage aid in building up the income which is to yield the dividends. Other Conferences, without intending to be disloyal to the Church, have papers and book houses of their own, which they patronize, and from which in some instances they receive dividends nearly equal to the amounts given them by the Book Concern. The question is whether there might not be some discrimination in such cases, so that Conferences which support the Book Concern might have a larger per cent of the dividends they have helped to make, while those which have produced and drawn dividends from their local institutions get along with a smaller per centum. This suggestion is made solely in the interest of fairness.

The correspondence which the secretary has had with the secretaries of the Annual Conferences in every section of the country reveals great diversity in the manner of estimating the necessities of the Conference claimants, and also in the method of determining and reporting the claims on the Conference funds in the Annual Conferences. Uniformity in these things ought to be secured if possible. It would greatly enhance the value of the



General Minutes, and facilitate the acquisition of knowledge necessary to a just distribution of the funds of the Church.

As before stated, the corresponding secretary has gathered much information bearing on this subject, which he has tabulated and made available for the delegates in the General Conference. Whatever of services he has rendered, including the expense of printing, postage, clerk hire, and correspondence, have been freely given without remuneration or expense to the Church.

There is no doubt that the sentiment of the Church demands a better provision for the Conference claimants. The collections as heretofore taken have been notoriously inadequate to meet the wants of this worthy class of beneficiaries. The estimates are almost always too low, and in very few instances the amounts reported as necessary to enable the claimants to obtain a comfortable support are realized. In a large number of Conferences where the Minutes indicate the payment of a hundred cents on the dollar there is, in fact, no report of estimated claims, because both questions 31 and 32 are answered by the same figures, which figures represent nothing with regard to the necessities of claimants, but only the funds at the disposal of the Conference stewards. The General Conference ought to do something to correct this loose method of transacting business of such importance. The publication of the facts showing the number and amount of the claims on the Conference funds, together with the amounts paid on those claims, and consequently the amount of the deficiency in each Conference, would prove to be an important factor in the education of the people, and in bringing them up to a proper standard in contributing to this most sacred cause.

It is not the intention of the corresponding secretary nor of the Board, in making this report, to enlarge upon the merits of the Conference claimants as a class, nor is it deemed necessary to make an appeal in behalf of the cause which has come so near to our hearts. The letters received from claimants who supposed this Board had to do with appropriations to individuals have revealed conditions almost too pitiable to be known to any except those who could relieve their own feelings by relieving the distresses they describe.

It is not the province of the Board nor its executive officer to point out more minutely the defects in the law as enacted by the last General Conference, nor to indicate more fully the remedies to be applied in order to give to this experiment the elements of success. Some will probably expect at least an expression of opinion with regard to the continuance of the Board and its functions for further trial, under the improved legislation possible; but even this is not strictly necessary, and no effort whatever will be made to influence the action of the General Conference. No one officially related to the Board will be either grieved or disappointed if the wisdom of the General Conference shall decide to abandon the effort to make the support of the Conference claimants a connectional affair. Not one has coveted the honor of the

position assigned him in this work, yet every one has endeavored to perform his duty loyally under the embarrassment of vague and almost incomprehensible legislation. The Board is now a fact; it is as fully organized as any Board in the Church; it is duly incorporated, according to instruction, and is in every respect legally competent to transact the business for which it was created. It is prepared to live or die, according to the pleasure of the body that brought it into existence. Whether it shall live or die as a Board, those who have been associated with it will not cease to be interested in the cause it was designed to represent, but will ever pray that the Conference claimants throughout the Church may find sympathy and help according to their needs, and according to the ability of the great Church they have served.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE CHARTERED FUND. JOURNAL,  
PAGE 187.

*To the Bishops and Members of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America :*

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The trustees of the Chartered Fund of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America respectfully submit to the General Conference their quadrennial report, as follows :

The amount of the fund as it stood on the first day of January, 1892, was :

Invested funds.....	\$44,932 50	
Uninvested funds.....	4,142 30	
		\$49,074 80

As per report January 4, 1888, to General Conference :

Invested funds.....	\$45,232 50	
Uninvested funds.....	2,137 71	
		47,370 21

Increase.....	\$1,704 59
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The above increase is made up of the following collections from the assigned estate of James I. Boswell, namely :

Jan. 16, 1888, through S. C. Perkins, Esq.....	\$750 00	
June 9, 1888, " " " ".....	235 00	
May 3, 1890, " " " ".....	140 00	
April 12, 1891, " " " ".....	73 47	
		\$1,198 47
Legacy, Dr. A. White, January 2, 1891.....		500 00
On account of four tenths of one share of Union Insurance Company stock, received from company on reduction of capital.....		1 12
Rev. S. H. Norwood, donation.....		5 00
		\$1,704 59

Against this there has been a depreciation in value of the Union Insurance Company stock of.....	\$611 50	
And of the North American Insurance Company of.....	1,005 00	
		1,616 50

Making the net increase of the capital.....	\$88 09
And the actual amount of capital at present value.....	47,458 30

The changes in the investment account are as follows :

Bond and mortgage, William A. Knight (paid off).....	\$2,000 00
" " Gillinder & Sons (paid off).....	17,000 00
Ground rent, J. McCarthy (extinguished).....	500 00
Total.....	<u>\$19,500 00</u>

Reinvestments have been made as follows :

Bond and mortgage, Rev. E. D. Newberry, at 6 per cent.....	\$400 00
" " Adam Gambér, at 5 per cent.....	1,000 00
" " Wesley Davenport, at 5 per cent.....	1,000 00
" " James Holly, at 4½ per cent.....	10,000 00
" " Mary F. Clay, at 5 per cent.....	3,500 00
Ground rent, Mrs. C. E. Dow, at 6 per cent.....	800 00
Demand loan to the Philadelphia Conference Education Society, secured by the assignment of a bond and mortgage for \$3,000.	2,500 00
Total.....	<u>\$19,200 00</u>

Since the last annual report, made January 4, 1892,  
the bond and mortgage of George J. Henkels has  
been paid off.....

The amount then uninvested was.....	\$2,000 00
	<u>4,142 30</u>

Total.....	<u>\$6,142 30</u>
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This has been reinvested as follows :

Bond and mortgage, Henry J. Maris, at 5 per cent.....	\$5,000 00
Temporary loan to St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church at 5 per cent.....	1,000 00
	<u>6,000 00</u>
Leaving on deposit uninvested.....	<u>\$142 30</u>

In the years 1889, 1890, and 1891 the sum of \$30 was distributed to each of the Annual Conferences in the United States, and in 1892, in consequence of the general reduction in the rate of interest to five per cent on mortgage loans, the income would only permit a distribution of \$25 to each of the Conferences. This has absorbed all the income that has been derived from the invested funds up to the present time. It is not probable, with the increase in the number of the Conferences, and an income of about \$2,250 per annum, that we shall be able to divide more than \$20 to each Conference during coming years. If there could be a large addition to this fund we could make a larger distribution.

Our esteemed brother, John F. Keene, our late treasurer, died on the twelfth day of August, 1891, and at a meeting of the trustees his vacancy has been filled by the election of George I. Bodine, and Brother Bodine has been elected treasurer of the Chartered Fund in place of Brother Keene.

Under the charter and supplements thereto the election of this brother as trustee is subject to the approval of the General Conference now in session at Omaha.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

C. HIESKELL, *President.*

ARTHUR M. BURTON, *Secretary.*

GEORGE I. BODINE, *Treasurer.*

Capital account of the Chartered Fund, George I. Bodine, treasurer, May 2, 1892:

Ground rent, R. McCurdy, 5 per cent.....	\$850 00
" " J. F. Jackson, 5 per cent.....	650 00
" " M. R. Burton, 5 per cent.....	5,500 00
" " E. J. Walsh, 6 per cent.....	850 00
Bond and mortgage, St. Luke's M. E. Church, 5 per cent.....	7,500 00
" " Charles Beck, 5 per cent.....	1,400 00
" " A. Gamber, 5 per cent.....	1,000 00
" " W. Davenport, 5 per cent.....	1,000 00
Two hundred and forty shares North American Insurance Company, valued at.....	5,280 00
Forty-three shares Union Insurance Company, valued at.....	86 00

New investments are as follows:

Bond and mortgage, Rev. E. D. Newberry, 6 per cent.....	400 00
" " James Holly, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.....	10,000 00
" " Mary F. Clay, 5 per cent.....	3,500 00
" " H. J. Maris, 5 per cent.....	5,000 00
Ground rent, Mrs. C. E. Dow, 6 per cent.....	800 00
Demand loan of Conference Education Society, secured by assignment of bond and mortgage for \$3,000.....	2,500 00
Temporary loan St. Mark's M. E. Church.....	1,000 00
Balance cash on hand uninvested.....	142 30

Total..... \$17,458 30

GEORGE I. BODINE, *Treasurer*.

REPORT OF THE WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY. JOURNAL, PAGE 233.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in presenting for your consideration a report of its work for the last quadrennium, is grateful to record the fact that it has been the most signally prosperous period of any in its history. The one great object for which the society was organized, namely, the salvation of heathen women and girls, has been steadily kept in mind, while the methods have been strictly adhered to which were originally adopted for carrying on this work.

The Society is now closing its twenty-third year, and from this mount of observation the workers look back upon many and varied experiences, but with devout gratitude for the privilege of aiding even in this small way the hastening on of the Redeemer's kingdom among the women of the world. They have gone forward in the direction of God's providence, extending and increasing the work, until it has assumed vast proportions. A great missionary interest has developed among the women of the Church, resulting in increased intelligence from the study of mission fields, and a deeper spiritual consecration to the work. There has been a marked development among the young people. Young ladies and children have banded together, bringing new missionary life and enthusiasm into many churches, while consecrated young women have offered themselves in greater numbers than ever before for the foreign work.

During the past quadrennium the Society has "lengthened its cords and strengthened its stakes" by reaching out as far as the Pacific coast. In January, 1889, the Pacific branch was organized with headquarters at Los Angeles, and now there are ten associated branches, each thoroughly organized for local work, yet united in one general society.

The total number of auxiliary societies contributing to the work is 5,481, an increase of 1,098. The steadiness of the advance of the interest of the women of the Church will be seen in the following table :

Membership in 1888 was .....	127,178
Membership in 1889 was.....	135,129
Membership in 1890 was.....	138,950
Membership in 1891 was.....	144,264

Showing an increase of 29,036 in its membership. Included in these figures is a membership of 8,204 young ladies and 13,638 children. The number of life members is 7,803. The organization has been made somewhat more efficient by the appointment of Conference and District Secretaries, who supervise the work within their respective territories.

**FINANCES.**—The contributions to the treasury of the Society for the past four years have been as follows :

Receipts from 1887-88.....	\$206,308
Receipts from 1888-89.....	226,496
Receipts from 1889-90.....	220,329
Receipts from 1890-91.....	263,660

A total of \$916,793 ; an increase of \$257,896 over the amount raised in the preceding four years.

The greatest advance in receipts of any year in the Society's history was that of the year 1890-91, when the amount realized was \$43,330 in excess of the amount contributed the previous year. The whole amount realized by the Society since its organization aggregates \$2,597,111. The secretaries and officers of this Society have collected and disbursed this money, discharging all their duties and labors without any remuneration ; and all money collected for missionary purposes has been appropriated directly to the work.

The appropriations to the fields, respectively, have been as follows during the quadrennium :

To India, Burmah, and Malaysia.....	\$315,303
China.....	176,636
Japan.....	191,614
Corea.....	25,956
Italy.....	19,594
Bulgaria.....	17,380
South America.....	61,095
Mexico.....	114,011
Germany and Switzerland.....	400
Contingent Fund for all.....	39,013

**GERMAN WORK.**—The organization of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society extends now into the territory of nine German



Annual Conferences in the United States, namely, East German, Central German, Chicago German, Northern German, Northwest German, Western German, Southern German, and the California German Mission, with 168 auxiliary societies, and a membership of 4,250, and 46 life members. Similar organizations exist in the Switzerland and German Conferences. The Switzerland Conference has eighteen organizations, with 590 members; and that of Germany has 22 organizations, with 718 members. The Society employs a Bible reader in Zurich, Switzerland, and one in Kiel, Germany. The amount of money raised within these German Conferences during the four years is as follows:

In 1887-88.....	\$3,685
In 1888-89.....	4,679
In 1889-90.....	4,526
In 1890-91.....	4,411

A total of.....\$17,301

**MISSIONARIES.**—The Society supports 128 missionaries, of whom 111 are in active service and 17 are at home on furlough. Of those in active service 31 are in India, 25 in Japan, 25 in China, 8 in Mexico, 5 in South America, 2 in Italy, 1 in Bulgaria, and 4 in Corea. Of the number 14 are medical missionaries, 5 of whom are in China, 6 in India, 1 in Corea, and 2 at home. The number of missionaries sent out since the last report to the General Conference is 69, which is 35 in excess of the number sent in the previous quadrennium. The largest number ever sent in one year was in 1888, when 24 were sent abroad.

**LITERATURE.**—The publication of missionary literature, which has been a special feature of the Society's work, has greatly developed within the last four years.

*The Heathen Woman's Friend*, the organ of the Society, has had a circulation as follows:

	Subscribers.
In 1887-88.....	19,907
In 1888-89.....	19,834
In 1889-90.....	19,236
In 1890-91.....	20,401

For twenty years this paper has been supported by its subscription list, without premiums or other special inducements being resorted to in order to keep it up. It circulates in thirty-six States and Territories. The present editor, Mrs. William F. Warren, of Boston, has had continuous charge from its foundation in 1869. So carefully and economically has this paper been managed that not only has it met its own expenses, but from its surplus funds sufficient has been appropriated to meet the expenses of the general literature issued by the Society. In the last four years this paper has contributed over \$10,000 for this purpose. The Society publishes a paper in the German language, *Heiden-Frauen-Freund*, which has a circulation of 2,300. This is

not wholly self-supporting, its deficit being met from the proceeds of the *Heathen Woman's Friend*.

Miscellaneous literature in the form of monthly studies, biographical sketches, and missionary leaflets have been printed, and much has been gratuitously distributed throughout the churches, awakening and developing a more intelligent interest in the work. The number of leaflets published amounts to 1,783,930, equaling over 8,000,000 of pages. A small proportion have been issued in the German language.

Within the past four years an illustrated monthly paper, *The Heathen Children's Friend*, has been established for children, which has a subscription list of 10,000.

The Zenana paper called the *Woman's Friend* is published in India fortnightly in four dialects, the foundation fund of \$25,000 established for its sustenance having been completed since our last report to your honorable body. It is reported to be meeting a great need, and is a welcome visitor in the homes of thousands of women, and is a most valuable adjunct to the work. It is estimated that 25,000 heathen women either read or have read to them this paper every month. It is to be found in the public libraries of India, in reading rooms, in rooms of debating clubs, and Hindoo Young Men's Associations, thus exerting wide influence.

TRANSLATIONS.—Considerable attention has been given by the missionaries of the Society to the work of translation. The following books have been translated into the Japanese language: *Life of Susanna Wesley*, *Life of Hester Ann Rogers*, Commentary on the First Epistle of John, and Commentary on First Thessalonians. A translation of Bible stories, illustrated, also of *Peep of Day*, has been made into the Korean language.

DECREASE OF WORKERS.—The Society mourns the loss of two of its corresponding secretaries. Mrs. E. A. Hoag, of the Northwestern branch, died in September, 1889, and Miss Isabel Hart, who was organizer of the Baltimore branch, and its efficient secretary for twenty years, died September 5, 1891. Of the missionaries, Miss Emma Everding, who went to Japan in 1883, and returned broken in health in 1888, died at her home in Syracuse, N. Y., January 13, 1892.

The Society continues to carry on its work in countries occupied by the Missionary Society of the Church, namely, Japan, Corea, China, India, Malaysia, Bulgaria, Italy, South America and Mexico.

While there has been great progress made during the past four years in the home work, and advance in the annual contributions, yet the Society has been so embarrassed by its success abroad that it has been unable to meet the demands pressing upon every hand. No tabulated statistics can show the great regenerating work going on among the women and girls throughout the various mission fields. Orphanages and school buildings are crowded to overflowing; women are calling for teachers, and

many have turned from their idols to serve the living and true God. This is true not of one field, but of all fields. One hundred and twenty-eight missionaries are carrying on various forms of mission work, such as the care of colleges, boarding schools, city schools, training schools for native Christian women superintending zenana and medical work, evangelistic work, visiting religious fairs and homes for homeless women, etc.

**AGENCIES EMPLOYED.**—The Society employs about 500 Bible women and teachers, has the support of 372 schools, with 12,183 pupils under its care receiving religious instruction. Apart from those in the schools, over 16,000 women in North India alone are receiving religious instruction in their homes. The schools represent every grade, from the ordinary village school to the Christian boarding school. There are thirty boarding schools for Christian girls now in successful operation. The Girls' High School in the city of Lucknow, India, has been raised to the grade of a Woman's College, and toward an endowment of \$50,000 \$17,000 has been contributed. The evangelistic influence of the schools is seen from the fact that a large number of accessions to the Church have come from them, and a spirit of almost constant revival has pervaded them, and many have gone out from them as Christian teachers, one school alone having sent out more than one hundred; so that everyone of these schools is recognized as a center of intellectual power and spiritual life. A great educational work has been done by the formation of Epworth Leagues and Missionary Societies. The transforming power of the Gospel through the agency of this work is seen in the school, the individual, the home, and the community.

**MEDICAL WORK.**—From the inception of woman's medical work it has proved to be a great and efficient method for reaching the women with the Gospel. There is no limit to the power and influence of the Christian physician. Thousands annually come to the Mission hospitals and dispensaries, and many are treated by the medical missionary in the native home, in city and village, who would not in any other way be brought in contact with Christian teachers, and to all are presented the story of the cross and the message of salvation.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has under its care nine hospitals and dispensaries. These are located at Bareilly, Muttra, Moradabad, and Baroda, India; Foo-Chow, Chinkiang, Tientsin, and Tun Hwa, China; and Seoul, Corea.

About forty thousand women are annually treated by these Christian physicians of the Methodist Church. The Society has a number of Christian girls in China and India preparing to take up this very important branch of missionary work. A class of four Chinese girls was graduated at Foo-Chow this past year, after five years of study.

A new hospital has been built in Foo-Chow, China, which is now ready for occupancy, called "The Woolston Memorial," in honor of the two sisters who gave up twenty-five years to the work

in that heathen city. One of the physicians in North China was called professionally into Mongolia, a four days' trip from her home, where she treated men, women, and children.

**NEW WORK.**—The Society has taken up work in Peru, South America, and a daughter of Dr. Wood accompanied her father to commence educational and evangelistic work, and a school has already been organized.

Schools have been opened in several new stations in connection with the work in Japan, China, and India.

**REAL ESTATE.**—The value of the real estate owned by the Society in the various mission fields, as nearly as can be ascertained, amounts to about \$300,000.

Missionaries in the various fields unite in testifying that there is no work done to elevate the human race more blessed than that which the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society is doing in heathen lands. The Society believes that as surely as the world is to be evangelized, so surely has this agency been called to aid in carrying the blessed Gospel of our Lord to the women of heathendom, and He who has so signally opened the doors in the past, and so marvelously led in all the work, will surely direct and lead to even greater openings in the future.

#### REPORT OF THE WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY. JOURNAL, PAGE 238.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: Gratefully recognizing the divine aid in the prosecution of the work of our Society during the past quadrennium, we submit a brief report of its operations among the needy populations of the West and the South, and in our cities.

#### MISSIONS FOR INDIANS.

The policy recently adopted by the government in regard to Indians essentially modifies denominational work in their behalf. The Indian Bureau, as administered during the last four years, does not encourage the establishment of contract schools, and will withdraw its aid as soon as practicable from those already in existence. The Indians are to be settled on lands in severalty as rapidly as possible, and endowed with the rights and privileges of citizenship. The Society will necessarily confine its efforts largely to the establishment among them of evangelistic work, industrial schools, and such other practicable agencies as may be adapted to the development of Christian civilization.

At PAWNEE and at PONCA, INDIAN TERRITORY, our missions for these tribes have been successfully conducted. Suitable mission buildings have been provided. Many of the Indians have been converted. Polygamy is almost abolished, and Christian homes are being established among them.

At PAWHUSKA our school for the Osages has had an average attendance of fifty. This school has recently been transferred to the government. Other departments of our mission work will be

continued by our Society in the buildings that have hitherto accommodated the school.

**STICKNEY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, NOOKSACH, WASHINGTON.**—Aid for a contract school was granted, and four years ago a mission was inaugurated. An Indian, Linden Jim, gave the Society twenty-five acres of land, and a building for its accommodation is nearly completed at a cost of \$4,000.

At **DULCE, NEW MEXICO**, a school for the Jicorilla Apaches was established four years ago, and two missionaries were employed who still remain in this field.

At **JEWETT, NEW MEXICO**, in the San Juan Valley, a mission was opened among the Navajoes, with two missionaries. At this point the government granted us eighty acres of land, and a building for the accommodation of our workers has been erected. Last summer a mission was opened in Oklahoma Territory for the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, at El Reno, and another at Ukiah, Cal., for the Digger Indians. Missions open the way for the organization of churches. Regular preaching services have been provided for at Pawnee, Ponca, Pawhuska, among the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, Oklahoma Territory; at Ukiah, Cal., and among the Nooksachs. Also, as the outgrowth of our missions, neat churches have been erected at Pawnee and Pawhuska.

**ALASKA.**—This Territory is an exception to the rule limiting contract schools in other localities. At Unalaska a mission school was established three years ago. Government aid has been granted for school expenses alone. A large building, for the accommodation of the mission school and industrial home, is being erected by our Society at a cost of not less than \$7,500. At Unga a mission school was established four years ago, and a small mission building has been erected.

**SPANISH AMERICANS.**—The Society has maintained small schools at Las Vegas and Albuquerque, New Mexico, in rented houses. At the latter point a site has been purchased, and a suitable building will be erected at an early date and the work enlarged.

At Candalarius, a village near Albuquerque, a prosperous mission school has been in operation during the last two years.

**UTAH.**—In this Territory, as in other frontier fields, our work has been arranged on educational, industrial, and missionary lines. Children are gathered into the schools, and the missionaries labor among the people in house to house visitation, and conduct Sabbath school and prayer services. During the four years we have employed, respectively, twelve, thirteen, fifteen, and fourteen missionary teachers. The Society owns the mission buildings, and has sustained schools at Provo, Logan, Spring City, Maroni, Ephraim, Salt Lake City, Mount Pleasant, and Elsinore; also in rented buildings at Grantville, San Pete Valley, and Ogden. Our mission buildings are, in most cases, church, schoolhouse, and mission home combined.

Conditions are changing in Utah which may materially affect our plans of work.



## IN THE SOUTH.

The Society provides for industrial, moral, and religious training in connection with the colleges of the Education Society, for industrial schools where the Church has none, and for general missionary and evangelistic work in cities.

The spiritual side of our work is very encouraging. Nearly every girl who has spent any considerable time in our homes has been converted and has identified herself with the interests of the Church.

**INDUSTRIAL OR MODEL HOMES.**—These homes, established in connection with the church schools, are located at Little Rock, Ark.; Holly Springs, Miss.; Atlanta, Ga.; Greensboro, N. C.; Orangeburg, S. C.; Marshall, Tex.; New Orleans, La.; Morristown and Athens, Tenn. These furnish a pleasant home for worthy girls while they pursue a course of study in the college. They also furnish for these, and for large classes from the school not resident in the home, instruction in all departments of house-keeping, plain sewing, dressmaking, cooking, gardening, etc. It is a rule that the girls of the senior class shall spend their last school year in the home.

**ADELINE SMITH HOME, LITTLE ROCK, ARK.**—The new building, which occupies a commanding site adjoining Philander Smith College, was dedicated in 1888. It accommodates twenty-five in the family, and provides classes from the college with industrial teaching.

**E. L. RUST HOME, HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS.**—The Society here owns fourteen acres of land, two industrial buildings, which accommodate thirty in the home, and provides rooms for industrial training for the pupils of the university adjoining. The university takes high rank for enterprise and scholarship, and the home is a model of comfort and efficiency.

**THAYER HOME, ATLANTA, GA.**, is one of our best appointed homes. It has a fine site on the campus of Clark University. The present house was completed late in 1888. It accommodates eighteen, and the teachers give instruction to large classes from the college.

**KENT HOME, GREENSBORO, N. C.**, is a good two story frame structure well adapted to the needs of the work, provides for a family of fourteen, and the industrial teaching for the students of Bennett Seminary.

**MATTHEW SIMPSON HOME, ORANGEBURG, S. C.**, occupies a beautiful site adjoining the campus of the university, is a good two story frame house, accommodates twenty, and, through its industrial training exerts a most wholesome influence over the more than one thousand students of the university, and through these all over the State.

**PECK HOME, NEW ORLEANS, LA.**—The enterprise here includes a fine lot of three acres and a well-furnished two story frame house large enough to accommodate twenty. This was dedicated in

October, 1889, and is a center for various missionary interests in the city. It is so near the New Orleans University that the students may have the advantage of its industrial classes.

KING HOME, MARSHALL, TEX., is a commodious three story house with ample grounds, separated by a street from Wiley University. It will admit of a family of forty-five, and has class room for the industrial pupils of the college.

MORRISTOWN, TENN.—Industrial work for girls has heretofore been conducted in the seminary building. A convenient two story home that will provide for a family of twenty-five and classes is in course of erection, and will be ready for occupancy in the fall.

RITTER HOME, ATHENS, TENN., is a finely arranged house and will accommodate fifty students. It furnishes industrial training for the pupils of the university. It is situated on an elevated portion of the campus, and, although it has been in operation only a year, has accomplished great good, and has attracted widespread and favorable attention of the loyal white people of the section.

In these nine homes we have employed seventeen teachers. During the quadrennium two hundred and forty young women have enjoyed the elevating influences of the home, and five thousand have been taught the practical duties of housekeeping.

#### INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Besides the industrial or model homes above enumerated we have at Savannah, Ga., Jacksonville, and Ocala, Fla., Asheville, N. C., and Camden, S. C., schools which furnish educational privileges to day pupils, and homes where poor girls are received and given instruction in various industries. These provide needed training for youth where the Church has not established schools.

GILBERT HAVEN HOME, SAVANNAH, GA., has a fine property of nearly three acres, with a good brick house for a home of thirty, and a school of one hundred and fifty pupils. Associated with this is an industrial and Sabbath school at Speedwell, a suburb of the city, where a small building has been erected for its accommodation. The teachers engage in missionary and temperance work in the city.

BOYLAN HOME, AT JACKSONVILLE, FLA., consists of well adapted buildings for home and school, and accommodates thirty members in the family and a school of fifty pupils. Kindergarten and cooking classes are taught, and a neat chapel, added last year, better accommodates the temperance and mother meetings.

AT OCALA, IN CENTRAL FLORIDA, a home is in course of construction in memory of Mrs. Emerson, who, while matron of Boylan Home, died at her post of duty two years ago. Mission work has been inaugurated here.

AT ASHEVILLE, N. C., we have a school and industrial work. The property consists of two buildings—one used for school pur-

poses and the other for the teachers' home. The school has about two hundred pupils.

BROWNING HOME, CAMDEN, S. C.—The property here consists of twenty-seven acres, on which are a two story frame house and industrial or model home erected in 1888. Thirty-five girls can be accommodated in the home, and one hundred and fifty pupils taught in the school.

In these five schools there have been enrolled one thousand five hundred and seventy-five in the industrial and school classes, and one hundred and seventy-five have enjoyed the privilege and elevating influences of the homes. The teachers have also engaged in missionary and Sabbath school work in the vicinity of the schools. Seventeen teachers are employed.

#### GENERAL MISSIONARY AND EVANGELISTIC WORK.

This has been provided for by the employment of special missionaries in New Orleans for French and Italian people, and in other cities by the teachers in charge of our homes, who, in addition to this engage in house to house visitation and other missionary service. The establishment of homes in behalf of those engaged in city missionary and evangelistic work in the South will be provided for as soon as means will permit.

BENEFICIARY AID.—This is furnished in a limited extent to worthy girls in the industrial homes. The amounts given are appropriated to each home in proportion to the number and needs of the family.

THE MOTHERS' JEWELS HOME OR ORPHANAGE.—This was established in 1890. It consists of a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, a two story frame house, a barn, and other farm buildings. Forty children are accommodated in the home, and funds are being collected to enlarge the work and provide facilities for the industrial and moral training of the children.

#### DEACONESS WORK.

From its organization the Society has considered that cities presented a most important field of work in our country. They contain nearly half its population and the most dangerous, degraded, and needy classes.

Plans had been formulated and mission work inaugurated in many places, when the General Conference of 1888 recognized a class of woman workers in the Church, provided Conference supervision for the work, and defined their duties to be nearly identical with the service of our city missionaries. The Society, to avoid the confusion that would result from two sets of workers for the same object under different supervision in the same field, offered its organization to the Church to gather funds for the establishment and support of deaconess homes; and also to place these homes in each Conference under the "control of the Conference Board," as provided for by the Discipline. Our deaconess homes are all managed and the property is held by local boards.

The Society adopted substantially the rules for the government of deaconess homes approved by the Deaconess Conference of 1890, which makes the work uniform in matters of salary, dress, and course of study.

Conference boards have accepted the cooperation of the Society, and nine deaconess homes have been established and sustained under its auspices, and provision has been made for the establishment of one at Grand Rapids, Mich., which will be opened during the summer.

THE LUCY WEBB HAYES MEMORIAL BIBLE SCHOOL AND DEACONESS HOME occupies a commanding site on North Capitol Street, Washington, D. C. The house is four stories, with basement, and has been put in excellent repair, with modern conveniences, and will accommodate forty in the family. The training school was opened in October, 1891, and it has a fine class of students. The school will meet a wide-felt want in the Church, as hitherto the greatest hindrance to success in our missionary work has been the difficulty of securing properly trained and qualified workers. This is our national school, and the plan is to establish an institution which the entire Church will heartily commend. A thorough and comprehensive course of study has been arranged, with a corps of resident and non-resident instructors. The institution is in charge of Rev. Dr. Dalby, who has been appointed president of the Memorial Bible School and general superintendent of our deaconess work.

THE DEACONESS HOME IN WASHINGTON was established in 1889, and was incorporated with the memorial institution in 1891.

THE PHILADELPHIA DEACONESS HOME was opened in 1889, on North Sixteenth Street. The enterprise has recently received the donation of a fine property worth \$25,000, capable of accommodating a large corps of workers.

DEACONESS HOMES, growing out of our local or city missions, have been established at Detroit, Pittsburg, Syracuse, Buffalo, San Francisco, Baltimore, and Brooklyn. These seven homes have been provided for in rented houses, have accomplished good work, and have gained steadily in influence for Christ.

#### CITY MISSIONS.

During the quadrennium the Society has endeavored, wherever practicable, to fulfill its obligation to cities where deaconess work has not been adopted, by providing for the support of missionaries to cooperate with existing agencies. The original plan of the Society included the establishment of homes for the missionaries that would make a center for a variety of helpful influences, adopting such methods as the needs of the locality might demand.

GLENN HOME, IN CINCINNATI, in its lines of work, represents the original plan of the Society for a city mission. It is a substantial house of four stories and will accommodate twenty in a family. Some of the workers labor under the direction of pastors and others engage in house to house visitation, evangelistic

work, and conduct industrial and Sabbath schools. A kindergarten department is sustained with a large school from the mission district. Its school of domestic science has enrolled two hundred pupils in cooking. More than five hundred people come weekly into the industrial Sabbath school and other classes taught by the resident teachers, who also conduct, regularly, services at the hospitals, city infirmary, and prisons. The home is sustained by the Cincinnati Conference Woman's Home Missionary Society, as all city and deaconess work must be provided for largely by its locality.

Mission work similar in character has been provided for in Boston, Cleveland, Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Detroit, Troy, Baltimore, Grand Rapids, Mich., New Orleans, and Pawtucket, R. I.; and missionaries have been employed in other places to labor under the direction of the pastor.

**IMMIGRANTS' HOME, BOSTON, MASS.**—This is a four story building of twenty-eight rooms, with chapel and industrial room; is opposite the Cunard steamer landing, and in the immediate vicinity of a large and needy foreign population. The work was inaugurated four years ago, and is the special work of the New England Southern Conference.

In NEW YORK an immigrants' home, 27 State Street, opposite Castle Garden, has been sustained with the most cheering results.

A change in the place of landing immigrants has interfered with the plan to purchase property at this point. Missionaries meet the steamers on arrival and bring the needy ones to the home. This work has been largely instrumental in securing better regulations for landing and protecting immigrants.

At PHILADELPHIA a mission home was established in June, 1889, in behalf of immigrants and others demanding sympathy and aid. It is near the wharf, and the work is similar in character and results to that in New York.

Six missionaries have been employed in connection with these three homes, who meet the incoming steamers. The women and girls who need help are taken directly to the homes, and helped safely past the snares and pitfalls by which the vicious try to entrap them. Last year alone thirty-five hundred lodgings and eighteen thousand meals were given, besides training in domestic science; also, much mission work was done in the vicinity of the homes.

**ITALIANS.**—In New York, Boston, Philadelphia, New Orleans, and other cities mission work has been provided for among the Italians, who in almost all large cities may be found living in colonies which have all the unpromising features of a neglected population in a foreign land.

**BOHEMIAN MISSION, CHICAGO, ILL.**—Mission work similar to that of the Glenn Home, in Cincinnati, has been sustained for several years. A valuable property has been secured and the work enlarged. This mission is located in a section where there



are "eighty-two thousand people to the square mile, and the English language is scarcely spoken among them—a city of foreigners in our midst, with saloons everywhere and all the agencies of vice untrammelled to work ruin among the people."

#### LITERATURE.

*Woman's Home Missions*, the official organ of the Society, has a circulation of fifteen thousand, and has been more than self-supporting from the beginning. The subscription price is twenty-five cents. Last year a supplement for deaconess and one for children's work was published and sent out with the paper, with good results.

*The Deaconess at Work*, a publication just inaugurated, will aim to represent the interests of deaconess work and city mission work, and methods in this country and in foreign lands.

HOME MISSION READING CIRCLE AND LECTURE BUREAU.—This was organized five years ago, the plan being essentially that of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle. The object is the dissemination of missionary intelligence among the people. The course of reading extends through three years, with a change of books each year. Special rates with publishers have been secured, and the interest is steadily increasing.

MISSIONARIES.—The Society has sustained in our industrial schools, South and West, missionary teachers, respectively, 63, 72, 78, and 82. These schools have enrolled yearly an average of 2,500 pupils, and for industries alone 3,000. Our missionary teachers have given, during the four years, not less than 24,000 lessons to classes in sewing and cooking, and have held not less than 20,000 young people's and temperance meetings, Sabbath school and other services; have given 12,000 Bible readings, and have made 25,000 visits to the sick. This summary does not include the statistics of city missionaries nor of deaconesses, but only of those working in the South and West. These, added to the above, would make a corps of 150 missionaries. Besides these there are not less than 500 young women, who, after a course of training in our industrial schools and model homes, are doing efficient mission service among the people.

MANAGEMENT.—The General Board of Managers, representing the several Conference societies, has met at the following places respectively: Boston, Indianapolis, Buffalo, and Washington. At these meetings the work is reviewed, plans for the future are discussed and arranged, and the funds of the Society appropriated for the ensuing year.

The Society was incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio in 1884.

The mission fields are divided into sections, and each one is placed in the care of a committee of ladies called a bureau. There are sixteen such divisions.

**MEMBERSHIP.**—The organization includes :

Conference Societies.....	75
Auxiliary Societies.....	2,147*
Adult members.....	46,093
Juvenile members.....	12,869
Home Mission Reading Circle Members.....	1,441
Life members.....	2,476
Honorary managers.....	386
Honorary patrons.....	125

**PROPERTY.**—The Society has invested in buildings for the accommodation of its work about \$225,000 in the following places :

**LOCATION OF INDUSTRIAL HOMES AND SCHOOLS.**

Adeline M. Smith Industrial Home.....	Little Rock, Ark.
Asheville Industrial Home and School.....	Asheville, N. C.
Boylan Industrial Home and School.....	Jacksonville, Fla.
Columbus Mission Home.....	Elsinore, Utah.
Elizabeth L. Rust Industrial Home.....	Holly Springs, Miss.
Haven Industrial Home and School.....	Savannah, Ga.
Home for Immigrants, New York.....	New York, N. Y.
Kent Industrial Home.....	Greensboro, N. C.
Matthew Simpson Industrial Home.....	Orangeburg, S. C.
Pawnee Mission Home.....	Pawnee, Ok. Ter.
Thayer Industrial Home.....	Atlanta, Ga.

**ESTABLISHED DURING THE QUADRENNIUM.**

Bohemian Mission.....	Chicago, Ill.
Boston Immigrants' Home.....	Boston, Mass.
Caroline Ritter Industrial Home and School for White Girls.....	Athens, Tenn.
East Ohio Conference Mission Home.....	Provo, Utah.
Emerson Memorial Home.....	Ocala, Fla.
Fannie O. Browning Industrial Home and School.....	Camden, S. C.
Jewett Mission for Navajoes.....	Jewett, New Mexico.
Jesse Lee Home and School.....	Unalaska, Alaska.
King Industrial Home.....	Marshall, Tex.
L. B. Gurley Mission Home.....	Moroni, Utah.
Lucy Webb Hayes Memorial Bible School and Deaconess Home.....	Washington, D. C.
Mothers' Jewels Home and School.....	York, Neb.
Morristown Industrial Home.....	Morristown, Tenn.
Pawhuska Mission Home and School.....	Pawhuska, Ok. Ter.
Peck Industrial Home.....	New Orleans, La.
Philadelphia Deaconess Home.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Conference Mission Home.....	Logan, Utah.
Phœbe Palmer Mission Home.....	Ephraim, Utah.
Ponca Mission Home.....	Ponca, Ok. Ter.
S. V. Leech Mission Home.....	Spring City, Utah.
Spencer Mission Home and School.....	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Stickney Memorial Industrial Home and School.....	Nooksach, Wash.
Thomson Mission Home and School.....	Mount Pleasant, Utah.
William Glenn Industrial Home.....	Cincinnati, O.

**LOCATION OF DEACONESS HOMES.**

Washington, D. C.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Baltimore, Md.
Pittsburg, Pa.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Detroit, Mich.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Syracuse, N. Y.
	San Francisco, Cal.	

**MISSION SUPPLIES.**—This department was organized to provide our industrial schools with material, and to send clothing and other household goods to frontier ministers and their families, books and clothing to theological and other students, lesson papers and other supplies to Sabbath schools and mission churches. The correspondence between the prosperous churches and the mission fields, consequent upon the work, awakens sympathy, and has enlisted in missionary enterprise many who were hitherto indifferent.

During the quadrennium about ten thousand packages have been sent to our schools and ministers, carrying blessing and happiness to as many families.

To secure just and accurate reports of the work of the Church we respectfully request that the General Conference will instruct the Conference secretaries to provide two columns in the Annual Minutes for the use of our Society; one in which to represent cash and the other supplies.

**RECEIPTS OF THE QUADRENNIUM.**—These include annual and life membership dues, special donations, collections, and bequests. Mission supplies are credited at the value estimated by the donors. The moneys for local missionary work are reported by voucher to the general treasury, and these receipts have not been fully reported.

*First quadrennium, from October 15, 1880, to October 15, 1883:*

Cash .....	\$23,874 19
Supplies.....	3,428 91
	<hr/>
	\$27,303 10

*Second quadrennium, from October 15, 1883, to October 15, 1887:*

Cash.....	\$129,216 21
Supplies .....	87,031 06
	<hr/>
	\$216,247 27

*Third quadrennium, from October 15, 1887, to October 15, 1891:*

Cash.....	\$347,741 55
Supplies.....	247,849 87
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$595,591 42

#### GRAND TOTAL.

Total cash.....	\$500,831 95
Total supplies .....	338,309 84
	<hr/>
	\$839,141 79

As the fiscal year of the Society does not close till the middle of October the receipts and expenditures of the present year cannot be included in this statement.

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